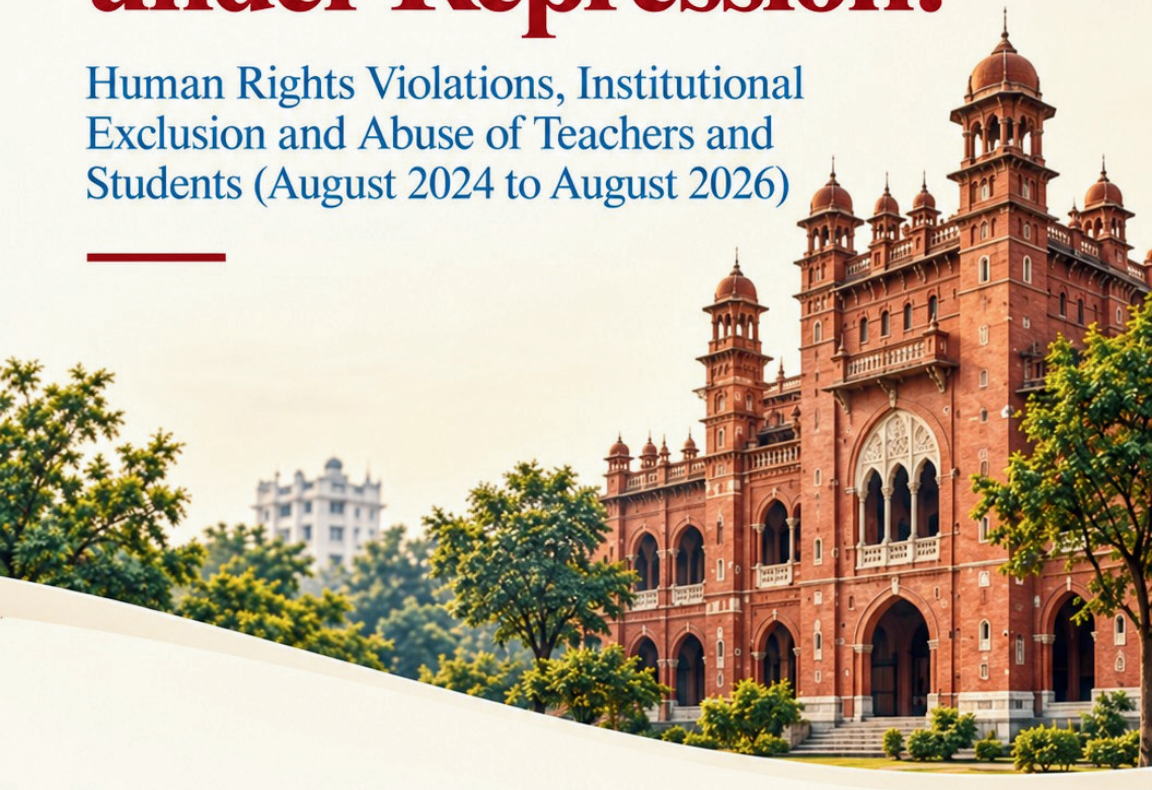
GCDG
Global Center for
Democratic Governance

# Bangladesh's Education Sector under Repression:

## Human Rights Violations, Institutional Exclusion and Abuse of Teachers and Students (August 2024 to August 2026)



An Evidence Based Documentation of Mob-violence, Harassment, Arbitrary Detention, Criminal Proceedings, Dismissal, Forced Resignations, Administrative Actions, Academic Exclusion, Restrictions on Academic Freedom, and Other Alleged Violations Affecting Teachers and Students.

Professor Dr. M. H. Millat
Professor Dr. J. M. Chowdhury

## DECLARATION

***ALL RESEARCH TEAM MEMBERS CONTRIBUTED VOLUNTARILY AND WITHOUT REMUNERATION.***

***GCDG PUBLISHED THE RESEARCH SOLELY USING ITS OWN RESOURCES, WITH NO EXTERNAL FUNDING.***

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## Published in September 2026

This study distinguishes sourced institutional actions, self-reported experiences, and analytical conclusions. It does not present the available records as a national census or presume that every administrative action (e.g., mob violence, forced resignation, academic exclusion, and criminal proceedings) is a human-rights violation under the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966*, I*nternational Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966*, and the *Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1972.*

Private contact details and other identifying information of victim teachers and students in the education sector are included only with their consent, unless such information is already available in the public domain. Nevertheless, in some cases, the identities of victim teachers and students have been kept anonymous due to fear of mob violence, retaliation, or other security concerns.


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### Suggested citation:
Chowdhury, J. M., & Millat, M. H. (2026). *Academic repression and human rights abuses in the education sector of Bangladesh*. Global Center for Democratic Governance (GCDG)

### Published by:
Global Center for Democratic Governance (GCDG)
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Academic Repression and Human Rights Abuses in the Education Sector of Bangladesh

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As mentioned above, the names and identifying details of certain individuals may have been withheld, anonymized or otherwise limited where necessary to protect privacy and security concerns, with special mention of mob-violence.

The views and interpretations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of any other institution or individual referred to in the report.

**DEDICATED TO**

*the teachers whose voices were silenced, the students whose dreams were shattered at the doors of their classrooms, and all who endured violence, humiliation, exclusion, and deprivation of fundamental rights in the aftermath of the July 2024 student uprising.*

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book would not have been possible without the cooperation, trust, and contributions of the many teachers, students, education professionals, and other individuals who shared their experiences, documents, and perspectives concerning academic repression and related human-rights concerns in Bangladesh. We are especially grateful to those who provided personal testimonies and participated in interviews despite the sensitive nature of the issues discussed and, in some cases, continuing concerns regarding their education, employment, personal security, and future prospects. Their willingness to document these experiences has provided an important foundation for understanding the impact of academic repression on education, professional life, and associated human rights.

We are extremely grateful to the Global Center for Democratic Governance (GCDG) for its substantial contribution to the quantitative component of this book, including the provision, compilation, and organization of secondary data concerning institutional penalties, disciplinary measures, and other forms of academic restriction affecting teachers and students across different educational institutions. Its contribution strengthened the book's statistical overview and supported the systematic analysis of patterns across institutions and sectors.

We particularly acknowledge the contributions of Md. Shibli Sadik, a student of the Institute of Education and Research (IER), University of Dhaka, who was subjected to an academic boycott, and Mohammad Yousuf, a student of the Department of Law, University of Dhaka, who has remained suspended from the University for the past two years. Both served as Research Assistants and contributed to case identification, interviews, source verification, and other empirical data-related tasks. Their dedicated efforts made an important contribution to the development and consolidation of the book's evidentiary base.

Our sincere appreciation also extends to Dr. Hasanur Rahman Chowdhury, who assisted us by providing a substantial body of secondary data used in this book. Special thanks are due to Md. Swapon, who served as Secondary Data Management Assistant, supported the

organization and management of secondary data, and provided valuable assistance with the layout and typesetting of the book.

We are also grateful to the interviewees, field-level contributors, colleagues, journalists, researchers, educational institutions, public authorities, civil-society organizations, and other bodies whose information, documentation, reports, and institutional materials contributed to the evidentiary foundation of this book. Special recognition is due to affected students and their families who shared information concerning experiences across schools, colleges, universities, medical and engineering institutions, agricultural and veterinary education, technical and vocational institutions, and madrasas. Where children or other particularly vulnerable participants were involved, every effort was made to protect confidentiality, dignity, and safeguarding.

Finally, responsibility for the interpretation of the evidence, any remaining errors, and the conclusions and recommendations contained in this book rests solely with the authors.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| **ACC** | Anti-Corruption Commission |
| **AUST** | Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology |
| **BAIUST** | Bangladesh Army International University of Science and Technology |
| **BAU** | Bangladesh Agricultural University |
| **BAUET** | Bangladesh Army University of Engineering and Technology |
| **BCL** | Bangladesh Chhatra League |
| **BMU** | Bangladesh Medical University |
| **BSEC** | Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission |
| **BSS** | Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha |
| **BSMMU** | Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University |
| **BUET** | Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology |
| **BUTEX** | Bangladesh University of Textiles |
| **CRC** | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| **CUET** | Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology |
| **CVASU** | Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University |
| **DMCH** | Dhaka Medical College Hospital |
| **DMP** | Dhaka Metropolitan Police |
| **DUCSU** | Dhaka University Central Students' Union |
| **DUET** | Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology |
| **DUTA** | Dhaka University Teachers' Association |
| **DVM** | Doctor of Veterinary Medicine |
| **GCDG** | Global Center for Democratic Governance |
| **ICCPR** | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| **ICESCR** | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| **ICT** | International Crimes Tribunal |
| **ILO** | International Labour Organization |
| **IUT** | Islamic University of Technology |
| **JCD** | Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal |
| **KUET** | Khulna University of Engineering and Technology |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MIST** | Military Institute of Science and Technology |
| **MPO** | Monthly Pay Order |
| **NBIU** | North Bengal International University |
| **NCP** | National Citizen Party |
| **OHCHR** | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| **PSTU** | Patuakhali Science and Technology University |
| **RUET** | Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology |
| **TVET** | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| **UAP** | University of Asia Pacific |
| **UDHR** | Universal Declaration of Human Rights |
| **UGC** | University Grants Commission |
| **UIU** | United International University |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UNB** | United News of Bangladesh |
| **UNESCO** | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |

GCDG
Global Center for
Democratic Governance

# Executive Summary

This book examines academic repression and related human rights violations affecting teachers, students, and education-related professional trainees across Bangladesh. Its principal reporting period extends from August 2024 to August 2026. However, although various forms of repression against teachers continue, the cutoff date was established to allow sufficient time for systematic documentation, source verification, and triangulation of evidence wherever possible. Nevertheless, a few selected incidents from September 2026 have been included to underscore that the cutoff date should not be interpreted as marking the end of academic repression or any meaningful decline in its prevalence or severity. Rather, these incidents demonstrate the persistence of repressive practices, some of which have assumed particularly severe and, in certain respects, unprecedented forms. Such developments raise profound concerns about the continuing erosion of academic freedom and the violation of teachers' and students' fundamental human rights, professional dignity, and personal security.

The book covers primary schools and secondary schools, general colleges, public and private universities, engineering, medical and dental, agriculture and veterinary, technical and vocational, and *madrasa* education. *Its central question is whether teachers and students have been able to teach, study, participate in academic life, organize, express opinions and seek redress without violence, coercion, arbitrary exclusion, discriminatory punishment or other improper interference.* The book does not presume that every adverse action constitutes repression; legality, evidence, procedure, proportionality and practical consequences need to be assessed individually.

A central analytical challenge is distinguishing legitimate accountability from academic repression. Educational institutions and public authorities have both the authority and responsibility to investigate credible allegations of violence, harassment, ragging, corruption, intimidation, abuse of authority, sexual abuse and other misconduct. Academic freedom, professional status, or political association does not exempt a person from responsibility for proven wrongdoing. Equally and pertinently, political identity, perceived affiliation, participation in peaceful protest, criticism of public policy or membership of an organization cannot substitute for evidence of individual misconduct.

The book, therefore, asks what conduct was actually alleged, what evidence supported it, whether responsibility was established individually, whether the person concerned had a meaningful opportunity to respond, and whether the eventual measure was lawful and proportionate. This distinction is essential because accusation, investigation, interim suspension, and final disciplinary responsibility are not equivalent.

The legal assessment is anchored in the *Constitution of Bangladesh 1972*, which is the " Supreme law of the land" [Art. 7(2)]. It clearly states that: "*This Constitution is, as the solemn expression of the will of the people, the supreme law of the Republic, and if any other law is inconsistent with this Constitution, that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void".* Further, it guarantees many fundamental rights (Part III of the Constitution), including the right to equality (Art. 26), protection of law (Art. 31), right to life and liberty (Art. 32), protection in respect of trial and punishment (Art. 35), freedom of peaceful assembly (Art. 37), freedom of association (Art. 38), and freedom of thought, conscience and speech (Art. 39), alongside applicable international human rights and professional standards. The *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 196*6; the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966;* the *Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989;* and relevant ILO and UNESCO instruments provide complementary benchmarks. The inquiry applies these standards to the actual conduct, evidence, procedures and consequences in each case, rather than assuming that an adverse institutional decision or an allegation of political motive is itself sufficient to establish a human rights violation.

The largest directly analyzable student source contains 1,088 response records submitted between 14 March and 26 April 2026 (on file). Informal academic exclusion is the largest category, accounting for 381 records or 35.0 percent, followed by suspension in 217 records, show-cause notices in 131, expulsion in 124, forced institutional change in 94, certificate cancellation in 74, and exclusion from residential halls in 67. These are self-reported response records rather than 1,088 independently verified victims, and unresolved candidate duplicates remain. Nevertheless, the data reveal an important distinction between formal academic status and practical access to education. A student may remain enrolled while being unable to attend classes, examinations, or campus activities in practice. College students and private-university

students also appear within the wider evidence base, while institution-specific proceedings demonstrate that due process may not have been followed in many instances.

The school and college teacher register contains 188 raw entries *(see Appendix for details)*, of which 112 report forced resignation, 17 forced removals, and 59 inabilities to enter an institution despite the absence of formal resignation or removal. Duplicate records and date inconsistencies prevent these figures from being treated as a duplicated national victim count, but they demonstrate that professional exclusion may occur without a formal termination order. Contemporary reporting also documented a wider post-August 2024 environment in which teachers and institutional heads were pressured to resign, prompting education authorities themselves to state that allegations of corruption or misconduct should be addressed through established legal and disciplinary procedures rather than coercion. Similar concerns extend into colleges and universities, where the book examines dismissal, collective pressure, and the adequacy of opportunities afforded to teachers to respond before loss of employment.

A recurring concern across different tiers of education is the treatment of teachers when they mobilized collectively over their salary, promotion, employment benefits, nationalization, MPO inclusion, and other professional demands. Government primary school teachers, MPO-listed teachers, and Independent *madrasa* teachers organized marches, sit-ins, and other collective programs during the period under review. In several instances, these movements encountered police barricades, restrictions on movement, and substantial crowd-control measures, including baton use, tear gas, sound grenades, and water cannon. The circumstances differed between events, and some reports included allegations of barricade breaches, road obstruction, or other conduct relevant to public-order enforcement. Accordingly, the book does not presume that every police intervention was unlawful. However, the common human rights concern is whether restrictions on teachers' peaceful assembly, expression and professional association, and any resulting use of force, were lawful, necessary and proportionate.

The confrontation involving primary school teachers at Shahbagh on 8 November 2025 illustrates the need for that distinction. Contemporary reporting recorded that more than 100 teachers received treatment at

Dhaka Medical College Hospital after police dispersed a protest over salary and career progression. Teachers alleged excessive force, while police alleged that demonstrators breached barricades and threw objects. Subsequent show-cause notices and transfers affecting teachers associated with the movement also require individualized scrutiny. The State has a legitimate responsibility to protect pupils from prolonged school closures and examination disruption, but administrative responses to professional mobilization should still be based on specific conduct, lawful authority, and proportionate measures.

Public universities provide some of the largest institution-specific disciplinary series in the book, but also some of the clearest examples of why procedural categories must be distinguished *(see Appendix for details on disciplinary measures against public university teachers)*. At the University of Dhaka, the widely cited figure of 403 concerned show-cause notices included 128 students who had previously been temporarily suspended; it was not a count of 403 expulsions. At Jahangirnagar University, 229 persons were reviewed through a differentiated decision process: 189 received adverse outcomes while 40 were cleared. Among current students, sanctions ranged from permanent expulsion to shorter exclusions, while some were cleared; former students likewise received differing certificate-related outcomes. These proceedings demonstrate that disciplinary action following the July movement was substantial, but they do not by themselves determine whether each measure constituted repression. Individual conduct, evidentiary basis, procedural fairness, political context, and proportionality remain decisive.

The public university record also demonstrates the duration and informal consequences of unresolved restrictions on teachers. Reporting in April 2026 described at least 68 teachers of the University of Dhaka who remained barred from academic activities approximately 24 months after the July uprising, while investigations had made limited progress. In August 2026, the University of Dhaka identified 58 teachers in the context of inquiries into alleged *"anti-state"* activities, and comparable inquiries were reported at other public universities. These figures concern exclusion or investigation, not established wrongdoing or automatically proven repression. Reported incidents involving public humiliation, student-led confrontation and the forced departure of academics from university premises further indicate how

intimidation may obstruct ordinary teaching before an authorized process has reached a reasoned decision.

Engineering education experienced substantial post-July institutional restructuring affecting both teachers and students. Senior academics at several engineering universities relinquished administrative positions in circumstances ranging from formally stated personal reasons to contemporaneous student or faculty demands for resignation. Teachers were also suspended or dismissed on differing grounds, including allegations connected with the July movement, appointment or promotion irregularities, and unauthorized absence. For students, the reviewed evidence identifies 142 finalized disciplinary measures across BUET, KUET, RUET, and CUET. Approximately 49 involved academic expulsion or suspension, 61 involved hall-only sanctions, and 32 involved warnings or other disciplinary measures; a further 14 DUET students faced show-cause proceedings whose outcomes were not established. The engineering record therefore demonstrates extensive disciplinary intervention while also requiring careful distinction between protected political identity or expression and individually established misconduct.

Individual accounts from general universities and colleges further illustrate how threats, mob-violence, online harassment, and fear of renewed confrontation can obstruct attendance even without a formal expulsion order. Here it is pertinent to mention that individuals are listed alphabetically, rather than by seniority or severity of reported repression, to present the nature and extent of the reported repression without prioritizing particular individuals. Some students described being prevented from taking examinations, losing access to their departments, or being drawn into criminal proceedings while academic uncertainties persisted. The evidentiary support for these accounts varies, and they require case-specific verification. The book also records concerns in private universities, including teacher dismissal under collective pressure, student sanctions, governance disputes and police intervention during demonstrations. These cases cannot establish sector-wide prevalence, but they show why private as well as public institutions must safeguard due process, freedom of expression and practical continuity of education.

Medical and dental education contains one of the clearest cross-institutional disciplinary records. A nationwide newspaper

investigation reported that between 5 August and 2 October 2024, 86 physicians and 136 students (subsequently the student figure increased to 377 (see appendix), or 222 persons in total) faced punitive measures across eight public medical colleges and hospitals. The allegations, however, were heterogeneous and included violence, threats, ragging, extortion, and other misconduct as well as political activity and opposition to the quota-reform movement. The book therefore does not classify all 222 cases collectively as political repression. Subsequent institution-specific proceedings also produced differentiated outcomes, illustrating why temporary suspension, final sanction, residential exclusion and permission to return must be investigated further. The appropriate human rights assessment is whether individual responsibility was established through adequate evidence and fair procedure and whether sanctions were necessary and proportionate to the conduct proved.

Events beyond formal disciplinary proceedings also warrant attention in engineering education. At RUET in November 2025, a student who had attended an examination was handed over to police amid pressure from other students and allegations requiring verification. During an engineering-student demonstration in Dhaka in August 2025, police used crowd-control measures; protesters and authorities reported injuries, and an investigation was announced. These incidents raise distinct questions about safe access to examinations, individual responsibility, and the permissible use of force during collective mobilization. Neither political association nor participation in an examination establishes criminal wrongdoing; equally, alleged unlawful conduct by demonstrators must be examined on its own evidence.

Agriculture and veterinary education experienced leadership turnover, disciplinary restructuring, campus conflict, restrictions on political activity, and disruption of academic programs. At Bangladesh Agricultural University, a 2025 disciplinary proceeding involved 133 teachers, students, officers, and employees. Among the 31 students (see Appendix, public record, for student details) included in that proceeding, seven were permanently expelled, and the academic certificates of 24 were canceled, making these some of the most consequential student sanctions documented in this sector. The book also examines a separate case involving 15 female BAU students who received differentiated academic and residential sanctions following a hall-renaming dispute. In veterinary

education, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU) imposed measures in cases concerning ragging and physical or psychological harassment, while two postgraduate students had their studentship permanently revoked. These cases require close examination of individual evidence and due process, while recognizing that substantiated violence or ragging may legitimately attract disciplinary action.

In medical education, the impact of academic and disciplinary decisions may extend into clinical placements, hospital access, internship completion and later professional registration. Accordingly, a sanction affecting a medical student or intern may create consequences that are not captured by the formal duration of a suspension or exclusion. The case studies also show the importance of protecting complainants and patients, as well as ensuring that trainees accused of misconduct receive notice, a meaningful opportunity to respond, reasoned decisions and accessible review. An effective remedy must address interrupted clinical training and professional progression where an adverse measure is subsequently found unjustified.

Technical and vocational education demonstrates further forms of post-July vulnerability. The evidence includes pressure on principals and other academic administrators to resign, punitive or exclusionary measures affecting polytechnic students, disruption of academic programs, and police action during student mobilization. The Technical and Madrasa Education Division itself issued instructions addressing forced resignation or removal, indicating that coercive pressure was recognized as a governance concern within these sectors. Student protests over technical-education demands also produced confrontations with law-enforcement authorities, including reported injuries. As elsewhere in the book, protest participation alone does not determine whether subsequent institutional or police action was lawful or repressive. Assessment requires examination of individual conduct, public-order circumstances, institutional rules and the necessity and proportionality of the response.

The madrasa sector presents two distinct but overlapping forms of vulnerability. Madrasa teachers, particularly Independent teachers, faced restrictions and police intervention while pursuing professional recognition, nationalization and employment-related demands. Madrasa students, by contrast, appear in evidence concerning restrictions on expression, intimidation, physical punishment, sexual

abuse and failures of child protection. The book does not find a basis for claiming that madrasa teachers as a group enjoyed political immunity after July 2024, nor does the available evidence establish that sexual abuse increased because of the political transition. Rather, the sector demonstrates the need to analyze teacher professional rights separately from child safeguarding while recognizing that weak institutional accountability can affect both. Cases involving children require particular attention to prevention, confidential disclosure, protection from retaliation, investigation, and access to medical, psychological, and legal support.

Supplementary primary evidence of child abuse in madrasas comes from 15 in-depth interviews with children and adolescents who had studied in madrasas, conducted between 17 and 22 August 2026. Respondents were aged 10–15; 11 were boys, and four were girls, while 12 had lived residentially at their madrasa. Within this purposively selected group, all 15 reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe, and all reported the absence of a specific safe complaint mechanism. Twelve described the principal harmful conduct as recurring; 12 reported no counseling or psychological support, with three unsure; 12 reported no contact with police or administrative authorities; 10 changed madrasa and five recorded permanent discontinuation of education. The interviews contain accounts of sexualized or unwanted contact, sexual propositions, corporal punishment, intimidation, fear, and barriers to disclosure. They should, however, be treated as qualitative first-person accounts rather than a national prevalence estimate, particularly because of limited corroborating documentation.

The madrasa interviews also raise a specific concern about the effectiveness of institutional responses after allegations were disclosed. Twelve of the 15 respondents said the person accused of harmful conduct continued to teach, supervise, or otherwise have contact with children; three did not know, and none clearly reported that such contact had ceased. This finding reflects the accounts of a small, purposively selected group and does not establish guilt in any individual case. It nevertheless underscores the need for prompt safeguarding assessment, independent reporting channels, protection from retaliation and measures that secure children's immediate safety while allegations are investigated fairly.

The book's later case-study material examines arrest, detention, criminal proceedings and university disciplinary action involving public-university academics. The cases do not form a single uniform category. Some concern alleged corruption or financial misconduct, others alleged participation in violence connected with the July uprising, while some arise more directly from political gatherings or expression. Particular issues warranting scrutiny include the use of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009 in connection with political activities, prolonged pre-trial detention, fresh or *"shown-arrest"* proceedings after bail had been obtained in another matter, and simultaneous criminal and university disciplinary action. These circumstances do not establish innocence or political persecution in any individual case. They require examination of whether restrictions on liberty, expression, association, employment and academic activity were lawful, individually substantiated, procedurally fair and proportionate, and whether judicial bail and other remedies were effective in practice.

A major cross-sector finding is that human rights harm may arise from both improper institutional action and institutional failure to act. Improper action may include coerced resignation, unjustified suspension, disproportionate punishment, prolonged exclusion, or disciplinary proceedings lacking adequate safeguards. Inaction may be equally consequential, including failure to protect a teacher from mob-violence, failure to ensure that a reinstated employee can return to work, failure to protect a student from intimidation, failure to investigate reported violence, or failure to provide children with confidential and independent means of reporting abuse. The book therefore treats institutional responsibility as extending beyond refraining from improper punishment. Educational authorities must also provide reasonable protection, accessible complaint mechanisms, credible investigation, protection against retaliation and effective remedies when rights are threatened.

The consequences documented in the book extend well beyond formal disciplinary status. Students may remain enrolled but lose practical access to classes, examinations, residential facilities, certificates or academic progression. Teachers may remain technically employed but be unable to enter their institution, teach, receive salary or exercise ordinary professional responsibilities. Arrest, physical violence, intimidation and prolonged disciplinary uncertainty may affect liberty, reputation, livelihood and professional standing. For children, the

consequences may include fear, disrupted sleep, difficulty concentrating, transfer to another institution, or complete withdrawal from education. The madrasa interview material is particularly illustrative. All 15 interview records described either transfer to another madrasa or permanent discontinuation of education. These findings demonstrate why human rights assessment should focus on practical access, safety, dignity and restoration, rather than on formal status alone.

Based on the context outlined above, the book identifies several immediate priorities. Prolonged and particularly consequential student disciplinary measures should be reviewed individually, with clear reasons, meaningful opportunities to respond and effective appeals. Teachers should be protected from coerced resignation and physical exclusion while credible allegations of misconduct are investigated through competent procedures. Peaceful professional and student mobilization should be facilitated consistently with lawful public-order requirements, and any use of police force should satisfy necessity and proportionality. Educational institutions serving children should establish confidential and child-accessible safeguarding mechanisms and ensure appropriate referral, psychosocial support and protection against retaliation. Institutions should also preserve disciplinary notices, complaints, replies, committee records, CCTV footage and appeal decisions. Where unlawful or unjustified measures are established, remedies should address actual educational and professional loss, including restoration of status, safe access, academic accommodation, salary or benefits where appropriate, and correction of records. The existing recommendations in the book similarly emphasize review, teacher protection, and evidence preservation.

The evidence reviewed in this book supports serious scrutiny of coercive removal, informal exclusion, disciplinary restructuring, protest policing, violence, detention, and failures of safeguarding across Bangladesh's education sector. At the same time, it does not support treating every investigation or disciplinary measure as repression. Some cases involve allegations of violence, ragging, corruption, intimidation, or abuse, while others involve institutional proceedings that require independent review.

The book's most defensible conclusion is therefore not a single national victim figure. Its evidence consists of different datasets, institutional

decisions, media investigations, case studies and qualitative interviews that measure different populations, forms of action and procedural stages. Their significance lies in revealing recurring mechanisms of vulnerability and identifying cases requiring further verification and remedy. Accountability and rights protection should therefore be treated as complementary rather than competing objectives. Political identity should not substitute for evidence of wrongdoing, while academic freedom should not shield substantiated misconduct. Teachers and students should be able to teach, learn, organize, express opinions and seek redress without violence, arbitrary exclusion or coercion, while allegations of genuine wrongdoing are addressed through lawful, individualized and fair procedures. The book concludes that the evidence should be treated as a set of documented actions and reported experiences requiring targeted follow-up rather than a single national victim total.

In conclusion, it is pertinent to mention at this point: *this book does not claim to provide either a conclusive assessment or a comprehensive picture of academic repression across Bangladesh. Nonetheless, the breadth, consistency, and recurrence of the documented cases provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate the gravity and apparent pervasiveness of academic repression affecting teachers and students in the aftermath of the July 2024 movement.* Rather than presenting the findings as a final account, the book underscores the urgent need for broader, independent, and systematic investigation into these patterns, including the circumstances of individual cases, institutional responsibility, and access to effective remedies. *Such investigation is essential to address unresolved grievances, ensure accountability where wrongdoing is established, restore justice to affected members of the academic community, and strengthen due process and the rule of law throughout Bangladesh's education sector.*

# CHAPTER 1
# NATURE OF ACADEMIC REPRESSION: EVIDENCE, METHOD AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

## 1.1 Background and Purpose

### 1.1.1 Setting the Context

Bangladesh's education sector entered a period of profound disruption following the political crisis of July and August 2024. What began as student protests concerning the public-service quota system developed into a much broader nationwide movement. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights subsequently found reasonable grounds to believe that serious human rights violations had occurred during the suppression of the protests, including unlawful killings and other excessive uses of force, arbitrary arrest and detention, and torture and other ill-treatment. Its reporting also documented retaliatory violence in the immediate aftermath of the political transition. The government resigned on 5 August 2024, and the Interim Government was sworn in on 8 August 2024 (OHCHR, 2024; OHCHR, 2025).

The consequences of that transition quickly entered educational institutions. In the weeks immediately following 5 August, teachers, principals, vice-chancellors and other academic office-holders in different parts of the country faced demands for resignation, removal or institutional action. By early September 2024, *The Daily Star* reported that it had verified at least 150 teachers who had been forced to resign between 5 and 31 August, while also cautioning that the actual number could be higher. On 3 September, Education and Planning Adviser Wahiduddin Mahmud publicly called for an end to forced resignations and harassment of teachers and stated that allegations of corruption or misconduct should instead be investigated and addressed by the competent authorities (Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha, 2024; The Daily Star, 2024).

The developments documented in this book subsequently expanded well beyond forced resignation. Teachers faced suspension, dismissal, prolonged exclusion from teaching, restrictions linked to public criticism or political activity, professional insecurity, physical intimidation, arrest and detention, and police intervention during collective mobilization. Students experienced show-cause proceedings,

suspension, expulsion, residential-hall restrictions, cancellation of academic credentials, informal exclusion from academic activities, physical violence, arrest, and interruption of education. These patterns were not confined to general universities. They appeared, in different forms and with different levels of documentation, across primary and secondary schools, general colleges, private universities, engineering institutions, medical and dental education, agriculture and veterinary education, technical and vocational institutions, and madrasas *(Islamic learning institutions)*. The current book was therefore developed as a sector-wide assessment rather than as a university-only study.

The post-July record, however, cannot appropriately be understood through a simple division between victims and perpetrators or between repression and accountability. Educational institutions also faced credible allegations concerning violence, ragging, intimidation, extortion, corruption, sexual abuse, misuse of authority and other forms of wrongdoing. Universities and public authorities have legitimate responsibilities to investigate such conduct and to protect students, teachers, complainants and witnesses. Conversely, an allegation of wrongdoing does not by itself justify coercive resignation, collective punishment, indefinite exclusion, discriminatory treatment or disciplinary action based primarily on political identity or perceived affiliation.

The purpose of this book is therefore not to characterize every investigation, arrest, suspension, dismissal or disciplinary measure adopted after July 2024 as repression. It seeks instead to determine where legitimate accountability ends and arbitrary, discriminatory, retaliatory, coercive or disproportionate interference with education and academic life begins.

### 1.1.2 Why an Education Sector Human Rights Review is Necessary

Education requires a distinct human rights analysis because formal institutional status does not always reveal the actual extent of exclusion or harm (see Figure 1 below). A teacher may remain formally employed while being physically unable to enter the institution, conduct classes, or perform professional responsibilities. A student may remain officially enrolled but nevertheless be unable to attend classes, sit examinations, enter a residential hall, obtain an academic certificate, or participate safely in campus life. A temporary disciplinary restriction may continue for such a prolonged period that its practical

consequences approach those of punishment even before a final determination has been made.

**Figure 1: Mob-violence and Physical Assault against Assistant Professor Hasan Muhammed Roman Shuvo during the admission test, University of Chittagong, 10 January 2026**




***Source**: Chittagong University Correspondent. (2026, January 10). CUCSU leaders drag 'pro-Awami League teacher' to proctor's office. bdnews24.com.*

This distinction is visible in the book's quantitative sources. The largest student dataset contains substantial reporting of informal academic exclusion, while the school and college teacher register includes a separate category of teachers who had neither formally resigned nor been removed but were reportedly unable to enter their institutions. These different sources cannot be treated as direct corroboration of one another, but both illustrate why a rights assessment limited to formal suspension, dismissal or expulsion orders would overlook an important dimension of practical exclusion.

A separate concern arises from professional and student mobilization. During the period under review, teachers organized around salaries, promotion, nationalization, MPO inclusion and employment conditions, while students mobilized around disciplinary decisions, curricular structures, governance, academic policy and other institutional issues. Some of these protests involved obstruction, confrontation or competing allegations of unlawful conduct. Some police responses involved batons, tear gas, sound grenades, water cannon, detention or other coercive measures. These incidents therefore require assessment both of the conduct of protesters and of whether state restrictions or use of force were lawful, necessary and proportionate.

The inclusion of children, particularly in school and madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* settings, also requires the book to extend beyond conventional understandings of academic freedom. Allegations of

corporal punishment, sexual abuse, intimidation, retaliation after disclosure, and institutional failure to protect a child may directly affect whether the child can safely continue education. Such cases are not automatically categorized as politically motivated academic repression. They are included because protection from violence, accessible reporting mechanisms, investigation, support, and educational continuity are integral to the effective enjoyment of educational rights.

The education-sector inquiry therefore considers not only harmful institutional action but also institutional inaction. Failure to prevent coerced resignation, failure to protect a reinstated teacher, failure to respond to violence against a student, or failure to provide a child with a safe means of reporting abuse may be as consequential as an improper disciplinary order.

### 1.1.3 The Central Analytical Focus

The central question of this study is:

*To what extent have teachers and students in Bangladesh, during the post-July 2024 period, been able to teach, learn, participate in academic life, express opinions, associate, organize professionally, protest peacefully and seek redress, and to what extent have they been obstructed from doing so through unlawful violence, coercion, arbitrary exclusion, discriminatory treatment or disproportionate punishment?*

To answer this central question, the book examines a series of connected issues.

It considers what adverse action actually occurred and who was responsible for it; what conduct was attributed to the affected teacher or student and what evidence supported that allegation; whether the person or body imposing the measure possessed lawful or institutional authority to do so; whether the affected person received notice of the allegation, a meaningful opportunity to respond and access to review or appeal; and whether the eventual measure was necessary and proportionate to any misconduct established. Here it is pertinent to mention that individuals are listed alphabetically, rather than by seniority or severity of reported repression, to present the nature and extent of the reported repression without prioritizing particular individuals.

Where political expression, opinion, association or participation in collective mobilization formed part of the surrounding context, the

book additionally examines whether adverse action was based on individually established conduct or whether political identity, perceived affiliation, collective labeling or protected expression operated as a substitute for evidence of wrongdoing.

Finally, the inquiry considers remedy in practical rather than merely formal terms. A teacher who has been officially reinstated but remains unable to enter the institution may continue to experience effective exclusion. Similarly, a student who remains formally enrolled but cannot safely attend classes or examinations may not have regained meaningful access to education.

### 1.1.4 Scope and Reporting Period

This is a standalone national study examining academic repression and related human rights concerns affecting teachers, students, and education-related professional trainees across Bangladesh. It covers primary education, secondary education, higher secondary and general college education, general public and private universities, engineering education, medical and dental education, agriculture and veterinary education, technical and vocational education, and madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* education.

These sectors are treated separately where necessary because institutional structure and the nature of academic participation differ. University employment cases are distinguished from student disciplinary proceedings, and specialized professional institutions are not automatically counted both within the general university category and again within the relevant professional sector. This approach reduces duplication and preserves the institutional context necessary for meaningful analysis.

For the purposes of this book, academic repression is used as an analytical category encompassing coercive, retaliatory, discriminatory or otherwise improper interference with teaching, learning, academic participation, professional activity or access to education. Physical violence, sexual abuse and failures of child safeguarding are also examined where they produce education-sector human rights consequences, but their inclusion does not mean that every such incident is characterized as politically motivated repression.

Incidents occurring between August 5, 2024, and August 31, 2026, are considered in this book. Although various forms of repression against

teachers continue, this cutoff date was established to allow sufficient time for documentation, source verification, and triangulation of evidence wherever possible. Nevertheless, a few incidents beyond August 2026 have been included to emphasize that the cutoff date does not signify an end to, or any significant decline in, academic repression. Rather, these incidents illustrate the continuing nature of repression, sometimes taking particularly severe and unprecedented forms that raise serious concerns about violations of teachers' fundamental human rights and dignity.

## 1.2 Methodology

### 1.2.1 Research Design

This book adopts a mixed-method, multi-source and rights-based research design. It combines documentary research, descriptive quantitative analysis, institution-specific analysis, purposively selected case studies drawn from different regions and covering almost all major forms of educational institutions in Bangladesh, and a limited body of in-depth qualitative interview evidence.

The case-selection strategy was designed to capture both geographic and institutional diversity. Cases involving primary and secondary schools, higher secondary institutions, universities, and madrasas were drawn from different parts of Bangladesh in order to illustrate the geographic spread of reported academic repression following the July 2024 movement, rather than to estimate its national prevalence. Institutional coverage was similarly broad, encompassing primary schools, secondary schools, higher secondary and general colleges, general universities, specialized medical, engineering, agriculture and veterinary institutions, madrasas, and technical and vocational institutions. This cross-regional and cross-sectoral approach enables the study to examine whether comparable forms of coercion, exclusion, disciplinary action, violence, and other rights-related concerns appeared across different educational settings and locations.

The methodology is designed to answer two related but distinct questions. The quantitative component asks what types and scale of adverse educational or employment measures are visible in the available evidence. The qualitative and legal analysis then asks what those measures mean in human rights terms, including whether they reflect legitimate accountability, improper coercion, discriminatory

treatment, disproportionate punishment, failure of protection, or another form of rights-related concern.

The book is therefore not designed as a nationally representative prevalence study. Its evidence comes from sources created for different purposes and containing different units of analysis. A survey response, a teacher-register entry, an institutional show-cause notice, a final disciplinary sanction, a reported protest injury, a case study and an interview respondent do not describe equivalent phenomena and cannot legitimately be combined into a single national victim count. The existing statistical review expressly recognizes this distinction.

### 1.2.2 Evidence Base and Source Selection

The book draws on six principal categories of evidence. The evidence presented in this book was compiled from multiple sources to document and examine reported incidents of human rights violations, academic repression, and institutional exclusion across Bangladesh's education sector. Particular attention was given to the relevance, credibility, and availability of evidence, as well as the need to distinguish documented facts from allegations and individual testimonies. To strengthen the reliability of the findings, information from different sources was cross-checked wherever possible, while limitations in documentation and verification were acknowledged. The book draws on six principal categories of evidence, as summarised in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Source Categories and their Use in the book**

| Source category | Use in the book |
|---|---|
| Official, judicial and institutional records | Establish formal decisions, orders, instructions, procedural status and institutional positions. |
| Structured datasets and registers | Describe reported patterns of student exclusion, disciplinary status and teacher employment disruption. |
| National and local news reporting | Reconstruct incidents, chronology, statements, injuries, disciplinary developments and later case status. |
| Working papers, teacher lists and source indexes | Identify potential cases and sources for further checking |

| Source category | Use in the book |
|---|---|
| Purposively selected case studies | Examine coercion, procedure, institutional response and remedy in greater depth. |
| In-depth interviews | Examine lived experience, safeguarding, disclosure, educational consequences and access to remedy. |

The source-selection process follows a principle of claim-specific evidence. A source may be sufficiently reliable to establish that an institutional order existed without being sufficient to establish the truth of every allegation contained in that order. Similarly, a newspaper report may establish that a person was arrested or suspended while remaining insufficient to determine guilt, motive, or the legality of the action.

The book's source audit records these distinctions explicitly. For example, direct analysis of the student response workbook identified 1,088 non-empty response records, but self-reporting and duplicate limitations were retained. The register of school and college teachers contains 187 raw entries but was not treated as 187 unique, verified, in-period cases because of duplication in a few instances.

### 1.2.3 Source Verification and Classification

Where possible, consequential factual claims were checked against more than one source or compared with institutional, judicial or official material. When later reporting established a change in status, the later verified status was preferred to an earlier headline or preliminary report. Disagreement between sources was not silently resolved. Where published accounts differed regarding the number of persons injured, the nature of a sanction, the procedural stage of a case or the identity of an alleged perpetrator, the book retains that uncertainty or books the competing accounts.

Particular attention was given to classification. A show-cause notice is not classified as an expulsion. Interim suspension is distinguished from a final disciplinary finding. Residential-hall exclusion is distinguished from cancellation of enrollment. A recommendation for punishment is distinguished from an implemented sanction. Persons investigated are distinguished from persons ultimately sanctioned or cleared.

This approach is also reflected in the source audit, which records that working papers and teacher lists were used to identify possible issues and sources, while unsupported broad claims, outdated status information, and unverified political attributions were not incorporated into the substantive findings. Identical or substantially overlapping accounts were not treated as independent corroboration.

Political attribution is treated with the same caution. Evidence that a teacher, student, or alleged perpetrator was associated with a political organization may be relevant context, but political affiliation by itself does not establish either misconduct or political persecution. A conclusion concerning discriminatory or retaliatory motive requires attention to the circumstances, timing, stated grounds, evidence, and treatment of comparable cases.

### 1.2.4 Quantitative Analysis

The quantitative analysis is descriptive rather than inferential.

The largest directly analyzable student source is Attachment 13, *Contact Information (Responses)*, containing 1,088 non-empty response records submitted between 14 March and 26 April 2026. These records are analyzed according to the status categories contained in the source. The listed cases are verifiable, as most of the entries include the mobile number and email of the respondents. Nevertheless, they are described as response records rather than 1,088 independently verified individuals or victims because unresolved candidate duplicates remain, and the source does not provide a full independently authenticated case file for each respondent Contact Information (Responses).

The school and college teacher register contains 188 raw entries describing forced resignation, forced removal, and inability to enter an institution despite the absence of formal resignation or removal (see Appendix A for details). These figures are presented according to the status recorded in the register but should not be interpreted as a national count, as the database was not generated through a comprehensive formal reporting system and includes only cases that were reported to or identified for inclusion in the database. (School and College List of Repressed Teachers).

Institution-specific figures are analyzed separately. Show-cause proceedings, interim restrictions, and final sanctions are not aggregated where they concern overlapping groups. Engineering,

medical, university, and other sectoral figures are likewise preserved as separate populations where they represent different types or stages of institutional action.

No national prevalence percentage is calculated from these sources. The underlying datasets lack a common denominator, documentation differs considerably between sectors, and higher case numbers may reflect better documentation rather than a higher actual incidence of repression.

### 1.2.5 Case Studies and In-depth Interviews

The case-study component is purposive rather than representative. Cases are used to examine mechanisms that cannot adequately be understood through numerical data alone, including coerced resignation, exclusion from employment, institutional responses to violence, safeguarding failures, arrest and detention, and the effectiveness of subsequent remedies. Because systematic data collection on academic repression remains politically sensitive and no sufficiently comprehensive sampling frame was available, a larger representative sample could not be constructed. However, the available evidence is sufficient to demonstrate the presence of reported academic repression across multiple sectors and to identify recurring forms, mechanisms and areas of concern, although it does not permit a statistically representative estimate of its national prevalence or magnitude. The case studies should therefore not be added to the statistical datasets or used to estimate national incidence. Their purpose is explanatory and analytical.

A separate qualitative component consists of 15 completed in-depth interview questionnaires with children and adolescents who had studied in madrasas and experienced various forms of sexual abuse from their teachers. The interviews were conducted between 17 and 22 August 2026 in Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Gazipur, Dhaka, Savar, and Mymensingh. Respondents were aged 10 to 15. The questionnaire examined perceptions of safety, unwanted or harmful conduct, disclosure, institutional response, educational and personal consequences, and access to protection or remedy. The book expressly treats this group as a small purposively identified sample rather than as a prevalence study of *madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) students nationally.

The interview material does not include accompanying medical, police, judicial, institutional, photographic, or witness records. The absence of such corroborating material does not establish that the accounts are false, but it means that the affected interview forms should not be treated as conclusive evidence without further verification. Nevertheless, these interview materials provide valuable exploratory evidence that may help generate hypotheses and identify areas for larger-scale future research on this issue.

Accordingly, the interview evidence is used primarily to identify reported safeguarding conditions, patterns of fear and disclosure, institutional response, psychological effects and educational consequences. Individual allegations remain identified as respondent testimony unless independently corroborated.

### 1.2.6 Analytical Approach

The factual evidence is assessed through a common rights-based analytical process.

**a)** This book is neither a position paper nor a critical analysis of academic repression following the July 2024 movement. Rather, it seeks to objectively document incidents of repression and provide an evidence-based account of the various forms of reported human rights violations that have affected Bangladesh's education sector.

**b)** For this, the first step was to identify the nature of repression and the relevant actors. The actor may be an educational institution, a governing body, a ministry, police or another state agency, a student group, teachers, political or community actors, or another private person.

**c)** The second step identifies the conduct said to justify the action. Protected expression, peaceful assembly, professional mobilization and political opinion are distinguished from identifiable allegations of violence, intimidation, corruption, sexual abuse, ragging, extortion or other misconduct.

**d)** The third step concerns authority and procedure. The analysis considers whether the decision was taken by a competent authority; whether allegations were communicated; whether relevant evidence was available; whether the affected person could respond; whether interim measures were reviewed; and

whether an effective appeal, review or reconsideration process existed.

**e)** The fourth step examines necessity and proportionality, particularly where the consequences include permanent expulsion, certificate cancellation, dismissal, prolonged suspension, criminal detention or the use of physical force.

**f)** The fifth step examines the political and institutional context without presuming motive. The book considers evidence of political association or selective treatment where relevant but does not infer politically motivated repression simply because an incident occurred after the August 2024 transition.

**g)** The final step examines practical remedy. Reinstatement, bail, continued enrollment, or an institutional decision is assessed not only in formal terms but also according to whether the person actually regained access to education, employment, safety, or professional participation.

For cases involving children, the analysis additionally examines whether reasonable safeguarding measures existed, whether reporting could occur confidentially, whether the child was protected from retaliation and further exposure, whether credible allegations were investigated, and whether medical, psychological, legal or educational support was provided.

These questions connect the methodology directly to the legal and human rights framework in Section 1.4.

### 1.2.7 Methodological Limitations

The findings should be interpreted subject to several limitations:

**a)** First, documentation remains uneven across sectors and institutions and continues to evolve. Some universities and professional sectors generated extensive media and institutional records, while schools, vocational institutions, private institutions and other settings are less systematically documented. A larger number of documented cases in one sector therefore does not necessarily demonstrate a higher underlying prevalence of repression.

**b)** Second, the main quantitative sources were created through different processes and contain different variables. The student

response dataset does not contain a complete incident history or authenticated institutional order for each record. The teacher register contains a few duplications. The resulting figures illustrate the spread and gravity of the documented incidents but cannot establish national prevalence.

**c)** Third, media books are frequently indispensable for reconstructing chronology and institutional action but cannot substitute for complete disciplinary files, judicial records, police investigation records, or primary institutional evidence when questions of guilt, motive, or procedural legality remain contested.

**d)** Fourth, case studies were purposively selected based on the nature of the incidents, geographic spread, and the variety of educational institutions covered, but they do not constitute a representative sample.

**e)** Fifth, the student interviews are qualitative and small-scale, and require verification of evidence before stronger case-independent statistical claims are made.

**f)** Finally, adverse conditions and time constraints limited primary data collection. The study therefore relied mainly on newspaper reports and other documentary sources, with limited direct contact with affected teachers and students. Further research involving interviews and fieldwork may reveal additional forms of repression and clarify their extent beyond what this study could document.

### 1.3 Confidentiality, Privacy and Safeguarding

Personal information is used only to the extent necessary for the human rights analysis. Contact details contained in datasets should not appear in public versions of the book. Public statistical presentation should use aggregated data or pseudonymous identifiers where identification is unnecessary.

Particular caution is required for children and survivors of sexual abuse. Identifying details, photographs, unpublished testimony and information capable of indirectly identifying a child should not be published merely because they are available to the researchers. Disclosure should be governed by considerations of consent, safety, dignity, confidentiality and potential retaliation.

Interview and case records involving children should be stored and shared on a need-to-know basis. Where allegations indicate continuing risk to a child, safeguarding and referral considerations should take priority over publication or research convenience. The same principle applies to the book's broader datasets. Individuals should, where practicable, have an opportunity to correct inaccurate names, dates, institutional affiliations or case status, and public reporting should distinguish clearly between allegations, verified actions and final findings.

## 1.4 Legal and Human Rights Framework: Rights, Duties and Standards

The analytical framework of this book combines the constitutional protections of Bangladesh with relevant international standards governing liberty, equality and non-discrimination, freedom from ill-treatment, expression, peaceful assembly and association, education, employment, academic freedom and child protection.

### 1.4.1 Violation of Constitutional Rights

Under the Constitution of Bangladesh, several fundamental rights are directly relevant to the treatment of teachers, students and other members of educational communities. *Article 27* guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the law, while *Article 28* prohibits specified forms of discrimination. *Article 29* is additionally relevant where discriminatory treatment affects appointment or employment in the service of the Republic. These provisions provide an important basis for assessing allegations that disciplinary, administrative or employment decisions were influenced by impermissible considerations rather than individual conduct or legitimate institutional requirements. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972)

*Article 31* guarantees the protection of law and the right of every person within Bangladesh to be treated in accordance with law. It further provides protection against detrimental action affecting life, liberty, body, reputation, or property except in accordance with law. *Article 32* protects life and personal liberty, while *Article 33* establishes safeguards relating to arrest and detention, including notification of the grounds of arrest, access to legal representation, and production before a magistrate within the constitutionally prescribed period. These protections are central to the assessment of allegations involving

arbitrary arrest, detention, physical coercion, intimidation, and other restrictions on the liberty of teachers and students. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972)

*Article 35* provides further protections relevant to criminal proceedings and coercive treatment. It protects fair criminal process and safeguards an accused person against compelled self-incrimination. *Article 35(5*) further provides that no person shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. These guarantees are particularly relevant where the evidence concerns physical assault, custodial abuse, coercive interrogation, degrading treatment or excessive force. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972)

The Constitution also protects the civic freedoms through which teachers and students express grievances, organize collectively and participate in public affairs. *Article 37* protects peaceful and unarmed assembly, subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of public order or public health. *Article 38* protects freedom of association, while *Article 39* protects freedom of thought and conscience and, subject to constitutionally permitted restrictions, freedom of speech and expression. These provisions are therefore central to the assessment of restrictions affecting student protests, teachers' movements, professional organizations, public statements, social-media expression and other forms of peaceful collective activity. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972)

*Article 43* may also be relevant where alleged repression involves entry into homes, searches, seizure of materials or interference with private correspondence and communications. *Article 40*, concerning lawful profession or occupation, may provide additional constitutional context where adverse measures substantially interfere with a person's ability to pursue a lawful profession. For teachers and other public-sector personnel, *Article 29* may also become relevant where employment-related decisions raise questions of discriminatory or retaliatory treatment. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972)

Taken together, these constitutional protections require the analysis to go beyond recording whether an adverse event occurred. The relevant questions include whether an arrest, detention, disciplinary measure, suspension, dismissal, physical intervention, search, threat, restriction on protest or other coercive action had a lawful basis; whether applicable procedural safeguards were observed; and whether the

measure constituted a necessary and proportionate exercise of lawful authority or instead amounted to arbitrary, discriminatory or disproportionate interference with protected rights.

As demonstrated in Table 2 below, cases involving children require an additional safeguarding analysis. Where violence, corporal punishment or sexual abuse is alleged against a private teacher, administrator or other non-state actor, the underlying conduct should not automatically be characterized as a direct *constitutional violation by that individual. The analysis must instead consider* both the alleged abuse and whether responsible institutional and state authorities fulfilled their obligations to provide effective protection, investigation, safeguarding and accountability. *Article 28(4)* of the Constitution permits special provision in favor of children, while the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* provides the more specific international framework governing protection from violence, abuse and exploitation. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1989)

**Table 2. Relevant Rights and Analytical Questions Applied to the Evidence**

| Protection | Application to the evidence |
|---|---|
| Equality, protection of law, liberty and freedom from ill-treatment | Was the teacher or student subjected to discriminatory, arbitrary or otherwise unlawful treatment? Where arrest, detention, physical force, custodial treatment or another coercive measure occurred, was there a lawful basis and were applicable procedural safeguards observed? Did the treatment raise concerns regarding bodily integrity, liberty, torture, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment? (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1966a) |
| Freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association | Did the conduct constitute protected expression, peaceful protest, professional mobilization or associational activity, or was there evidence of identifiable unlawful conduct? Where expression, assembly or association was restricted, what was the legal basis and legitimate purpose of the restriction, and was it necessary and proportionate? Was the individual targeted because of identifiable conduct or principally because of participation, affiliation, opinion or |

| Protection | Application to the evidence |
|---|---|
| | perceived political identity? (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1966a) |
| Freedom of association and protection of workers' organizations | Were teachers or other education-sector personnel able to establish, join and participate in organizations of their own choosing and carry out lawful organizational activities without improper interference by public authorities? Were professional bodies, associations or unions subjected to restrictions, administrative interference or intimidation that impaired their independent functioning? (ILO, 1948; United Nations, 1966b) |
| Protection against anti-union and organizational retaliation | Did a teacher or other employee face dismissal, suspension, transfer, disciplinary action, professional disadvantage, intimidation or another employment-related prejudice because of union membership or participation in protected organizational activity? Where an adverse measure followed collective mobilization, was there evidence of legitimate professional or disciplinary grounds independent of that activity? (ILO, 1949) |
| Non-discrimination in employment and occupation, including political opinion | Was recruitment, promotion, posting, transfer, suspension, dismissal, disciplinary action or access to professional opportunities affected by prohibited discrimination? In particular, was adverse treatment based on actual or perceived political opinion rather than legitimate qualifications, conduct or requirements inherent to the position? (ILO, 1958; United Nations, 1966b) |
| Professional freedom, academic freedom and fair disciplinary procedures | Were teachers and academic personnel able to undertake teaching, research, professional expression and institutional responsibilities without improper interference or retaliation? Were suspension, dismissal, exclusion and other disciplinary or employment measures based on established rules, sufficient individual grounds and fair procedures? For higher-education personnel, were academic freedom and institutional participation respected; and for school-level teachers, were applicable |

| Protection | Application to the evidence |
|---|---|
| | professional-status safeguards observed? (ILO & UNESCO, 1966; UNESCO, 1997) |
| Freedom from violence, intimidation and harassment in the world of work | Did teachers or other education-sector personnel experience physical, psychological, sexual or other forms of violence, threats, intimidation or harassment occurring in, linked with or arising from their work? What preventive, protective, reporting, investigative and remedial mechanisms were available, and were complaints addressed effectively and without retaliation? *ILO Convention No. 19*0 provides an important contemporary standard, while recognizing that it does not enter into force for Bangladesh until 20 November 2026. (ILO, 2019) |
| Use of force during protests and collective mobilization | Where police or other security personnel used force against teachers or students participating in demonstrations, marches, or other collective action, what circumstances prompted the intervention? Was the force authorized by law and demonstrably necessary and proportionate to a legitimate law-enforcement objective? Were injuries and allegations of excessive force independently investigated, and were effective remedies available? (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1966a) |
| Child protection from violence, abuse and exploitation | Where students were under 18, were effective measures taken to prevent and respond to physical or mental violence, corporal punishment, sexual abuse, exploitation, degrading treatment, or other harm? Were safe and confidential reporting mechanisms available? Was the child protected against retaliation or further harm? Were allegations appropriately investigated, and were medical, psychological, legal, or other forms of support provided where necessary? (United Nations, 1989) |
| Protection and accountability in cases of abuse within educational institutions and | Where violence or sexual abuse was alleged within a school, college, university or madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)*, did institutional authorities and relevant state bodies fulfill their protective and investigative responsibilities? Was the response influenced by the alleged perpetrator's |

| Protection | Application to the evidence |
|---|---|
| madrasas *(Islamic learning institutions)* | status, institutional reputation, political affiliation or external pressure? Did an informal settlement, compromise or withdrawal of a complaint displace measures required to protect the child, investigate credible allegations and prevent recurrence? (United Nations, 1989) |

***Source:*** *Constitution of Bangladesh; ICCPR; ICESCR; Convention on the Rights of the Child; ILO Conventions Nos. 87, 98, 111 and 190; ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers; and UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel. The ILO/UNESCO and UNESCO Recommendations are international standards rather than treaties. Bangladesh ratified ILO Convention No. 190 on 20 November 2025; it enters into force for Bangladesh on 20 November 2026. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1966a; United Nations, 1966b; United Nations, 1989; ILO, 1948; ILO, 1949; ILO, 1958; ILO, 2019; ILO & UNESCO, 1966; UNESCO, 1997)*

### 1.4.2 Violation of Rights Granted on International Conventions

The *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)*, *1966,* provides a central international framework for assessing allegations of repression, intimidation and coercive action affecting teachers and students. *Article 7* prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, while *Article 9* protects liberty and security of the person and prohibits arbitrary arrest or detention. Article 14 establishes guarantees relating to fair proceedings, while *Articles 19, 21 and 22* protect freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association. These protections are particularly relevant to teachers' and students' participation in demonstrations, professional movements, public criticism, organizational activities and other forms of collective expression. They do not prevent lawful accountability for violence or other genuine criminal conduct, but restrictions and coercive responses must themselves satisfy the applicable requirements of legality, legitimate purpose, necessity and proportionality. Political affiliation, perceived political identity, participation in a movement or expression of an opinion cannot by itself substitute for individual evidence of unlawful conduct. Accordingly, the legality of an arrest or prosecution cannot be determined simply because a news book refers to a warrant; the underlying statutory authority, grounds, evidence, procedure and

subsequent judicial safeguards must also be considered. (United Nations, 1966a)

The *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966* complements these protections through rights relating to work, non-discrimination, collective labor activity and education. *Articles 6 and 7* recognize the right to work and to just and favorable conditions of work, including safe and healthy working conditions and equality of opportunity. *Article 8* protects the right to form and join trade unions, the ability of trade unions to function freely and, subject to applicable conditions, the right to strike. These guarantees are relevant where teachers or other education-sector personnel face suspension, dismissal, discriminatory employment action, obstruction of collective organization or retaliation associated with lawful professional activity. In higher education, *Article 15(3)* additionally requires respect for the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. (United Nations, 1966b)

More specific professional standards are provided by the 1997 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel, which addresses academic freedom, institutional participation, employment security and disciplinary procedures, and by the 1966 ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers, which provides corresponding guidance for school-level teaching personnel. Together, these standards support scrutiny of whether disciplinary, administrative or employment measures were based on legitimate professional grounds and fair procedures rather than being used to intimidate, silence or penalize teachers for protected professional activity. (ILO & UNESCO, 1966; UNESCO, 1997)

ILO conventions provide an additional labor-rights dimension. Bangladesh has ratified the Freedom of Association and *Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87)*, which protects workers' ability to establish and join organizations of their own choosing and requires public authorities to refrain from interference that would restrict the lawful exercise of organizational rights. The *Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)* protects workers against anti-union discrimination, including certain forms of dismissal or employment prejudice connected with union membership or protected union activity, subject to the Convention's scope. The *Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention,*

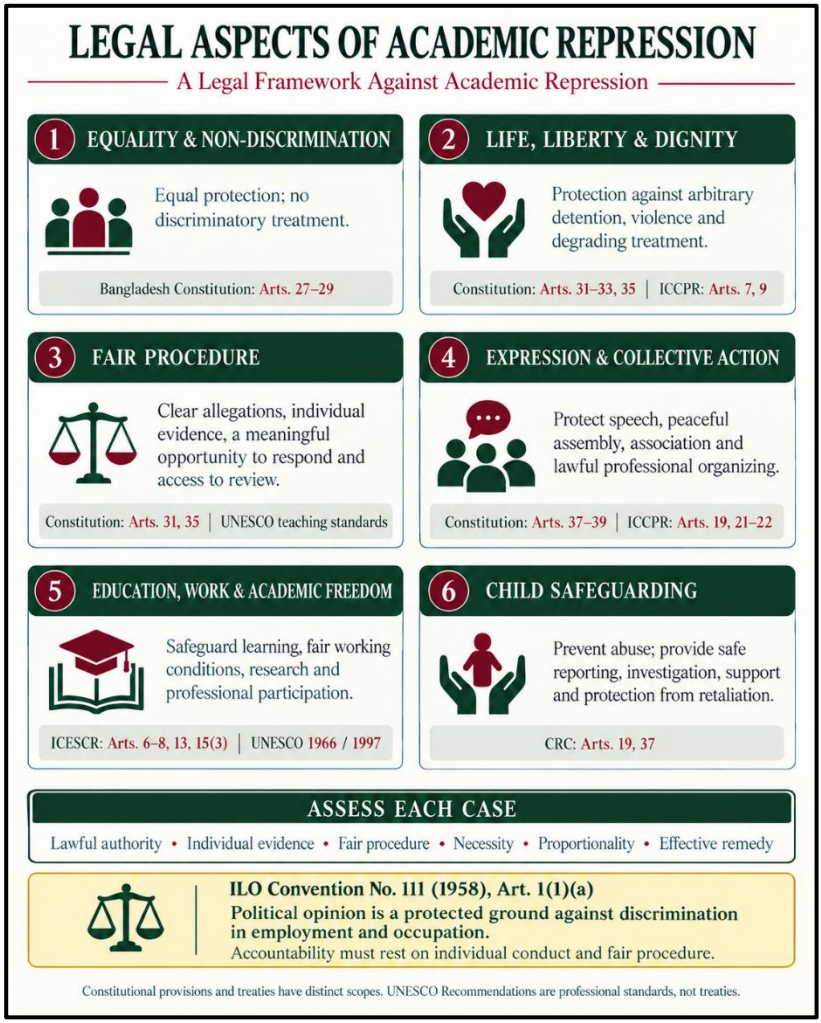
*1958 (No. 111*) is particularly relevant because it includes political opinion among the prohibited grounds of discrimination where a distinction impairs equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation. These standards therefore provide an additional basis for assessing whether teachers experienced employment disadvantage, professional exclusion or disciplinary measures because of organizational activity or actual or perceived political opinion rather than legitimate professional considerations. (ILO, 1948; ILO, 1949; ILO, 1958)

Violence and intimidation affecting teachers in their professional environment also engage the principles reflected in the *ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).* The Convention recognizes the right to a world of work free from violence and harassment and applies to conduct occurring in, linked with, or arising from work, including work-related communications and activities. Bangladesh ratified *Convention No. 190* on 20 November 2025, but it does not enter into force for Bangladesh until 20 November 2026. It should therefore not be presented as a binding treaty obligation governing incidents occurring during the principal reporting period. It may nevertheless be identified as an important international labor standard that Bangladesh has ratified, and that will govern its future obligations concerning violence and harassment in the world of work. (ILO, 2019)

The *Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)* provides a more specific framework for cases involving students under the age of 18. *Article 19* requires protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, and requires appropriate measures for prevention, identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up. *Article 37* separately protects children against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and establishes safeguards relating to deprivation of liberty. These obligations are especially relevant to allegations of beating, corporal punishment, sexual abuse, humiliating treatment, coercion or other violence occurring within schools and madrasas. Such cases cannot appropriately be resolved solely by reference to institutional reputation, political affiliation or informal compromise. The analysis must examine whether the child was protected from further harm, whether allegations were appropriately reported and investigated, whether retaliation was

prevented, and whether necessary medical, psychological, legal or other support was provided. (United Nations, 1989)

**Figure 2: A Legal Framework against Academic Repression**




***Source:*** *Developed from the Constitution of Bangladesh; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), particularly Articles 7, 9, 14, 19, 21 and 22; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the Convention on the Rights of the Child; relevant ILO conventions, including Convention No. 111; and UNESCO professional standards protecting teachers*

The legal and human rights framework set out above (as sumarised in Figure 2 above) provides the basis for the factual assessment undertaken in the following sections. Rather than treating individual incidents in isolation, the book examines patterns across primary and secondary schools, madrasas, colleges, public and private universities, and professional, medical, engineering, technical and vocational institutions. The purpose is to determine whether the treatment documented in each setting was consistent with applicable constitutional protections and international human rights standards.

Accordingly, the analysis asks whether adverse treatment of teachers or students was legally authorized, based on sufficient individual evidence and applied without discriminatory or politically selective assumptions. Where arrest, detention or criminal proceedings occurred, it considers whether safeguards concerning the grounds of arrest, custody, judicial supervision and fair process were observed. Where expression, association, protest or peaceful assembly was restricted, it examines whether the underlying conduct constituted protected activity or identifiable misconduct and whether any restriction had a clear legal basis, pursued a legitimate purpose and satisfied the requirements of necessity and proportionality.

The analysis also considers whether students were able to access classes, examinations, academic progression, residential facilities and credentials without discriminatory exclusion or improper interference. In relation to teachers and academic personnel, it examines whether teaching, research, professional expression and institutional participation were respected and whether suspension, dismissal, disciplinary action or other employment measures followed applicable substantive and procedural safeguards. Where police or other security personnel used force, the inquiry considers whether that force was lawful, necessary and proportionate and whether allegations of excessive force or resulting injuries were adequately investigated.

For cases involving children, particularly within schools and madrasas, the analysis additionally examines whether appropriate measures were taken to prevent violence and abuse, provide confidential reporting mechanisms, protect complainants and survivors against retaliation, investigate credible allegations and provide appropriate support. Across all sectors, the central question is therefore not simply whether an adverse action occurred, but whether the action, its stated

justification, the evidence supporting it, the procedure followed and its practical consequences were compatible with the legal and human rights standards applicable to the institution and the individuals concerned.

## 1.5 Statistical Overview: Scale, Distribution and Records of the Evidence

The evidence reviewed for this book demonstrates a substantial volume of reported academic exclusion, employment disruption, disciplinary action, coercion and violence affecting teachers and students across different tiers of education in Bangladesh during the principal period under review, from 5 August 2024 to 16 September 2026. The available material does not, however, constitute a national census of academic repression. Different sources count different things: the student dataset contains response records; the school and college teacher register contains source-reported employment and access entries; universities report persons investigated or sanctioned; newspaper investigations compile disciplinary actions; and individual case studies document particular incidents. These units cannot legitimately be combined into a single national *number of victims."* The purpose of this statistical overview is therefore to identify the scale, distribution and principal forms of the available evidence, while preserving the methodological distinctions necessary for later human rights analysis.

### 1.5.1 Affected Students' Response Dataset

The largest directly analyzable student source used in the book is a student dataset which contains 1,088 response records of affected students submitted between 14 March and 26 April 2026 (see Appendix I). The dataset summarized in Table 3 below records seven categories of current academic status. Informal academic exclusion is the largest category, followed by suspension and show-cause notices.

**Table 3. Reported Current Status in the Student Response Dataset**

| Reported current status | Records | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Informally barred from academic activities | 381 | 35.0% |
| Suspended | 217 | 19.9% |

| Reported current status | Records | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Show-cause notice received | 131 | 12.0% |
| Expelled | 124 | 11.4% |
| Forced to change institution | 94 | 8.6% |
| Certificate canceled | 74 | 6.8% |
| Prohibited from residential halls | 67 | 6.2% |
| Total | 1,088 | 100.0% |

***Source:*** *Students Responses Dataset (on file)*

The distribution is significant in one particular respect. More than one-third of all records (35.0%) concern informal academic exclusion, rather than a formal expulsion or suspension. This supports an important distinction developed later in the book: formal enrollment status and practical access to education are not necessarily the same. A student may remain formally enrolled while being unable or unwilling to enter campus, participate in classes, or access institutional services. Conversely, the presence of a response in an informal-exclusion category does not by itself establish why access was impeded or who was responsible. Formal sanctions also account for a substantial proportion of the records. Suspensions represent approximately one-fifth of responses, while expulsions account for 11.4%. Show-cause notices should be treated separately from final sanctions because they describe a procedural stage rather than a concluded disciplinary outcome.

### 1.5.2 Records of Repression on School and College Teachers

The second major quantitative source is the school and college teacher records, which contain 188 raw entries (see Appendix A for details). The register distinguishes forced resignation, forced removal, and practical exclusion from the institution despite the absence of a formal resignation or removal.

**Table 4. Reported Status in the School and College Teacher Register**

| Source-reported category | Entries | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Forced resignation obtained | 112 | 59.6% |
| Forced removal | 17 | 9.0% |
| Unable to enter institution despite no formal resignation or removal | 59 | 31.4% |
| Total | 188 | 100.0% |

***Source:*** *School and College List of Repressed Teachers. Percentages calculated from the 188 raw entries. Duplicate records and date inconsistencies prevent treatment of these entries as a duplicated national victim count.*

As listed in Table 4 above, almost three in five entries in this source describe a reported forced resignation. Equally important, nearly one-third concern teachers who had not formally resigned or been removed but were reportedly unable to enter their institutions. The latter category demonstrates why a statistical analysis restricted to dismissal or resignation orders would understate practical exclusion.

The register should not be added to the newspaper-derived national forced-resignation figure. By 31 August 2024, *The Daily Star* reported that it had verified at least 150 teachers across different levels of education who had been forced to resign after 5 August, while cautioning that the actual number could be higher. Those cases may overlap with entries in the teacher register and therefore constitute corroborating contextual evidence rather than an additional 150 cases to be added to the 188 entries.

### 1.5.3 Records of Repression on General College Students

The student workbook also demonstrates that reported exclusion was not confined to universities. Eight selected general-college institution-label groups account for 168 raw response records. Of these, 75 report informal academic exclusion, equivalent to approximately 44.6% of the selected college records. Therefore, as demonstrated in Table 5 below,

a substantial proportion of academically repressed students remain informally excluded from academic activities.

**Table 5. Selected General-College Response Groups**

| Institution label | All records | Informal exclusion | Other statuses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dhaka College | 45 | 31 | 14 |
| Government Titumir College | 37 | 16 | 21 |
| Government Bangla College | 31 | 10 | 21 |
| M. C. College, Sylhet | 16 | 3 | 13 |
| Feni Government College | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| Sylhet Government College | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| Chittagong College | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Government Rajendra College | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| **Total** | **168** | **75** | **93** |

***Source:*** *These eight institution groups are illustrative rather than a complete census of college respondents. Institution labels and enrollment were not independently authenticated, and the category "other statuses" combines six different response categories. These records should not be classified automatically as higher secondary cases. The workbook includes bachelor's and master's-level students studying at colleges and does not contain a dedicated HSC identifier. HSC-specific prevalence therefore cannot presently be calculated reliably.*

### 1.5.4 Data on Exclusion/Academic measures against Public University Students

Public-university disciplinary records provide some of the largest institution-specific figures in the book. The summary statistics presented in Table 6 below illustrate particularly clearly why investigations, show-cause proceedings, interim suspensions, and final sanctions must be distinguished rather than

treated collectively as separate forms of sanctions imposed on teachers to silence dissent.

**Table 6. Selected Public-University Student Decision Series**

| Institution | Persons/records reported | Nature of action | Statistical qualification |
|---|---|---|---|
| University of Dhaka | 403 | Show-cause notices | Includes the earlier group of 128 temporarily suspended students; not 403 expulsions |
| Jahangirnagar University | 229 | Investigation followed by differentiated outcomes | 189 received adverse decisions; 40 were cleared |
| Chittagong University | 84 | One-year exclusions | 73 related to protest attacks and 11 to an assault on a journalist |
| Rajshahi University | 32 | Mixed disciplinary decision set | Included different academic, residential, and monetary measures |

***Source:*** *Collected from available data from different universities.*

In the University of Dhaka, the 403 show-cause notices included the 128 students who had previously been temporarily suspended, meaning the two figures must not be added together.

Jahangirnagar University provides a more differentiated example. Of 229 persons reviewed, 189 received adverse outcomes, and 40 were cleared. Among 130 current students, 64 received permanent expulsion, 37 two-year exclusions, eight one-year exclusions, and one six-month exclusion, while 20 were cleared. Among 99 former students, 73 had certificates canceled, six had certificates suspended for two years, and 20 were cleared.

Thus, approximately 82.5% of persons in that particular Jahangirnagar decision series received an adverse outcome, and 17.5% were cleared. These percentages describe only that institutional proceeding. They do

not establish whether individual sanctions were lawful, proportionate, or repressive.

### 1.5.5 Data on Exclusion/ Administrative measures against Public University Teachers

One April 2026 report stated that 68 Dhaka University teachers remained barred from classes. The separate university-teacher case-study material also documents arrests, detention, criminal proceedings, and administrative measures involving academics from University of Dhaka, Jahangirnagar University, Begum Rokeya University and Jagannath University. These individual cases are not added to the 68-person academic-exclusion figure because the populations and forms of action differ.

### 1.5.6 Statistics on Repression in Engineering Education

The engineering sector contains both teacher-directed and student-directed measures. For academics, the book identifies at least eight vice-chancellors or pro-vice-chancellors across KUET, DUET, CUET, BUET, RUET and BUTEX who relinquished senior administrative offices between August and October 2024 in circumstances ranging from formal statements of personal or health reasons to contemporaneous student or faculty campaigns demanding resignation. The removal of an administrative office-holder should not automatically be equated with termination of academic employment.

KUET also temporarily suspended two separate groups of five teachers. The first group faced allegations connected partly with the July movement, while the second group faced allegations concerning irregular appointments or promotions. RUET separately dismissed an assistant professor on grounds that reportedly combined movement-related allegations with unauthorized absence. These actions should remain disaggregated by underlying grounds.

For engineering students, the reviewed reports identify 142 students subjected to finalized disciplinary measures across BUET, KUET, RUET and CUET. Approximately 49 received some form of academic expulsion or suspension, 61 received hall-only sanctions, and the remaining 32 received warnings or other disciplinary measures. A further 14 DUET students were subject to show-cause proceedings whose final outcomes were not established in the material reviewed.

**Table 7. Engineering Student Disciplinary Measures**

| Category | Students | Share of 142 finalized cases |
|---|---|---|
| Academic expulsion or suspension | 49 | 34.5% |
| Hall-only sanctions | 61 | 43.0% |
| Warnings or other disciplinary measures | 32 | 22.5% |
| Finalized measures across BUET, KUET, RUET and CUET | 142 | 100.0% |
| DUET show-cause proceedings | 14 additional students | Pending/proposed, not included above |

***Source:*** *Record collected through network communication and newspaper report (on file)*

While interpreting Table 7 above, it is pertinent to note that the underlying sanctions occasionally overlap. For example, certificate-related consequences may accompany permanent academic exclusion. Therefore, the table should be interpreted according to the principal categories adopted in this book rather than as an exhaustive count of all sanctions imposed.

### 1.5.7 Statistics on Repression in Medical Education

Medical education contains one of the clearest cross-institutional newspaper-derived datasets. A nationwide investigation by *The Daily Star* reported that between 5 August and 2 October 2024, 86 physicians and 136 students (subsequently the student figure increased to 377 (see Table 8 below; see more in Appendix H) – 222 persons in total – faced punitive actions in eight public medical colleges and hospitals. Among the physicians were five professors, three associate professors, two assistant professors, and 41 interns. The allegations ranged from violence, threats, ragging, extortion, and other misconduct to opposition to the quota-reform movement and political activity.

**Table 8. Medical Students Reported as Facing Punitive Measures**

| Medical college | Students | Percentage of 337 |
|---|---|---|
| Chittagong Medical College | 86 | 25.52% |
| Mymensingh Medical College | 41 | 12.17% |
| Rajshahi Medical College | 41 | 12.17% |
| Sir Salimullah Medical College | 35 | 10.39% |
| Khulna Medical College | 25 | 7.42% |
| Dinajpur Medical College | 19 | 5.64% |
| Faridpur Medical College | 18 | 5.34% |
| Rangpur Medical College | 16 | 4.75% |
| Sher-E-Bangla Medical College | 14 | 4.15% |
| Netrokona Medical College | 11 | 3.26% |
| Cumilla Medical College | 10 | 2.97% |
| Rangamati Medical College | 6 | 1.78% |
| Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College | 5 | 1.48% |
| Chandpur Medical College | 5 | 1.48% |
| Cox's Bazar Medical College | 3 | 0.89% |
| Patuakhali Medical College | 2 | 0.59% |
| **Total** | **337** | **100.0%** |

***Source:*** *Deepto (2024b). The measures ranged from academic suspension and residential exclusion to interruption of internship and longer-term campus restrictions.*

At Mymensingh Medical College, the later investigation also demonstrates why interim and final figures should be separated. Twenty-eight students were initially suspended pending investigation; subsequent outcomes included eight lifetime expulsions, 11 academic suspensions of varying lengths, four permanent residential-hall exclusions, and five students permitted to return following written undertakings.

### 1.5.8 Restraint on Collective Mobilization and State Use of Force

Some of the book's strongest quantitative evidence concerns discrete protest-policing incidents. These figures measure injuries or treatment associated with particular events rather than disciplinary or employment actions and therefore must remain statistically separate.

**Table 9. Selected Protest and Use-of-Force Indicators**

| Event | Reported quantitative indicator | Qualification |
|---|---|---|
| Government primary teachers, Shahbagh, 8 November 2025 | At least 110 persons received treatment at DMCH; other reports referred to more than 100 teachers injured and five detained | The 110 included teachers, police personnel and others; it should not be described as 110 injured teachers. |
| Independent madrasa teachers, Shahbagh, 26 January 2025 | 6 teachers injured according to Prothom Alo; other reports referred to at least five treated at DMCH | Event-specific count |
| Polytechnic students, Cumilla, 16 April 2025 | Reports ranged from 12 to 35 injured, with one institutional account referring to approximately 30 | No single reconciled injury total should be created. |
| Engineering-student march in Dhaka, 27 August 2025 | Protest organizers reported at least 50 students injured; Home Ministry reported 8 police personnel injured. | Competing participant/official counts should remain attributed. |

***Source:*** *Authors' compilation from The Daily Star (2025a, 2025b), Dhaka Tribune (2025a, 2025b), Prothom Alo (2025), Bangla Tribune (2025), The Daily Campus (2025), and Shomoyer Alo (2025). Reported injury figures are retained as attributed by the respective sources and are not reconciled where accounts differ.*

The primary teacher event is particularly well documented: as documented in Table 9 above, DMCH officials reported more than 100 people receiving treatment, with the police camp specifying at least 110. The engineering protest generated a reported minimum of 50 injured students and eight injured police officers. Six teachers were reported

injured during the January 2025 Shahbagh dispersal. For the Cumilla polytechnic confrontation, published estimates ranged from 12 to 35, so the statistical overview should retain the range rather than selecting whichever figure is highest.

### 1.5.9 Evidence-based Findings

First, informal and practical exclusion is quantitatively important. In the student workbook, informal academic exclusion is the single largest status category, accounting for 35.0% of records. In the teacher register, 31.4% of entries concern teachers who had not formally resigned or been removed but reportedly could not enter their institutions. These two sources were collected through different processes and therefore do not independently corroborate one another at the individual level; nevertheless, both demonstrate why a report limited to formal expulsions, dismissals, or resignations would overlook a substantial category of reported and unreported harm.

Second, the evidence shows that disciplinary numbers require procedural qualification. A show-cause notice is not an expulsion; an interim suspension is not a final finding; residential exclusion is not necessarily cancellation of enrollment; and an investigation does not mean guilt. The Dhaka University and Jahangirnagar University series illustrate this particularly clearly.

Third, the available evidence spans multiple levels of the education system rather than universities alone. The teacher register covers schools and colleges; the student workbook includes substantial college participation; separately verified evidence concerns engineering, medical, technical and madrasa education. The depth of documentation, however, remains uneven. Higher secondary students, primary pupils, private-university teachers, vocational students and some specialized institutions remain much less systematically documented.

Fourth, some of the largest figures concern institutional disciplinary action rather than independently established repression. This is especially important in medical and university education, where allegations sometimes included violence, ragging, extortion, physical abuse, or other identifiable misconduct alongside political association or expression. Quantification can establish the scale of institutional action, but the classification of an individual case as disproportionate punishment, discriminatory treatment or repression requires the qualitative assessment undertaken in the subsequent chapters.

### 1.5.10 Statistical Limitations

No national prevalence rate should be calculated from the available evidence. There is no reliable common denominator across sectors, case ascertainment is uneven, and different sources were assembled through different channels. More cases in one sector may reflect better documentation rather than a higher underlying incidence. Nor should the figures presented above be added together. The 1,088 student response records (see Appendix I for details), 188 teacher-register entries (see Appendix A for details), 150 press-verified forced resignations, university disciplinary figures, engineering sanctions and medical-sector figures may contain different populations, different procedural stages and possible overlap. Adding them would create an apparently precise national total that the underlying evidence cannot support.

The book's detailed case-study section should likewise remain outside the statistical denominator. Those cases were selected purposively to illustrate mechanisms and human rights concerns rather than through a representative sampling procedure. In the current draft, the primary-school case sequence also appears to contain a repeated version of the Madan/Netrokona assistant-teacher incident, reinforcing the need to duplicate the case-study material before any case-study count is reported as a numerical finding.

The most defensible statistical conclusion is therefore not a single national victim figure, but a multi-source picture showing substantial reported exclusion and disciplinary action across Bangladesh's education system. The strongest directly analyzable sources comprise 1,088 student response records and 188 school-and-college teacher-register entries. Institutional and press records additionally document large disciplinary series involving public universities, 142 finalized engineering-student cases, 136 medical-student cases and 86 physicians, as well as major collective incidents involving police use of force against teachers and students. These figures establish the scale and diversity of the available evidence; the sectoral chapters that follow determine what those numbers mean in human rights terms on the basis of individual conduct, legal authority, procedure, proportionality, political or other context, and access to effective remedy.

## 1.6 Structure of the Book

Following this introductory chapter, the book is organized by educational sector so that statistical evidence, analytical discussion, and relevant case studies can be read together within the same institutional context. Chapter 2 examines primary, secondary, higher secondary, and general college education. Chapter 3 addresses general tertiary education, including public and private universities and selected university-level cases. Chapter 4 examines specialized tertiary education in engineering, medical and dental, agriculture and veterinary institutions. Chapter 5 brings together technical and vocational education with madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* education, including the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* case studies and in-depth interviews. Chapter 6 draws the evidence together through cross-sector findings, recommendations and the conclusion.

# CHAPTER 2
# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES UNDER REPRESSION: RESTRICTED FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, COERCION AND EXCLUSION

## 2.1 Primary Education: Restrictions on Freedom of Expression, and Protest Policing

### 2.1.1 Freedom of Expression under Administrative Scrutiny

Freedom of expression is a core constitutional and international human rights protection and is particularly important where teachers comment on matters affecting public administration, professional conditions and education policy. At the same time, public employees may be subject to lawful service rules governing professional conduct, confidentiality and official responsibilities. The relevant question is therefore not whether a teacher criticized public authorities, but whether any disciplinary restriction imposed on that expression had a clear legal basis, pursued a legitimate purpose and was necessary and proportionate in the circumstances. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1966a; ILO & UNESCO, 1966)

Against this background, *The Daily Star* reported that Monibul Haq Bosunia, an assistant teacher at Abul Kashem Balika Government Primary School in Rajarhat, Kurigram, was suspended in May 2025 following Facebook criticism of education authorities. The administration relied on government service-conduct requirements, while Bosunia maintained that his comments concerned teachers' working conditions, salary-related grievances, training requirements, and administrative decisions. Other national media also reported the suspension and its connection with his public criticism (The Daily Star, 2025g; Ittefaq, 2025; The Daily Campus, 2025; Independent Television, 2025). The incident therefore provides evidence of disciplinary action following public expression, but the Facebook posts alone do not establish whether the suspension was legally justified, procedurally fair or ultimately sustained. The issue for review is the content, context and effect of the expression, rather than simply whether officials regarded the criticism as objectionable. Available reports do not indicate that questions concerning the protected character of the expression, the necessity and proportionality of the disciplinary response, or

proportionate less restrictive measures were substantively addressed when the suspension decision was made.

Bosunia's case was not the only instance in which disciplinary mechanisms were invoked in connection with primary teachers' public expression or collective criticism. In April 2025, a departmental case was filed and a show-cause notice issued against Mahbubur Rahman, an assistant teacher at Hinda Government Primary School in Joypurhat and a coordinator of a platform campaigning for the 10th pay grade, after he criticized Primary and Mass Education Adviser Bidhan Ranjan Roy Poddar during a Facebook Live session and called for his resignation. Rahman maintained that his comments arose from the adviser's statements concerning teachers' pay demands, while the departmental allegation characterized his remarks as contrary to social-media guidelines and public-service disciplinary rules (bdnews24.com, 2025a).

Later, during the renewed primary teachers' movement in December 2025, four conveners of the Primary Teachers' Demand Implementation Council—Abul Kashem, Mohammad Shamsuddin Masud, Khairun Nahar Lipi and Mahbubur Rahman—along with teachers from the 2023 and 2025 recruitment batches, were reportedly issued show-cause notices in connection with their leadership or participation in the movement (The Daily Star, 2025h; bdnews24.com, 2025b). The regulatory approach became broader in May 2026, when the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education directed authorities to identify government primary-school teachers alleged to be posting *"insulting," "offensive"* or otherwise objectionable material concerning the government, public bodies or official decisions and to initiate departmental action against those identified (bdnews24.com, 2026a; Ittefaq, 2026). In June 2026, the Directorate of Primary Education went further by instructing monitoring committees at divisional, district and upazila levels to intensify oversight of teachers' social-media activity and take prompt departmental action against posts considered harmful to the image of the government or primary-education system (BSS, 2026; The Daily Observer, 2026).

A related, although factually different, episode occurred in July 2026 when education authorities initially considered investigating Sylhet primary-school head-teacher Beauty Rani Pal over a personal Facebook reel. The proposed investigation was subsequently abandoned amid

substantial public criticism and expressions of solidarity on social media, after a preliminary inquiry found no wrongdoing and the State Minister for Primary and Mass Education indicated that he saw nothing improper in the video (The Business Standard, 2026). Taken together, these incidents establish that not every disciplinary measure was lawful, since the factual basis, applicable service rules and procedural history differ between cases. They do, however, demonstrate repeated administrative scrutiny and, in several cases, threatened or actual disciplinary action, connected with teachers' online expression, criticism of education authorities, collective professional advocacy or personal social-media activity. This pattern warrants closer examination of whether public-service rules are sufficiently precise and applied consistently, and whether disciplinary responses unnecessarily or disproportionately restrict teachers' freedom of expression and association protected under the Constitution and international human rights standards.

### 2.1.2 Compelled Resignation, Workplace Coercion and Professional Insecurity

Repression of teachers is not limited to physical violence, arrest, or formal dismissal. It may also occur through pressure to resign, threats of disciplinary action, suspension, retaliatory transfer, exclusion from professional duties, administrative harassment, or other measures that create insecurity around continued employment. Following the political transition of August 2024, reports documented a wider national pattern of teachers being pressured or compelled to leave positions in educational institutions. By 31 August 2024, *The Daily Star* had verified at least 150 teachers who had been forced to resign across the education sector, while noting that the actual number could be considerably higher (The Daily Star, 2024a). The Education Adviser subsequently described forced resignations and harassment of teachers as unacceptable and emphasized that allegations of corruption or misconduct should instead be dealt with through established investigative and disciplinary processes (The Daily Star, 2024b; The Business Standard, 2024). These national figures, however, encompass different levels of education and do not permit all reported forced resignations to be attributed specifically to the primary sector. They nevertheless demonstrate the broader environment of professional

insecurity in which primary-school teachers were working during this period.

Within government primary education, the available evidence more clearly documents disciplinary and administrative pressure connected with teachers' expression and collective professional activity. In April 2025, a departmental case was initiated against Mahbubur Rahman, an assistant teacher at Hinda Government Primary School in Joypurhat and a coordinator of a platform campaigning for improvement of assistant teachers' pay grade. The case followed his criticism of the Primary and Mass Education Adviser during a Facebook Live session and his call for the adviser's resignation. A show-cause notice asked why he should not be dismissed or otherwise punished under the applicable disciplinary rules (bdnews24.com, 2025a). In May 2025, Monibul Haq Bosunia was suspended after publicly criticizing education authorities and policies affecting primary teachers (The Daily Star, 2025g). Although neither case alone establishes unlawful repression, together they illustrate the potential use of disciplinary mechanisms in response to teachers' public criticism of policy, working conditions, and senior education officials.

Administrative pressure also arose in connection with collective mobilization. During the primary teachers' movement in December 2025, four conveners of the Primary Teachers' Demand Implementation Council—Abul Kashem, Mohammad Shamsuddin Masud, Khairun Nahar Lipi and Mahbubur Rahman—along with teachers from the 2023 and 2025 recruitment batches, were reportedly issued show-cause notices for their role in the movement (The Daily Star, 2025h). When teachers subsequently declared a nationwide *"complete shutdown,"* the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education warned that continued disruption of examinations could lead to action under government service laws, conduct rules and criminal law (bdnews24.com, 2025b; The Daily Star, 2025i). The State has a legitimate interest in maintaining essential educational functions and protecting pupils from prolonged disruption. At the same time, where disciplinary measures follow collective professional mobilization, the inquiry should distinguish sanctions based on specific unlawful conduct from measures that may penalize teachers merely for organizing, representing occupational interests, or participating in protected collective activity.

The regulatory environment widened further in 2026. In May, the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education directed authorities to identify government primary-school teachers alleged to be publishing *"insulting," "offensive"* or otherwise objectionable social-media content concerning the government, public institutions or official decisions and to initiate departmental action against those identified (bdnews24.com, 2026a; BSS, 2026a). In June, the Directorate of Primary Education reiterated that teachers could face immediate departmental action for social-media activity considered derogatory, misleading or damaging to the image of government institutions or the primary-education system (BSS, 2026b). Such directives do not themselves prove that disciplinary action taken under them is unlawful. They do, however, raise important questions concerning the precision of the standards used to define prohibited expression, whether legitimate criticism can be distinguished consistently from misconduct, and whether the threat of disciplinary consequences may create a chilling effect on teachers' participation in public and professional debate.

The experience of Beauty Rani Pal, head-teacher of Pitaitikor Government Primary School in Fenchuganj, Sylhet, illustrates the broader vulnerability created when professional discipline becomes entangled with public pressure over personal expression. In July 2026, education authorities considered investigating Pal after a Facebook reel showing her walking on the school premises to a Bengali song generated criticism and demands for action on social media (The Business Standard, 2026a). The proposed investigation was subsequently abandoned amid substantial online debate and expressions of solidarity with the teacher, after a preliminary inquiry found no wrongdoing and the State Minister for Primary and Mass Education stated that he saw nothing improper in the video (The Business Standard, 2026b). Pal subsequently filed a police complaint alleging online harassment and cyberbullying in connection with the circulation of the video (The Business Standard, 2026c). The eventual decision not to pursue disciplinary action is significant, but the episode illustrates how public demands for punishment can themselves generate professional insecurity and administrative scrutiny before wrongdoing has been established.

**Figure 3. Assistant Teachers of Government Primary Schools Stage a Sit-in at the Central Shaheed Minar, Demanding Pay Scale**



***Source:*** *The Daily Star (2025), photograph by Palash Khan*

These incidents should be assessed against both constitutional and international labor standards. Where employment disadvantage is connected to actual or perceived political opinion, *ILO Convention No. 111* is particularly relevant because it includes political opinion among prohibited grounds of discrimination in employment and occupation (ILO, 1958). Where disciplinary or other employment measures interfere with lawful participation in teachers' organizations, *ILO Convention No. 87* requires public authorities to refrain from interference that restricts or impedes the lawful exercise of organizational rights (ILO, 1948). The 1966 ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers, which expressly applies to primary-school teachers, further provides an international framework concerning teachers' professional status, working conditions, freedom from discrimination and participation through teachers' organizations (ILO & UNESCO, 1966). Accordingly, the relevant question is not simply whether an employer possessed disciplinary authority, but whether that authority was exercised for a legitimate purpose, on individually established facts, through fair procedures and without discriminatory or disproportionate interference with protected expression or collective professional activity.

The distinction between legitimate professional accountability and coercive employment pressure is therefore critical. Credible allegations of misconduct may warrant investigation and, where substantiated, proportionate disciplinary action. They do not justify compelling a teacher to resign, bypassing established procedures or allowing public or institutional pressure to substitute for a lawful determination. This principle received further judicial recognition in September 2026, when the High Court Division held that a resignation obtained through coercion from a Gazipur secondary-school head-teacher had no legal validity and stressed the need for an established institutional resignation and handover process (The Daily Star, 2026). Although that judgment concerned a secondary rather than a primary school, it is relevant to the broader principle that termination of a teacher's employment should result from lawful procedures rather than intimidation or extralegal pressure.

### 2.1.3 Suppression of Teachers' Assembly, Association and Expression

On 8 November 2025, as demonstrated in Figure 3 above, government primary-school assistant teachers gathered at the Central Shaheed Minar in Dhaka to press a three-point set of professional demands, including placement in the 10th pay grade, resolution of higher-grade benefits after specified periods of service, and greater opportunities for departmental promotion. The mobilization was organized under the banner of the Primary Teachers' Demand Implementation Council, and participants subsequently marched toward Shahbagh as part of their announced program (The Daily Star, 2025e; Dhaka Tribune, 2025b; bdnews24.com, 2025). As shown in Figure 4 below, Police blocked the procession near Shahbagh, after which the encounter developed into a confrontation between demonstrators and law-enforcement personnel.

**Figure 4. Police Charge Batons during the Primary School Teachers' Demonstration**



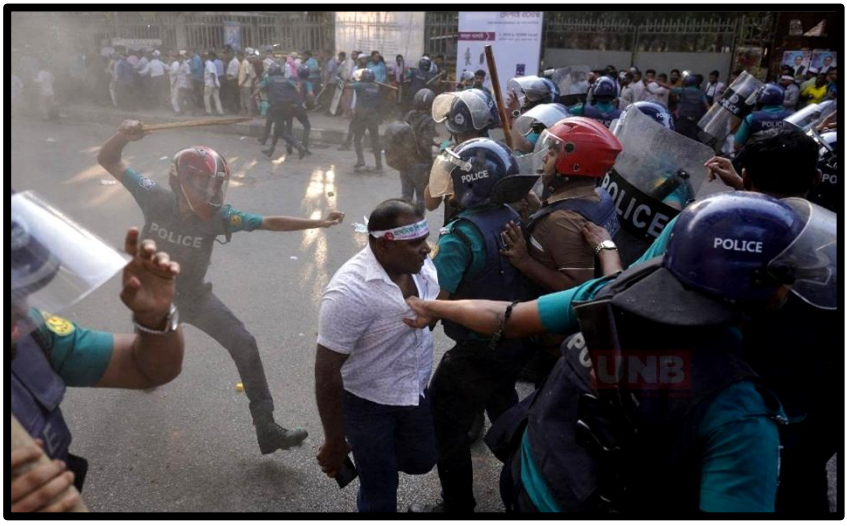
***Source:*** *United News of Bangladesh, Police charge batons*

The use of substantial crowd-control measures is documented across several independent sources. *The Daily Star* reported that police charged batons, fired tear-gas shells and sound grenades, and used water cannon against the demonstrators (The Daily Star, 2025e). *Dhaka Tribune* independently reported the use of sound grenades and batons and stated that several teachers were injured and some were taken to a police station (Dhaka Tribune, 2025b). bdnews24.com also documented police use of sound grenades and water cannon (bdnews24.com, 2025), while *Prothom Alo* reported baton charges, tear gas, sound grenades, and water cannon during the dispersal (Prothom Alo, 2025a). The consistency of these independent reports provides substantial evidence that coercive crowd-control measures were used, although their legality, necessity, and proportionality must be assessed against the circumstances in which individual measures were deployed.

The scale of injury also requires careful interpretation. *The Daily Star*, citing the Director of Dhaka Medical College Hospital and the officer in charge of the hospital police camp, reported that more than 100 people received treatment and that at least 110 persons were treated. Importantly, those receiving treatment included teachers, police personnel and rickshaw pullers; seven police officers were also

reported injured (The Daily Star, 2025f). Other accounts reported higher numbers of injured teachers, including claims made by protest representatives. These figures should not be treated as interchangeable. In particular, the hospital-based figure of 110 cannot accurately be presented as 110 injured teachers. The differences between medical records, participant accounts, and media reporting reinforce the need for disaggregated medical evidence when assessing the extent and consequences of the use of force.

**Figure 5. Protesting Teachers March toward Shahbagh as Police Block their Advance and Use Crowd-Control Measures**




***Source:*** *United News of Bangladesh, Police charge batons*

The parties also provided competing accounts of the events immediately preceding police intervention. Police stated that a group of protesters broke through a barricade, attempted to proceed toward the Chief Adviser's residence at Jamuna, and threw brickbats at officers, causing injuries (The Daily Star, 2025f). *The Daily Star* also reported police claims that some demonstrators attempted to force their way through the barricade, while participating teachers alleged that police attacked them (see Figure 5 above) during their peaceful demonstration (The Daily Star, 2025e). *Prothom Alo* similarly recorded both the teachers' allegation of an unprovoked attack and the police position that force followed attempts to breach the barricade (Prothom Alo, 2025a). These competing narratives make contemporaneous video

footage, police deployment and operational records, medical evidence and testimony from independent witnesses particularly important to any definitive assessment.

The first major rights concern is freedom of peaceful assembly. *Article 37* of the Constitution guarantees citizens the right to assemble and participate peacefully and without arms in public meetings and processions, subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of public order or public health (Government of Bangladesh, 1972). *Article 21 of the ICCPR* similarly recognizes the right of peaceful assembly and permits restrictions only where they are imposed in conformity with law and are necessary for specified legitimate purposes (United Nations, 1966a). The Human Rights Committee has further explained that restrictions on assemblies must satisfy requirements of legality, necessity, and proportionality and that isolated acts of violence by some participants should not automatically be attributed to others who remain peaceful (Human Rights Committee, 2020). Accordingly, even if evidence confirms that particular demonstrators threw objects or forcibly crossed a barricade, such conduct would not in itself remove peaceful-assembly protection from teachers who did not participate in those acts. Conversely, the protection of peaceful assembly does not prevent lawful accountability for identifiable violent conduct.

The police response also potentially interfered with freedom of expression. The mobilization communicated teachers' views concerning salary, promotion, employment conditions, and government education policy. *Article 39 of the Constitution* guarantees freedom of thought and conscience and protects speech and expression subject to the restrictions specified in the Constitution (Government of Bangladesh, 1972). *Article 19 of the ICCPR* similarly protects the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas while allowing only restrictions that satisfy the conditions established by *Article 19(3)* (United Nations, 1966a). A demonstration of this kind therefore involves both assembly and expressive dimensions. Police dispersal that substantially prevents participants from communicating collective professional grievances engages those protections and requires a demonstrable legal and proportionate justification rather than merely official disagreement with the demands being expressed.

A related concern arises under freedom of association and teachers' collective professional rights. *Article 38* of the Constitution protects the right of citizens to form associations or unions, subject to constitutionally permitted restrictions (Government of Bangladesh, 1972). Bangladesh has also ratified *ILO Convention No. 87*, which protects the right of workers to establish and join organizations of their own choosing and requires public authorities to refrain from interference that would restrict such organizations or impede the lawful exercise of their rights (ILO, 1948). The fact that the 8 November program was organized through bodies representing primary-school teachers and concerned their conditions of employment therefore gives the incident a distinct freedom-of-association dimension. *Convention No. 8*7 does not exempt participants from generally applicable law, but such law should not be applied in a manner that unjustifiably impairs the guarantees contained in the Convention.

The 1966 ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers gives this collective dimension further significance. The Recommendation, which expressly covers primary-school teachers, recognizes teachers' organizations as important participants in education policy and states that authorities should maintain recognized mechanisms for consultation with them (ILO & UNESCO, 1966). More specifically, it provides that salaries and working conditions should be determined through negotiation between teachers' organizations and their employers, that machinery should exist through which teachers may negotiate through their organizations, and that appropriate mechanisms should be available for resolving disputes concerning conditions of employment. Where such processes are exhausted, or negotiations break down, the Recommendation recognizes the ability of teachers' organizations to take steps normally available to other organizations in defense of their legitimate interests (ILO & UNESCO, 1966). These standards do not determine the legality of every form of protest, but they reinforce the importance of addressing teachers' professional grievances through consultation and negotiation rather than unnecessarily restricting legitimate collective activity.

A further and particularly important concern is bodily integrity and protection from excessive or coercive force. *Article 31* of the Constitution protects every person against detrimental action affecting life, liberty, or body except in accordance with law, while *Article 32* protects life and personal liberty. *Article 35(5)* additionally provides that no person shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or

degrading punishment or treatment (Government of Bangladesh, 1972). These protections are relevant to the documented use of batons, tear gas, sound grenades and water cannon, particularly where such measures resulted in physical injuries or were directed against persons who were not themselves engaged in violent conduct.

International standards governing law-enforcement use of force reinforce this analysis. The UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms provide that, even when an assembly is unlawful but non-violent, law-enforcement officials should avoid force where practicable and, where force is unavoidable, restrict it to the minimum extent necessary (United Nations, 1990). General Comment No. 37 likewise requires law-enforcement responses to assemblies to comply with legality, necessity, proportionality and precaution (Human Rights Committee, 2020). Consequently, evidence that some demonstrators attempted to breach a barricade does not, standing alone, determine whether baton strikes, tear gas, sound grenades or water cannon were justified against particular persons or whether the intensity and duration of their use were proportionate to the threat actually presented.

The factual inquiry should therefore establish the precise sequence preceding the police response. Relevant questions include whether restrictions on movement or assembly had a clear legal basis; what instructions were given to the teachers; whether adequate warnings preceded the use of force; whether participants were given a reasonable opportunity to comply; which individuals attempted to breach barricades or threw objects; whether less harmful measures were practicable; and against whom batons, water cannon, tear gas and sound grenades were actually deployed. The nature and location of injuries should likewise be assessed alongside available video, photographs and medical records (The Daily Star, 2025e; The Daily Star, 2025f; Dhaka Tribune, 2025b; Prothom Alo, 2025a). Such evidence is necessary to distinguish force directed at identifiable unlawful conduct from indiscriminate or disproportionate force affecting peaceful participants.

Reports that some teachers or demonstrators were taken to a police station raise an additional question concerning liberty and safeguards against arbitrary detention. *Dhaka Tribune* reported that some participants were detained (Dhaka Tribune, 2025b), while *Prothom Alo*

quoted the Shahbagh police officer-in-charge as saying that two or three persons had been taken to the station for questioning (Prothom Alo, 2025a). The available reports do not establish the precise legal status, duration, or grounds of each deprivation of liberty. *Article 33 of the Constitution* establishes safeguards relating to arrest and detention (Government of Bangladesh, 1972), while *Article 9 of the ICCPR* prohibits arbitrary arrest or detention and requires deprivation of liberty to rest on lawful grounds and procedures (United Nations, 1966a). A complete assessment therefore requires identification of who was detained, under what legal authority and for how long, whether grounds were communicated, and how each individual was subsequently released or otherwise dealt with.

*ILO Convention No. 98* may become relevant if participating teachers subsequently faced dismissal, suspension, transfer or other employment prejudice because of protected organizational or union activity, since the Convention addresses anti-union discrimination in employment (ILO, 1949). The 8 November confrontation itself does not establish such subsequent retaliation, however, and any disciplinary or employment consequences should therefore be assessed separately against the evidence concerning each individual. Similarly, *ILO Convention No. 19*0 on violence and harassment provides an important contemporary framework concerning violence and harassment linked to work, but it was not a binding treaty obligation for Bangladesh at the time of this incident. Bangladesh ratified *Convention No. 190* on 20 November 2025, twelve days after the demonstration, and it enters into force for Bangladesh on 20 November 2026 (ILO, 2019). Its principles may therefore provide contextual guidance but should not be applied retrospectively as a binding treaty standard governing the events of 8 November 2025.

Taken together, the documented events raise significant concerns under the rights to peaceful assembly, freedom of expression and association, teachers' collective professional rights, bodily integrity, liberty and protection from disproportionate coercive action. The available evidence does not, however, justify treating every police action on 8 November as automatically unlawful or every participant as having acted peacefully. A rights-based determination requires individualized examination of conduct on both sides and, particularly in relation to police force, assessment of whether each restriction or coercive measure had a lawful basis, responded to an actual and

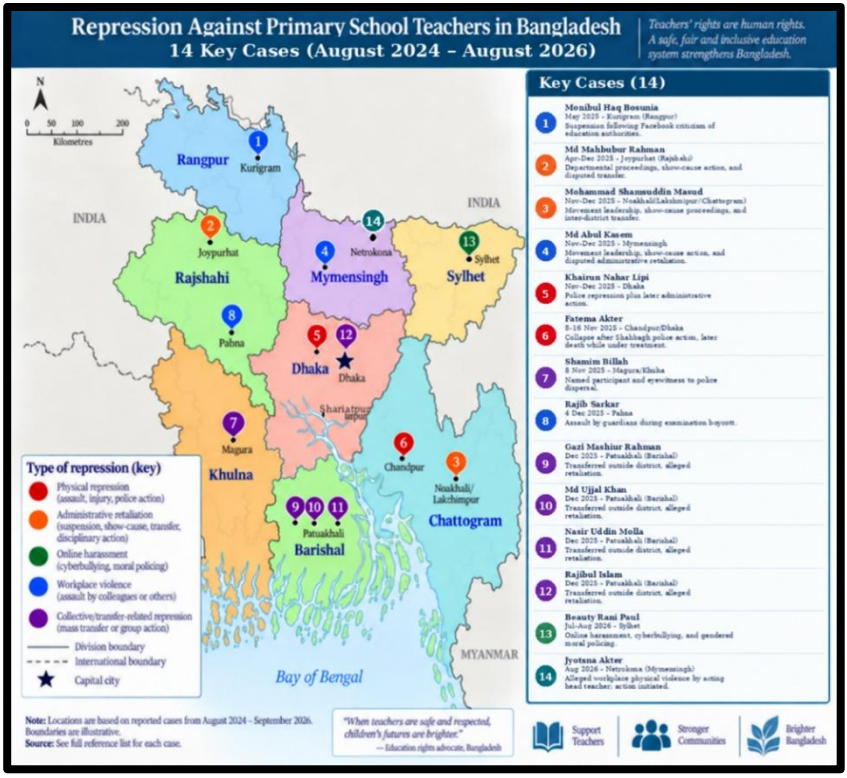
sufficiently serious need, and remained necessary and proportionate to the circumstances. Where peaceful teachers were subjected to force merely because they participated in or remained present at a professional mobilization, such treatment would raise materially different human rights concerns from force narrowly directed at identifiable violent conduct. This distinction is central to assessing whether the State adequately respected and protected the fundamental rights of teachers during the 8 November mobilization (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1966a; Human Rights Committee, 2020; ILO, 1948).

The human rights inquiry must retain both the right to peaceful protest and the rights of pupils affected by disruption. Neither permits violence against teachers. Equally, the presence of a professional grievance does not settle every question concerning the conduct of a demonstration. An investigation should identify actions by specific participants and officers rather than attributing one person's behavior to the entire gathering.

## 2.2 Primary School Teacher Case Studies: Overall Patterns of Repression and Individual Experiences

The cases presented in this section illustrate different forms of pressure experienced by primary-school teachers during the period under review, including forced or disputed resignation, exclusion from the workplace, administrative action following professional activism, transfer, intimidation, and physical confrontation. As demonstrated in Figure 6 below, cases were purposively selected to illustrate that similar incidents have occurred across Bangladesh. These incidents do not all arise from identical circumstances, and the allegations or disputes involving individual teachers vary considerably. The central concern is therefore not whether particular complaints against teachers were true or false, but whether decisions affecting their employment, professional status, or access to their institutions were taken through lawful, fair, and institutionally authorized procedures rather than through coercion, intimidation, collective pressure, or retaliatory action.

**Figure 6. Geographic Distribution of Primary School Teachers' (PT) Case Studies**




### 2.2.1 Case Studies Involving Primary School Teachers

**CASE STUDY: PT1. MONIBUL HAQ BOSUNIA**

**Institution:** Abul Kashem Balika Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher
**District:** Kurigram
**Date/Period:** May 2025
**Type of Repression:** Suspension following Facebook criticism of education authorities

Monibul Haq Bosunia's case represents one of the clearest examples of formal disciplinary action against a government primary-school teacher (PT) for public criticism of education authorities. On 17 May 2025, the Kurigram District Primary Education Office temporarily suspended him following posts made from his personal Facebook

account. According to the suspension order, the posts targeted the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Primary and Mass Education Adviser Bidhan Ranjan Roy Poddar, and other senior officials in language the authorities considered objectionable (The Daily Star, 2025a).

The authorities said the posts violated the government employee code of conduct and official policy governing use of social media. Monibul was suspended under the Government Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, and officials stated that a committee would investigate the matter before further action was determined (The Daily Star, 2025a).

Monibul offered a different interpretation. He said his Facebook criticism concerned matters directly affecting primary teachers, including Saturday school openings, Friday cluster training, salary and tiffin allowances, and what he regarded as broader deprivation of teachers' rights. He characterized the suspension as an attempt to silence him for raising legitimate professional grievances (The Daily Star, 2025a).

The case therefore sits at the boundary between legitimate government regulation of employee conduct and potentially disproportionate restriction of professional expression. Government employees are subject to conduct rules that may restrict some forms of public criticism. At the same time, speech concerning salary, workload, training requirements, and working conditions relates directly to teachers' professional interests.

Further progression and significance: Monibul's case became more significant in light of the Directorate of Primary Education's June 2026 nationwide directive warning teachers that derogatory remarks, misinformation, propaganda, or objectionable material concerning government institutions and decisions could trigger immediate departmental action. Monitoring committees were instructed to intensify oversight of teachers' social-media activity (BSS, 2026).

The suspension itself is documented. Whether it constituted retaliatory repression remains contested. For this book, the strongest formulation is administrative discipline imposed for public criticism of education policy, alleged by the teacher to have been intended to silence professional dissent.

**CASE STUDY: PT2. MD. MAHBUBUR RAHMAN**

**Institution:** Hinda Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher and teacher-movement coordinator
**District:** Joypurhat
**Date/Period:** April–December 2025
**Type of Repression:** Departmental proceedings, show-cause action, and disputed punitive transfer

Md. Mahbubur Rahman was an assistant teacher at Hinda Government Primary School in Khetlal, Joypurhat, and a coordinator of the movement demanding that government primary assistant teachers be placed in the 10th salary grade. His case demonstrates a prolonged pattern of administrative scrutiny connected with both public speech and collective organizing.

On 8 April 2025, the Joypurhat District Primary Education Office initiated a departmental case against Mahbubur after he criticized Primary and Mass Education Adviser Bidhan Ranjan Roy Poddar during a Facebook Live program and demanded the adviser's resignation. A show-cause notice was issued the same day, requiring him to explain why disciplinary action should not be taken under government-service rules (bdnews24.com, 2025a).

The complaint alleged that his comments were malicious and violated government social-media guidelines and the Government Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules. Mahbubur linked his remarks to the long-running campaign over assistant teachers' pay grade and argued that his criticism arose from teachers' professional demands rather than personal hostility (bdnews24.com, 2025a).

His role expanded during the November–December 2025 movement. Mahbubur was one of the nationally identified leaders supporting the sit-in, strike, and subsequent nationwide shutdown. By early December, he was one of four conveners—alongside Abul Kasem, Mohammad Shamsuddin Masud, and Khairun Nahar Lipi—who had received show-cause notices for leading the movement (The Daily Star, 2025b; Dhaka Tribune, 2025a).

Later reporting also identified Mahbubur among five key movement leaders transferred following the protests. One report described the batch of transfers as punitive, while Mahbubur himself acknowledged that transfer is normally part of government service and said the

movement would continue (Dhaka Tribune, 2026; The Daily Observer, 2025).

**Further progression and significance:** Mahbubur's case is particularly valuable because the pressure was cumulative rather than episodic. It involved disciplinary proceedings for speech, show-cause action for movement leadership, and later administrative transfer. Each measure could formally fall within government authority, but their timing and concentration among movement organisers led teachers to interpret them as retaliation.

The defensible classification is therefore documented disciplinary and administrative action against a prominent teacher activist, with the punitive motive disputed rather than established.

**CASE STUDY: PT3. MOHAMMAD SHAMSUDDIN MASUD**

**Institution:** Kripalpur Government Primary School; later transferred to Dakshin Char Lakshmi Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher and national movement leader
**District:** Lakshmipur
**Date/Period:** November–December 2025
**Type of Repression:** Movement leadership, show-cause proceedings, and inter-district transfer

Mohammad Shamsuddin Masud became one of the most visible leaders of the nationwide primary-school teachers' movement in late 2025. He served as a senior figure in the Primary Teachers' Demand Implementation Council and repeatedly represented assistant teachers in negotiations and public statements concerning their three-point demand.

The movement focused on placement of assistant teachers in the 10th salary grade, resolution of higher-grade complications after 10 and 16 years of service, and 100 percent departmental promotion from assistant teacher to head teacher. Shamsuddin participated in the 8 November sit-in at Central Shaheed Minar and in the wider mobilization that culminated in the Shahbagh confrontation (Dhaka Tribune, 2025b).

Police later dispersed the march using batons, sound grenades, tear gas, and water cannon. Shamsuddin and other leaders reported large numbers of injured teachers. Independent reporting confirmed the use

of these crowd-control measures and that more than 100 people received treatment (The Daily Star, 2025c; The Business Standard, 2025).

The movement temporarily paused after negotiations but resumed when teachers considered government progress inadequate. By 3 December, Shamsuddin was one of four conveners served with show-cause notices for leading the renewed movement (The Daily Star, 2025b; Dhaka Tribune, 2025a).

On 4 December, the Directorate of Primary Education transferred him from Kripalpur Government Primary School in Noakhali to Dakshin Char Lakshmi Government Primary School in Raipur, Lakshmipur. *The Daily Star* independently confirmed the transfer (The Daily Star, 2025d).

Further progression and significance: Shamsuddin's case connects three layers of pressure: participation in a protest met with police force, formal show-cause proceedings against movement leadership, and administrative relocation shortly afterward.

Transfer is an ordinary power within government service, so the transfer itself cannot automatically be labeled repression. Nevertheless, subsequent reporting described dozens of such transfers during the period as punitive, and the timing created a credible concern about retaliatory use of administrative authority (Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

For the report, the most accurate formulation is documented show-cause action and inter-district transfer following movement leadership, with the retaliatory character of the transfer contested.

**CASE STUDY: PT4. MD. ABUL KASEM**

**Institution:** Chanpur Government Primary School
**Designation:** Head teacher and President, Bangladesh Primary Teachers' Association
**District:** Mymensingh
**Date/Period:** November–December 2025
**Type of Repression:** Movement leadership, show-cause action, and disputed administrative retaliation.

Md. Abul Kasem was one of the principal organisers of the nationwide primary teachers' movement in November and December 2025. As president of a faction of the Bangladesh Primary Teachers' Association,

he became one of the most recognizable representatives of teachers demanding salary and promotion reform.

The movement began its major November phase with a sit-in at Central Shaheed Minar on 8 November. Abul Kasem was publicly identified among the principal leaders, together with Khairun Nahar Lipi, Mohammad Shamsuddin Masud, Mahbubur Rahman, and Mohammad Anwar Ullah (Dhaka Tribune, 2025b; Dhaka Tribune, 2025c).

Later that day, teachers attempted to move toward Shahbagh. Police dispersed the procession after a confrontation at barricades. The police said a group of demonstrators attempted to break through and threw brick chips, while teachers said police used batons, tear gas, sound grenades, and water cannon without justification. Hospital officials confirmed that more than 100 people received treatment after the incident (The Daily Star, 2025e).

Abul Kasem subsequently announced nationwide work abstention in protest at the police action and continued to represent teachers in negotiations. The movement briefly paused before resuming when teachers believed promised progress had not materialized (The Business Standard, 2025; Dhaka Tribune, 2025d).

By early December, Abul Kasem was one of four movement conveners served with show-cause notices. Those notices became a specific grievance in the nationwide *"complete shutdown"* announced by teacher organizations (The Daily Star, 2025b; Dhaka Tribune, 2025a).

Subsequent reporting identified him among key leaders affected by a batch of transfers characterized by teacher organizations and later media accounts as punitive (Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

Further progression and significance: Abul Kasem's case illustrates the particular vulnerability of highly visible movement leaders. Public representation of professional demands was followed by formal administrative scrutiny and reported relocation.

The state was entitled to enforce service obligations, particularly when school closures and examination boycotts affected students. The analytical question is whether disciplinary and transfer powers were proportionate and neutrally applied or used to discourage collective organization.

Accordingly, this case should be described as documented show-cause action and disputed administrative retaliation against a national teacher leader.

**CASE STUDY: PT5. KHAIRUN NAHAR LIPI**

**Institution:** Mohammadpur Government Primary School, Dhaka
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher, Government primary-school teacher and national movement leader
**District:** Dhaka
**Date/Period:** November–December 2025
**Type of Repression:** Police repression plus later administrative action

Khairun Nahar Lipi was a prominent woman leader of the 2025 primary teachers' movement and general secretary of a faction of the Bangladesh Primary Teachers' Association. Her case is among the strongest individual examples because it combines direct physical consequences from the Shahbagh confrontation with subsequent administrative action.

Lipi participated in the 8 November mobilization at Central Shaheed Minar and the march toward Shahbagh. Police used batons, sound grenades, tear gas, and water cannon to disperse the demonstrators. The Daily Star reported more than 100 people receiving treatment at Dhaka Medical College Hospital, while police stated that protesters had broken barricades and thrown brickbats at officers (The Daily Star, 2025e).

Dhaka Tribune subsequently reported that more than 100 primary teachers were injured and five detained. It specifically noted that Lipi was receiving treatment for injuries after the incident (Dhaka Tribune, 2025e).

Lipi nevertheless continued her leadership role. She participated in negotiations with ministry officials and was involved in decisions to suspend and later resume the movement as the dispute over salary grading remained unresolved (Dhaka Tribune, 2025d; Dhaka Tribune, 2025f).

By early December, she was one of four conveners served with show-cause notices for leading the renewed nationwide shutdown and examination boycott (The Daily Star, 2025b). Later reporting described her among key teacher leaders transferred after the protests, within a

wider group of more than 40 teachers whose transfers were characterized by media and teacher organizations as punitive (The Daily Observer, 2025; Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

Further progression and significance: Lipi's case demonstrates multiple layers of pressure arising from a single professional dispute: she was injured during a police dispersal, remained a public organizer, received formal administrative scrutiny, and was reportedly transferred.

The police response and the administrative measures should be analyzed separately. The former raises questions of necessity and proportionality in crowd control; the latter concerns the use of government-employment authority.

Together, however, they make Lipi's experience a particularly useful example of physical repression followed by institutional pressure against a movement leader.

**CASE STUDY: PT6. FATEMA AKTER**

**Institution:** Jhinaia Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher
**District:** Chandpur
**Date/Period:** 8–16 November 2025
**Type of Repression:** Collapse following Shahbagh police action and later death while under treatment

Fatema Akter's case represents the most serious individual outcome associated with the November 2025 primary teacher movement. She was an assistant teacher at Jhinaia Government Primary School in Matlab North, Chandpur, and traveled to Dhaka to participate in the 8 November demonstration.

Teachers gathered at Central Shaheed Minar before marching toward Shahbagh as part of their three-point campaign. Police later dispersed the procession using batons, sound grenades, tear gas, and water cannon. Independent reporting confirmed multiple injuries and more than 100 people receiving treatment (The Daily Star, 2025c, 2025e).

According to Fatema's colleagues and teacher-movement leaders, she became ill and collapsed after police fired sound grenades during the confrontation. She was hospitalized and remained under treatment for several days. On 16 November, eight days after the protest, she died in

the intensive care unit of Mirpur Alok Hospital in Dhaka (bdnews24.com, 2025b).

Her death intensified the dispute. Teacher organizations demanded compensation and pension benefits for her family and state-funded treatment for teachers injured at Shahbagh. The Primary and Mass Education Adviser later expressed sorrow and promised support for her family but argued that teacher leaders who had organized what he called an "*irrational*" movement bore responsibility for creating the situation that culminated in police use of sound grenades (bdnews24.com, 2025c).

Further progression and significance: Particular evidentiary care is required. The sources establish that Fatema participated in the protest, became ill after the police action, was hospitalized, and died eight days later. The assertion that sound-grenade exposure directly caused her death comes from colleagues and movement organisers; the books reviewed do not cite a definitive publicly available medical or forensic determination proving that causal link.

Accordingly, the book should state that Fatema collapsed after police used sound grenades during the protest and died eight days later while receiving treatment, with colleagues attributing her deterioration to the incident.

This formulation preserves the seriousness of the case without overstating causation. Her death nonetheless became a powerful symbol of the human cost of the confrontation and deserves prominent treatment in the book.

**CASE STUDY: PT7. SHAMIM BILLAH**

**Institution:** Rajarampur Government Primary School
**Designation:** Teacher
**District:** Magura
**Date/Period:** 8 November 2025
**Type of Repression:** Named participant and eyewitness to police dispersal

Shamim Billah, a teacher at Rajarampur Government Primary School in Magura Sadar, is important not because the available evidence establishes that he suffered a major personal injury, but because he

provides an identifiable first-hand account of the 8 November Shahbagh confrontation.

Shamim traveled from Magura to participate in the national primary teachers' mobilization. He told *The Business Standard* that teachers had assembled at Shaheed Minar and later moved toward Shahbagh for a symbolic program. According to his account, police blocked them, charged with batons, used sound grenades, and deployed water cannons. He said more than 100 protesting teachers were injured (The Business Standard, 2025).

His description of the police tactics is supported in broad terms by independent reporting. *The Daily Star* documented police baton charges, sound grenades, tear gas, and water cannon during the same confrontation, while hospital officials confirmed treatment of more than 100 people (The Daily Star, 2025c, 2025e).

Police presented a different account of the escalation. DMP said a group of protesters attempted to break through a barricade and cross Shahbagh toward the State Guest House Jamuna. Police further alleged that demonstrators threw bricks and injured officers, after which crowd-control measures were used (The Business Standard, 2025; The Daily Star, 2025e).

Further progression and significance: Shamim's case is valuable for two reasons. First, it illustrates the nationwide character of the movement: teachers traveled from districts well outside Dhaka to participate. Second, his testimony provides a named participant's account that substantially aligns with independent evidence concerning the methods used by police.

**CASE STUDY: PT8. RAJIB SARKAR**

**Institution:** Banwarinagar Model Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher
**Location:** Faridpur upazila, Pabna
**Date/Period:** 4 December 2025
**Type of Repression:** Assault by guardians during examination boycott

Rajib Sarkar's case demonstrates that teachers involved in the 2025 movement faced violence not only from state authorities but also from members of local communities affected by school closures and examination boycotts.

Rajib was an assistant teacher at Banwarinagar Model Government Primary School in Faridpur upazila of Pabna. In early December, government primary teachers were enforcing a nationwide shutdown and boycotting annual examinations as part of their campaign over pay grading and promotion rights. Parents at Rajib's school objected to the closure and disruption of examinations.

According to English-language reporting by Jago News, a confrontation developed between teachers and guardians on 4 December. Rajib alleged that a group of parents attacked teachers and that he was struck in the head by a brick. He sustained an injury requiring four stitches and received medical treatment. Published images showed his injury and a man reportedly pursuing him while carrying a brick (Jago News, 2025).

The wider context is significant. By that point, teachers had moved from sit-ins and work abstention to examination boycotts and a "*complete shutdown.*" Education authorities warned that such action could lead to disciplinary or legal consequences because teachers remained government employees responsible for maintaining public education (Dhaka Tribune, 2025a; The Daily Star, 2025b).

Further progression and significance: The parents' frustration over canceled examinations represents a legitimate community concern. Children and families were directly affected by the administrativedispute. That context, however, does not justify physical assault on teachers.

Rajib's case therefore illustrates community-based violence arising from a prolonged labor and professional dispute. It broadens the analytical framework beyond a simple state-versus-teacher model. When educational conflict becomes prolonged, teachers can become targets of anger from parents and local communities who experience the effects of school closures but have limited influence over the underlying government-teacher negotiations.

Because the reported injury was documented and visual evidence circulated publicly, Rajib's case is particularly suitable for inclusion with a properly sourced photograph in the final book.

**CASE STUDY: PT9. GAZI MASHIUR RAHMAN**

**Institution:** South Jhatibunia Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher
**District:** Patuakhali
**Date/Period:** December 2025
**Type of Repression:** Inter-district transfer alleged to have been retaliatory

Gazi Mashiur Rahman was one of four government primary-school assistant teachers from Mirzaganj, Patuakhali, transferred outside the district in December 2025 following the nationwide primary teachers' movement. At the time, he was serving at South Jhatibunia Government Primary School. The transfer formed part of a much larger administrative action affecting 42 teachers from different districts across Bangladesh.

The context of the transfer is particularly important. Government primary assistant teachers had intensified their campaign in November 2025 around three principal demands, including improvement of their salary grade. On 8 November, teachers from across the country assembled in Dhaka. After several days of agitation, movement leaders temporarily suspended their program on 10 November following assurances from senior government officials. When the teachers considered that those assurances had not produced satisfactory results, however, administrative action resumed. Teachers boycotted annual examinations from 1 December and announced a complete shutdown of government primary schools on 3 December.

Against this background, the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education approved the transfer order on 4 December. Gazi Mashiur Rahman and three other assistant teachers from Mirzaganj were given standing release and transferred from Patuakhali to schools in Amtali and Taltali upazilas of neighboring Barguna district. Contemporary reporting explicitly identified the four as "*agitating*" or protesting primary assistant teachers.

The timing inevitably generated concerns that the transfers were connected with participation in the movement. Nevertheless, administrative transfer is not by itself proof of repression. Government teachers are transferable employees, and the available transfer information does not establish through an official finding or court

decision that Gazi was transferred specifically to punish him for exercising associational or protest rights.

For this book, the case should therefore be characterized as a documented inter-district transfer immediately following collective administrativeaction, with its retaliatory character alleged rather than conclusively established. This distinction is important. The concern lies not simply in the fact of transfer, but in the simultaneous relocation of numerous teachers against the background of escalating collective action. Gazi's case consequently illustrates how ordinary administrative powers may become controversial when exercised against participants in a professional movement at a particularly sensitive moment.

**CASE STUDY: PT10. MD. UJJAL KHAN**

**Institution:** Shailabunia Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher
**District:** Patuakhali
**Date/Period:** December 2025
**Type of Repression:** Inter-district transfer alleged to have been retaliatory

Md. Ujjal Khan was serving as an assistant teacher at Shailabunia Government Primary School in Mirzaganj when he became one of four local teachers affected by the December 2025 inter-district transfer order. The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education approved the order on 4 December as part of a nationwide batch involving 42 teachers. The four Mirzaganj teachers were transferred from Patuakhali to Amtali and Taltali upazilas in Barguna.

The administrative action occurred at the height of an increasingly contentious dispute between government primary teachers and the authorities. Teachers had mobilized nationally in November around salary grading and other employment demands. After temporarily suspending their program following government assurances, they resumed administrative action at the beginning of December. Annual examinations were boycotted from 1 December, followed by a complete shutdown from 3 December. The transfer order was approved the following day.

Ujjal's transfer therefore cannot be analyzed independently of its timing. Contemporary reporting described him and the other affected Mirzaganj teachers as participants in the agitation. The fact that four teachers from the same upazila were transferred outside their district during a larger batch affecting movement-associated teachers created a reasonable basis for concerns about administrative retaliation.

At the same time, the evidence requires restraint. A transfer is an administrative measure available to the government as employer and does not have the same character as suspension, dismissal, physical assault, or criminal prosecution. The source reviewed does not reproduce an official order expressly identifying participation in the movement as the reason for Ujjal's transfer. It would therefore be too categorical to state that the government "*punished*" him for protesting.

The significance of the case instead concerns the potential chilling effect of administrative relocation. An inter-district transfer may disrupt family arrangements, accommodation, travel, and established professional relationships. When imposed on movement participants immediately after administrative action, it may also signal to other teachers that activism carries professional consequences, irrespective of the formal justification.

Accordingly, the book should describe Ujjal Khan's experience as a documented inter-district transfer in the immediate aftermath of teacher administrative action, alleged to have constituted administrative retaliation. This wording distinguishes the verified administrative measure from the disputed inference concerning motive.

**CASE STUDY: PT11. NASIR UDDIN MOLLA**

**Institution:** N.S. Amragachhia Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher
**District:** Patuakhali
**Date/Period:** December 2025
**Type of Repression:** Inter-district transfer alleged to have been retaliatory

Nasir Uddin Molla, an assistant teacher at N.S. Amragachhia Government Primary School in Mirzaganj, was another of the four Patuakhali teachers transferred during the nationwide primary-teacher dispute in December 2025. Contemporary reporting identifies him by

name and institution and records that the four Mirzaganj teachers were transferred to Amtali and Taltali in neighboring Barguna district.

The order was approved on 4 December and covered 42 government primary teachers nationally. Its timing closely followed a renewed phase of the assistant-teacher movement. Teachers had initially mobilized in Dhaka on 8 November around three professional demands. After temporarily suspending their program following assurances from the finance and primary-education authorities, they resumed collective action when they considered that their demands remained unresolved. They subsequently boycotted annual examinations beginning on 1 December and moved to a complete shutdown on 3 December.

Nasir's transfer followed one day later as part of the larger batch. This temporal relationship is the principal reason the measure attracted allegations of retaliation. The book covering the Mirzaganj cases expressly connected the transferred teachers with the ongoing agitation and described them as protesting primary assistant teachers.

There is nevertheless an important evidentiary distinction between the transfer and its motive. The transfer is documented. The proposition that it was intended to punish Nasir for participating in the movement is an interpretation arising from its timing, scale, and context. Unless an official document, judicial finding, or other stronger evidence establishes punitive intent, the book should not convert that allegation into an established fact.

The case remains relevant to repression because administrative retaliation need not involve dismissal. Transfers can materially affect teachers' working and family lives and may discourage participation in collective organization where teachers perceive them as consequences of activism.

Nasir's experience should therefore be presented as a documented transfer outside his district occurring immediately after intensified teacher administrative action and alleged to have been retaliatory. Viewed together with the other Mirzaganj transfers, the case is more analytically powerful than when considered alone. Four teachers from the same locality being relocated during a national batch provides evidence of a broader administrative pattern that warrants scrutiny, while still requiring caution about attributing motive.

**CASE STUDY: PT12. RAJIBUL ISLAM**

**Institution:** East Srinagar Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher
**District:** Mirzaganj, Patuakhali, Barishal Division
**Date/Period:** December 2025
**Type of Repression:** Inter-district transfer alleged to have been retaliatory

Rajibul Islam was an assistant teacher at East Srinagar Government Primary School in Mirzaganj, Patuakhali. In December 2025, he was transferred outside the district alongside Gazi Mashiur Rahman, Md. Ujjal Khan, and Nasir Uddin Molla. The four were among 42 government primary teachers included in a wider transfer order approved by the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education on 4 December.

The four teachers were given standing release and transferred to schools in Amtali and Taltali upazilas of Barguna. The order came during an exceptionally tense period in primary education. Following nationwide demonstrations in November, assistant teachers had temporarily suspended their movement after receiving government assurances. When the dispute remained unresolved, they resumed their program, including an annual-examination boycott beginning on 1 December and a complete shutdown from 3 December.

The next day's transfer order therefore acquired significance beyond an ordinary personnel decision. Contemporary reporting directly associated Rajibul and the other three Mirzaganj teachers with the protest movement. The simultaneous transfer of teachers during an ongoing administrative dispute gave rise to the interpretation that relocation was being used to discourage or penalize participation in collective action.

That interpretation should nevertheless remain explicitly attributed. The available evidence verifies the date, scale, institutions, identities of the four teachers, and inter-district nature of the transfers. It does not, on its own, demonstrate that an authorized decision-maker formally ordered Rajibul's transfer because of his protest activity.

This distinction is important to the book's broader methodology. Administrative measures can constitute repression where apparently ordinary powers are selectively or disproportionately exercised to deter protected expression or association. But establishing such

retaliation normally requires evidence concerning motive, differential treatment, timing, or a pattern of action.

Rajibul's case therefore supports the more measured conclusion that he experienced a documented inter-district transfer in the immediate aftermath of collective teacher action, with the measure alleged to have been retaliatory.

The four Mirzaganj cases should remain individually identified in the map because they concern four teachers, but in the narrative analysis they can also be discussed collectively. Doing so makes the pattern clearer while avoiding repetitive claims or creating an impression that four entirely independent repression episodes occurred.

**CASE STUDY: PT13. BEAUTY RANI PAUL**

**Institution:** Pitaitikor Government Primary School
**Designation:** Head Teacher
**District:** Fenchuganj, Sylhet
**Date/Period:** July–August 2026
**Type of Repression:** Online harassment, cyberbullying, and gendered moral policing

Beauty Rani Paul's case illustrates a form of pressure markedly different from police violence or administrative transfer. She was head teacher of Pitaitikor Government Primary School in Fenchuganj, Sylhet, and had been selected as the district's best teacher in 2026. She regularly used social media to share educational activities, including classroom teaching, exercise, creative learning, tree planting, and activities involving pupils.

On 23 July 2026, after school hours, Beauty recorded a short video while walking on the school premises and posted it as a Facebook Reel with a Bengali song as background music. A Facebook page subsequently republished the video in what was reported as a misleading and negative context. The repost generated widespread trolling and offensive commentary, with some social-media users questioning her conduct and demanding disciplinary action.

As the online harassment escalated, Beauty filed a General Diary with Fenchuganj Police Station. Police confirmed that the complaint named several Facebook pages and that the matter would be investigated. Reporting also documented that criticism included attacks focusing on

her clothing, appearance, gender, and personal conduct rather than identifiable shortcomings in her teaching.

The controversy briefly acquired an administrative dimension. Education officials initially considered an inquiry into whether recording the Reel on school premises breached government-employee conduct rules. At the same time, teachers questioned why the education authorities were scrutinizing Beauty rather than protecting her against cyberbullying. State Minister for Primary and Mass Education Bobby Hajjaj subsequently publicly rejected the premise that there was anything inherently objectionable about a teacher making such a video.

The reaction also produced an unusual nationwide solidarity campaign. Teachers and other citizens uploaded their own videos using the same song, turning the material used to ridicule Beauty into a protest against the harassment.

This case is therefore best classified not as state repression but as online harassment, cyberbullying, and gendered moral policing with potential professional consequences. It demonstrates how a teacher's private expression can become reframed as a question of professional suitability and how digital harassment can create pressure for institutional punishment even where the original conduct is not shown to have harmed pupils or teaching.

**CASE STUDY: PT14. JYOTSNA AKTER**

**Institution:** Gobindashree Badda Government Primary School
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher
**District:** Netrokona
**Date/Period:** August 2026
**Type of Repression:** Alleged workplace physical violence by acting head teacher

The female assistant teacher involved was Jyotsna Akter, an assistant teacher at Gobindashree Badda Government Primary School in Madan upazila of Netrokona. Contemporary reporting identifies the accused as Md. Ziaul Haque, an assistant teacher who was serving as acting head teacher of the institution.

According to Jyotsna's complaint, the incident occurred on 6 August 2026 during school hours. A dispute arose between her and the acting head teacher. Published accounts report her allegation that Ziaul

physically assaulted her and forcibly removed her from the school by holding or pulling her by the neck. Jyotsna subsequently submitted written complaints to both the Madan police and the local education authorities.

The allegation therefore moved beyond an informal workplace disagreement and entered both administrative and law-enforcement channels. Local reporting documented calls from members of the community and the school-management structure for an impartial investigation and appropriate action. Most importantly for evidentiary purposes, the education administration subsequently acted against the accused teacher. On 13 August, Netrokona District Primary Education Officer Mohammad Shahidul Azam issued an official order temporarily suspending Ziaul Haque. Reporting on the suspension identified him as both an assistant teacher and the acting head teacher and connected the administrative action to the alleged assault on his colleague.

The case has an additional institutional dimension because of the difference in authority between the two teachers. At the time of the incident, Ziaul was exercising the responsibilities of acting head teacher, while Jyotsna was an assistant teacher. An alleged physical assault by someone exercising supervisory authority consequently raises questions not merely of interpersonal conflict but of safety and abuse of workplace power. The available evidence may not justify characterizing the incident as political repression. However, the context described in these cases indicates the presence of academic repression against teachers.

A comparison of these cases reveals an important asymmetry in institutional response. In Cases 14 and 15, where the incidents concerned workplace violence without any apparent political or ideological dimension, the authorities responded in a manner broadly consistent with their protective and disciplinary responsibilities: complaints were received, inquiries were initiated, and the teachers accused of assault were subjected to administrative action, including temporary suspension. By contrast, where teachers' experiences were connected with criticism of education authorities, collective mobilization, professional dissent, or politically sensitive expression, the official response was often markedly less protective and, in several cases, was directed against the teachers themselves through

suspension, show-cause proceedings, threats of disciplinary or legal action, and transfers.

Monibul Haq Bosunia, for example, was suspended after criticizing education policy and senior officials on Facebook, while four prominent leaders of the primary teachers' movement were served show-cause notices during the nationwide protest over pay and promotion; dozens of protesting teachers were also transferred during the same period. This contrast does not establish that every administrative action was politically motivated, but it points to an uneven protective environment in which teachers appear to receive more effective institutional protection in ordinary workplace disputes than when their speech, association, or professional activism intersects with politically sensitive issues.

Such inconsistency can create a chilling effect, discouraging teachers from expressing dissenting views, criticizing public policy, or participating in collective professional action for fear of adverse consequences. In a democratic system, that pattern is particularly concerning because freedom of expression and association are central safeguards against democratic backsliding. Where educators learn that politically sensitive speech may attract punishment while attacks connected with ideological disagreement go inadequately remedied, both academic-professional autonomy and democratic participation are weakened.

### 2.2.2 Overall Assessment of the Primary School Teachers' Case Studies

Taken together, the selected primary-school case studies show that repression and professional vulnerability did not take a single form. The record includes disciplinary action following public criticism, show-cause proceedings connected with collective mobilization, police use of force during protest, transfers alleged to be retaliatory, violence by guardians or other non-state actors, online harassment, and workplace assault. These different forms should not be collapsed into a single category because the responsible actors, legal authority, evidentiary basis, and human rights questions differ substantially from case to case.

A particularly visible pattern concerns the relationship between professional expression, collective mobilization, and subsequent administrative action. Monibul Haq Bosunia was formally suspended

following criticism of education authorities on social media, although whether the suspension constituted retaliation for protected professional expression remains contested. The book therefore appropriately distinguishes the documented disciplinary measure from the disputed inference concerning motive. Similar concerns arise more strongly in the cases of national teacher-movement leaders. Mahbubur Rahman, Mohammad Shamsuddin Masud, Abul Kasem and Khairun Nahar Lipi faced combinations of show-cause proceedings, administrative scrutiny and transfers during or shortly after the 2025 movement over salary grading, promotion and related professional demands. In Lipi's case, physical injury during the Shahbagh police dispersal was followed by show-cause proceedings and a reported transfer, illustrating how state crowd-control measures and employment-related action could operate sequentially against the same teacher.

The cases nevertheless require a careful distinction between legitimate administrative authority and potentially retaliatory use of that authority. Government teachers remain subject to service rules, transfer powers and duties relating to the functioning of schools, and the authorities had a legitimate interest in responding when prolonged administrative action disrupted annual examinations and educational services. A transfer or show-cause notice therefore cannot be classified as repression solely because it followed protest activity. The more relevant questions are whether such measures were based on identifiable misconduct, applied consistently, proportionate to the conduct concerned, and independent of protected expression or association. This evidentiary distinction is especially important for the four Mirzaganj teachers, whose inter-district transfers are documented but whose alleged retaliatory purpose is not independently established by the available orders. The cases are analytically stronger when treated as a related administrative pattern rather than as four entirely separate repression episodes.

The November 2025 teacher mobilization introduces a second and more immediate human rights concern concerning physical security and the use of state force. Teachers participating in the movement encountered baton charges, sound grenades, tear gas and water cannon during the Shahbagh confrontation, while police maintained that some demonstrators attempted to breach barricades and threw objects at officers. The relevant assessment therefore cannot rest solely on the

existence of injuries or police intervention; it requires consideration of whether the force used was lawful, necessary and proportionate to the circumstances. The cases of Lipi and other named participants demonstrate the direct physical consequences of the confrontation. Fatema Akter's case is particularly serious: the evidence establishes that she participated in the demonstration, collapsed after the police action, was hospitalized, and died eight days later, but the reviewed material does not provide a definitive medical or forensic finding establishing that exposure to sound grenades caused her death.

The cases also demonstrate that teacher vulnerability was not confined to state action. Rajib Sarkar was reportedly assaulted during a confrontation with guardians affected by the examination boycott, showing how an administrative dispute could expose teachers to violence from members of the community as well as from law-enforcement authorities. Beauty Rani Paul's experience presents another form of vulnerability, involving online harassment, gendered commentary and demands for professional punishment arising from a personal social-media post. The incident briefly generated administrative scrutiny before authorities ultimately declined to pursue disciplinary action, while police received her complaint concerning the online harassment. The primary-school cases therefore illustrate how pressure on teachers may arise simultaneously from state institutions, professional hierarchies, local communities and digital audiences.

A further distinction emerges from the cases involving ordinary workplace violence. Where a teacher reported physical assault by a colleague or supervisor without an apparent political or movement-related dimension, the education administration appears to have been more willing to initiate inquiries or impose temporary suspension. The draft itself contrasts this response with cases arising from public criticism or collective professional activism, where authorities were sometimes the actors imposing suspension, show-cause proceedings, or transfers. The evidence does not establish that this difference resulted from political discrimination in every case, but it does warrant scrutiny of whether teachers receive equally effective institutional protection when the underlying dispute involves criticism of government policy, collective association, or other politically sensitive expression.

The broader pattern is therefore one of layered professional insecurity rather than a single mechanism of repression. Some teachers experienced physical force, some formal disciplinary measures, some geographical relocation, some violence by non-state actors, and others digital or workplace harassment. For movement leaders, these pressures could accumulate: participation in collective action could be followed by injury, administrative proceedings, and transfer. Even where employment formally continued, such measures could affect family life, professional stability, willingness to participate in collective organization, and confidence that protected criticism could be expressed without adverse consequences.

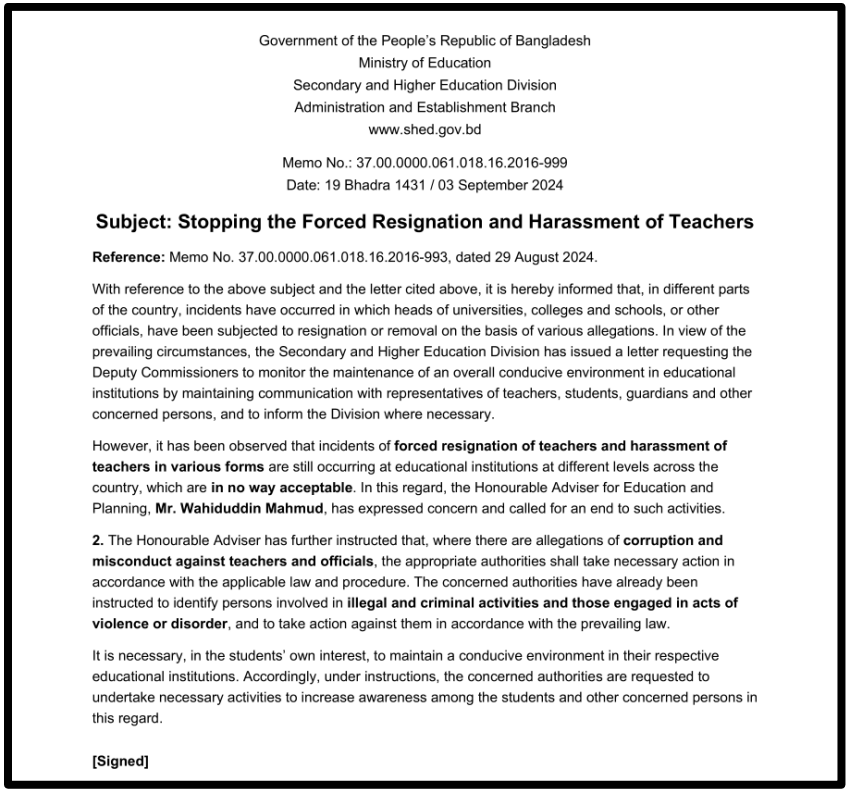
At the same time, the cases reinforce the book's central methodological principle that adverse action and repression are not synonymous. The evidence is strongest where a specific act is documented, such as a suspension, injury, transfer, show-cause notice, or assault. Conclusions about retaliation, political motivation or causal responsibility require a higher evidentiary threshold. The primary-school cases therefore support scrutiny of freedom of expression and association, peaceful assembly, bodily integrity, non-discriminatory employment treatment, workplace safety and access to effective remedy, while preserving the distinction between verified events and contested explanations for why those events occurred.

## 2.3 Secondary Education: Forced Resignation, Harassment and Restraints on Collective Mobilization

### 2.3.1 Forced Resignation and Harassment of Teachers

While repression in primary education was often manifested through disciplinary action, police force and administrative pressure, the secondary sector revealed a more pronounced pattern of coerced resignation, forced removal and harassment of teachers. The September 2024 government instructions are a useful starting point because they acknowledge continuing forced-resignation and harassment concerns and distinguish those practices from investigation of alleged corruption or misconduct.

**Figure 7. Official Instruction Addressing Forced Resignation and Harassment of Teachers**



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Education
Secondary and Higher Education Division
Administration and Establishment Branch
www.shed.gov.bd

Memo No.: 37.00.0000.061.018.16.2016-999
Date: 19 Bhadra 1431 / 03 September 2024

**Subject: Stopping the Forced Resignation and Harassment of Teachers**

**Reference:** Memo No. 37.00.0000.061.018.16.2016-993, dated 29 August 2024.

With reference to the above subject and the letter cited above, it is hereby informed that, in different parts of the country, incidents have occurred in which heads of universities, colleges and schools, or other officials, have been subjected to resignation or removal on the basis of various allegations. In view of the prevailing circumstances, the Secondary and Higher Education Division has issued a letter requesting the Deputy Commissioners to monitor the maintenance of an overall conducive environment in educational institutions by maintaining communication with representatives of teachers, students, guardians and other concerned persons, and to inform the Division where necessary.

However, it has been observed that incidents of **forced resignation of teachers and harassment of teachers in various forms** are still occurring at educational institutions at different levels across the country, which are **in no way acceptable**. In this regard, the Honourable Adviser for Education and Planning, **Mr. Wahiduddin Mahmud**, has expressed concern and called for an end to such activities.

**2.** The Honourable Adviser has further instructed that, where there are allegations of **corruption and misconduct against teachers and officials**, the appropriate authorities shall take necessary action in accordance with the applicable law and procedure. The concerned authorities have already been instructed to identify persons involved in **illegal and criminal activities and those engaged in acts of violence or disorder**, and to take action against them in accordance with the prevailing law.

It is necessary, in the students' own interest, to maintain a conducive environment in their respective educational institutions. Accordingly, under instructions, the concerned authorities are requested to undertake necessary activities to increase awareness among the students and other concerned persons in this regard.

**[Signed]**

***Source:*** *English reproduction of the Secondary and Higher Education Division memorandum of 3 September 2024. Note. Document extract; this is not the signed Bengali original. Cropped to omit contact information.*

As demonstrated in Figure 7 above, the (English reproduction of the) Secondary and Higher Education Division's memorandum dated 3 September 2024 calls for an end to coercive practices and action through applicable law and procedure (see the original Bangla memorandum in Appendix). Its issuance does not establish that all subsequent incidents stopped. (Secondary and Higher Education Division, 2024) Reporting by Abbas (2024) describes teachers facing pressure to resign and the resulting disruption to institutional leadership. That record supports examination of coercion rather than treating a signature alone as proof of a voluntary decision. Where students have a genuine complaint about a head teacher, protection of

the complainants and a competent investigation are necessary; intimidation, confinement or forced signatures are not substitutes for them.

A later reported remedy concerns Md. Alkas Uddin Ahmed of Golam Nabi Model Pilot High School in Kaliakair, Gazipur. Views Bangladesh reported in September 2026 that the High Court Division found the forced resignation invalid and ordered reinstatement. This book relies on that published account, not on an independently obtained certified judgment. The actual order, service history, and evidence of compliance would strengthen the case and establish whether reinstatement became effective in practice. (Views Bangladesh, 2026)Within secondary education, however, several individually documented cases (see Figure 8 below) demonstrate how this broader pattern operated. In Muradnagar, Cumilla, Hasina Begum, head-teacher of Nurunnahar Girls High School, was reportedly surrounded by students and compelled to sign a resignation letter in September 2024; video footage of the incident circulated publicly (Dhaka Post, 2024a).

**Figure 8. Newspaper Report on Teachers Subjected to Mob-violence during the First Three Months of the Interim Administration**



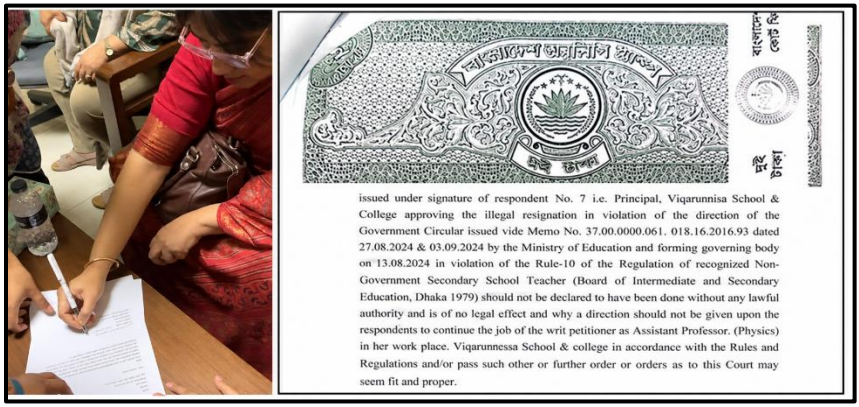
***Source:*** *Abedin, J., & Sumon, S. A., Kaler Kantho (2026, April 21)*

In Thakurgaon, head-teacher Md. Selim Uddin and assistant teachers Md. Yasin Ali, Md. Nure Alam and Sharan Singh of Chokhmil

Multipurpose High School were reportedly confined and forced to sign resignation letters on 25 August 2024. Four days later, students brought the teachers back to the school, apologized, and reinstated them in their positions; the book also recorded allegations that local political actors had encouraged the original action (Dhaka Post, 2024b).

In Sitakunda, Chattogram, Kanti Lal Acharya, acting head-teacher of Bhatiyari Haji Tobarak Ali Chowdhury High School, alleged that he was surrounded and forced to sign a resignation letter on 16 April 2025, an incident independently reported by *The Daily Star* and *Prothom Alo* (The Daily Star, 2025; Prothom Alo, 2025a).

**Figure 9: Rule *Nisi* of High Court Division Challenging the Forced Retirement of the Head Teacher of Vikarunnisa School and College**



issued under signature of respondent No. 7 i.e. Principal, Viqarunnisa School & College approving the illegal resignation in violation of the direction of the Government Circular issued vide Memo No. 37.00.0000.061. 018.16.2016.93 dated 27.08.2024 & 03.09.2024 by the Ministry of Education and forming governing body on 13.08.2024 in violation of the Rule-10 of the Regulation of recognized Non-Government Secondary School Teacher (Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka 1979) should not be declared to have been done without any lawful authority and is of no legal effect and why a direction should not be given upon the respondents to continue the job of the writ petitioner as Assistant Professor. (Physics) in her work place. Viqarunnessa School & college in accordance with the Rules and Regulations and/or pass such other or further order or orders as to this Court may seem fit and proper.

***Source:*** *Collected from the repressed teacher (on file)*

He later returned to the institution as a senior teacher after the education board ordered an investigation into the alleged forced resignation (Prothom Alo, 2025b). As demonstrated in Figure 9 above, a similar reinstatement happened to Ms. Farhana Khanum, Acting Principal of Vikarunnisa School and College, following a rule *nisi* issued by the High Court Division against the Writ petition no. 16448 of 2024 . It indicates that the forced resignations were illegal and not based on popular demand but were driven by vested interests.

A further contested case concerned Md. Mozammel Haq, head-teacher of Tigerpass Multipurpose High School in Chattogram, and senior assistant teacher Amena Begum, who maintained that they had been forced to resign in August 2024. After the education board later permitted their return, Mozammel Haq was physically pushed out of the

school when he attempted to resume duties; the governing committee disputed his account of the resignation and separately alleged financial misconduct, illustrating why allegations of wrongdoing and the legality of removal must be assessed through distinct procedures rather than through crowd pressure (Prothom Alo, 2026).

**Figure 10: Fear Restrain Teachers to Return their Workplace**




***Source:*** *Adapted from Sabbir Newaz's report in* Samakal*, September 23, 2026*

Therefore, the critical follow-up question is whether a teacher can actually return. As indicated in Figure 10 above, even a favorable administrative or judicial decision may leave threats, office access, class allocation, or salary problems unresolved. The teacher register is particularly useful for identifying reported access barriers even where a resignation or removal has not occurred. Such records require follow-

up at the institution, not simply deletion once a formal remedy is announced. (*School and College List of Repressed Teachers*)

### 2.3.2 Protest Policing and Restrictions on Collective Mobilization

Collective repression in secondary education was not limited to pressure on individual teachers to resign. It also appeared in the State response to organized professional action over salaries, allowances, and employment conditions.

A particularly well-documented example occurred on 12 October 2025, when teachers working in institutions covered by the government's Monthly Pay Order (MPO) system demonstrated outside the National Press Club in Dhaka.

**Figure 11. MPO-Listed Education Nationalization Aspirants Alliance Protest**



***Source:*** *Mir Hossen, Prothom Alo English (12 October, 2025)*

Contemporary reporting specifically described secondary-level school teachers as participants in the movement, although the wider mobilization (as demonstrated in Figure 11 above) also included personnel from colleges, *madrasas* (Islamic learning institutions) and other MPO-listed institutions. The demonstrators were demanding, among other matters, a house-rent allowance equivalent to 20 percent

of basic salary, an increased medical allowance and higher festival benefits (New Age, 2025a; The Daily Star, 2025a).

The police response involved significant crowd-control measures (see Figure 12 below). *New Age* reported that police used water cannon, sound grenades, and baton charges to disperse protesting secondary-level MPO teachers and detained several participants for questioning (New Age, 2025a). *The Daily Star* independently reported the use of water cannon, baton charges, and sound grenades, after which the teachers announced an indefinite nationwide work abstention in protest against the police action (The Daily Star, 2025b). *Prothom Alo* similarly documented baton use, sound grenades, and water cannon and reported injuries among protesters (Prothom Alo, 2025a), while UNB reported that several demonstrators were detained and later released (UNB, 2025). The convergence of these accounts establishes that coercive police measures were used against the demonstration, although the legality and proportionality of particular acts require assessment of the conduct of both protesters and officers.

**Figure 12. Police Obstruct a Blockade by Teachers and Staff of MPO-Listed Private Educational Institutions**




***Source:*** *Prothom Alo (12 October 2025)*

The incident raises a direct question under the right to peaceful assembly. *Article 37 of the Constitution* protects peaceful and unarmed

assembly subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law, while *Article 21 of the ICCPR* permits restrictions on peaceful assembly only where they are lawful and necessary for recognized legitimate purposes. The relevant inquiry is therefore not simply whether teachers occupied a road or obstructed traffic, but whether dispersal by baton charge, water cannon and sound grenades was necessary in the particular circumstances and whether less intrusive means were reasonably available. Reports indicate that the protest blocked the road in front of the National Press Club and caused serious traffic disruption, which provided the authorities with a legitimate public-order concern (New Age, 2025a). That concern, however, does not by itself establish that every form or degree of force subsequently used was proportionate.

The demonstration also engaged freedom of expression and association. The teachers were collectively communicating grievances concerning remuneration and conditions of employment and were acting through an organized professional platform. *Article 39 of the Constitution* and *Article 19 of the ICCPR* protect expression, while *Article 38 of the Constitution* and *ILO Convention No. 87* provide protections relevant to association and organized workers' activity. The professional character of the protest is particularly significant because the 1966 ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers recognizes teachers' organizations as legitimate representatives of teachers' occupational interests and envisages negotiation and dispute-resolution mechanisms concerning salaries and working conditions. Police intervention in such activity must therefore be assessed not only as public-order enforcement but also for its effect on teachers' ability to organize, communicate grievances and participate collectively in matters affecting their profession.

The aftermath reinforces the collective-rights dimension of the incident. Following the 12 October police action, teachers moved their protest to the Central Shaheed Minar and announced an indefinite work abstention beginning the next day (Dhaka Tribune, 2025a; The Business Standard, 2025a). Teachers from MPO-listed schools across the country subsequently joined the work stoppage, and *New Age* specifically reported participation by secondary-level schools (New Age, 2025b). In Ulipur, for example, teachers from numerous schools, colleges and madrasas *(Islamic learning institutions)* later organized a protest march condemning the police action in Dhaka; among the participants were head-teachers and teachers from secondary schools,

including Ulipur Women's Collegiate High School (Bangladesh Post, 2025). These subsequent activities indicate that the police action became itself a grievance within the wider teachers' movement.

Restrictions continued as the movement developed. On 15 October 2025, MPO-listed teachers and staff marched from the Central Shaheed Minar toward Shahbagh and encountered police barricades. Protesters eventually broke through the barriers and occupied Shahbagh intersection. One of those quoted by name was Jahirul Islam, a teacher at Rangamati High School, providing direct evidence that secondary-school teachers (ST) were participating in the mobilization (Prothom Alo, 2025b; UNB, 2025b). On 19 October, another procession, described as a *"hunger procession,"* was stopped near the High Court Division intersection by police, while more than one hundred police personnel and six platoons of Border Guard Bangladesh were deployed (Prothom Alo, 2025c). These later incidents did not involve the same documented level of force as on 12 October, but they demonstrate repeated State restriction of teachers' attempts to march toward government offices or central public spaces.

The use of force and resulting injuries require separate scrutiny under constitutional protections concerning bodily integrity and treatment in accordance with law. *Article 31* of the Constitution protects against detrimental action affecting a person's life, liberty or body except in accordance with law, while *Articles 32 and 35(5)* provide further protection concerning life, liberty and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. A later *Daily Star* review of education-sector unrest in 2025 reported that more than 100 teachers were injured during the October MPO protest (see Figure 13 below), though contemporaneous reports varied in the numbers they provided (The Daily Star, 2025c). For that reason, the exact number and severity of injuries should be established through medical documentation rather than retrospective aggregate reporting alone.

**Figure 13. Police Move in on a Protester during a Demonstration by MPO-enlisted Education Personnel**




***Source:*** *Amran Hossain, The Daily Star (12 October 2025)*

The detention of demonstrators also raises questions concerning liberty and procedural safeguards. Contemporary reports state that several teachers were taken into custody or detained for questioning during the 12 October dispersal, with police later reporting their release (UNB, 2025; Dhaka Tribune, 2025a). Any full human rights assessment would therefore need to establish who was detained, the legal basis for each detention, its duration, whether grounds were communicated, and whether the applicable safeguards under *Article 33 of the Constitution* and *Article 9 of the ICCPR* were observed.

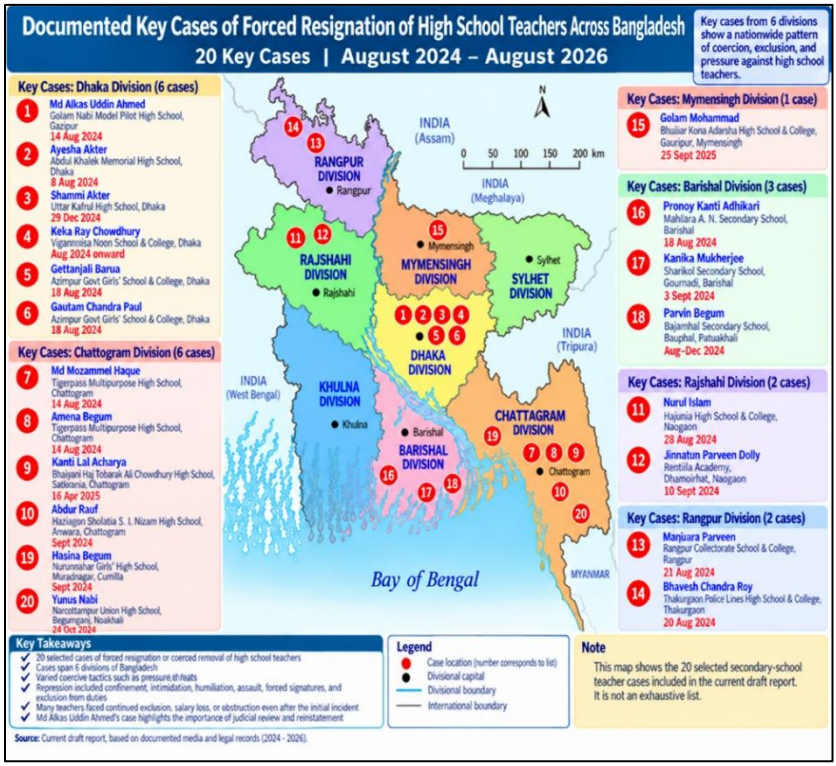
The labor-rights dimension is equally important. *ILO Convention No. 87 protects workers' organizational activ*ity, while *Convention No. 98 protects against certain forms of anti-union discrimination*, subject to its scope and public-service provisions. The 1966 ILO/UNESCO Recommendation further recognizes negotiation over teachers' remuneration and working conditions as a legitimate function of teachers' organizations. Accordingly, any disciplinary, employment or administrative action subsequently taken against identifiable secondary-school teachers because of lawful participation in the movement should be examined separately to determine whether it was based on specific misconduct or constituted retaliation for protected organizational activity.

The available evidence therefore supports a finding that secondary-level teachers participating in the 2025 MPO movement were subjected to police dispersal, restrictions on processions, temporary detention and, on 12 October, the use of water cannon, sound grenades and batons. It does not establish that every police intervention during the wider movement was unlawful. A definitive assessment requires examination of the extent of obstruction or disorder, warnings given, opportunities to comply, individual conduct, operational orders, detention records, medical evidence and whether less harmful measures were available. The central rights question is whether public-order regulation remained necessary and proportionate or whether it crossed into unjustified interference with teachers' peaceful assembly, expression, association and collective professional activity.

## 2.4 Secondary School Teachers' Case Studies: Coercion, Exclusion and Individual Experiences

The cases presented in this section illustrate a recurring pattern of pressure on secondary-school teachers following the political transition of August 2024. As demonstrated in Figure 14 below, cases were purposively selected to illustrate that similar incidents have occurred across Bangladesh. In several instances, teachers and institutional heads were reportedly compelled to resign, physically removed from their workplaces, prevented from returning to their institutions, or subjected to sustained pressure from students, guardians, local actors, or other groups. These cases do not all arise from identical circumstances, and the allegations against individual teachers vary. The central concern is therefore not whether such criticisms or complaints were true or false, but whether employment decisions based on them were made through lawful, fair, and institutionally authorized procedures rather than through coercion, intimidation, or collective pressure.

**Figure 14. Geographic Distribution of Secondary School Teachers' (ST) Case Studies**




### 2.4.1 Secondary School Teacher Case Studies

**CASE STUDY: SST1. MD. ALKAS UDDIN AHMED**

**Institution:** Golam Nabi Model Pilot High School
**Position:** Head Teacher
**District:** Gazipur
**Division:** Dhaka
**Initial incident:** 14 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Forced resignation, exclusion from office, and subsequent judicial intervention

Md. Alkas Uddin Ahmed's case is among the most legally significant examples of forced resignation identified during the period under review. Ahmed was serving as head teacher of Golam Nabi Model Pilot High School in Kaliakair, Gazipur, when a group allegedly compelled

him to sign a resignation letter on 14 August 2024. Ahmed maintained that he had not voluntarily relinquished his position. He documented his objection almost immediately by filing a general diary with Kaliakair Police Station and subsequently approaching the relevant education and administrative authorities (Energy Tribune, 2026).

The dispute later reached the High Court Division. The central question was whether a resignation apparently bearing a teacher's signature could lawfully terminate employment if the signature had been obtained through coercion. In 2026, the High Court Division concluded that Ahmed's resignation had not been voluntary and that his signature had been forcibly obtained. The Court held that a resignation procured through force or pressure did not acquire legal validity merely because it had been reduced to writing. It consequently ordered his reinstatement and indicated that the responsible educational authorities had obligations to implement the decision (Energy Tribune, 2026).

Ahmed's case is especially important because many other teachers examined in this book alleged coercion but lacked a final judicial determination concerning the validity of their resignations. Here, the legal process provided a clear distinction between a genuine voluntary resignation and a document obtained under duress.

**CASE STUDY: SST2. AYESHA AKTER**

**Institution:** Abdul Khalek Memorial High School
**Designation:** Head Teacher (Acting)
**District:** Dhaka
**Date/Period:** 8 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Confinement, coercion to resign, and public humiliation

Ayesha Akter's experience occurred during the earliest days of the post-5 August 2024 upheaval in Bangladesh's education sector. She was serving as head teacher (Acting) of Abdul Khalek Memorial High School in Badda, Dhaka, when students and other individuals reportedly entered the institution and pressured her to resign. Later investigative reporting identified her among teachers who had been subjected to coercive treatment during the period in which large numbers of school

and college teachers were forced or pressured from their positions (Daily Sun, 2026).

According to the reported account, Ayesha was confined inside a room and placed under sustained pressure to sign a resignation letter. The allegation of confinement is significant because it distinguishes the episode from an ordinary resignation submitted in response to criticism or institutional disagreement. If an individual cannot freely leave an environment or meaningfully refuse a demand, the voluntariness of any document signed in those circumstances is seriously compromised.

Her treatment reportedly continued beyond the act of signing. She was subjected to public humiliation after leaving the institution, adding a degrading dimension to the employment-related coercion. The case therefore contains elements that could also fall within a later section on physical or psychological harassment. In the present analysis, however, those acts are relevant because they formed part of the pressure surrounding her removal from office.

The broader context is important. By the end of August 2024, national reporting had identified at least 150 forced resignations of teachers across Bangladesh, while education authorities publicly warned against compelling teachers to leave their positions outside lawful disciplinary procedures (The Daily Star, 2024a, 2024b).

**Further progression and significance.** Ayesha's case illustrates how quickly student or community grievances could turn into direct control over a teacher's employment status. It should be classified as a reported coerced resignation involving confinement. The case also demonstrates why complaints against a teacher and the method used to remove that teacher must be analytically separated.

**CASE STUDY: SST3. SHAMMI AKTER**

**Institution:** Uttar Kafrul High School
**Designation:** Head Teacher
**District:** Dhaka
**Date:** 29 December 2024
**Nature of repression:** Physical pressure during signing, exclusion from school, and salary consequences

Shammi Akter's case is significant because it occurred several months after the intense August–September 2024 wave of forced resignations. She was the head teacher of Uttar Kafrul High School in Dhaka and reportedly experienced repeated pressure connected to her position following the political transition. Later investigative reporting described how images of her participation in official programs under the previous political administration were used in the wider controversy surrounding her continued leadership of the institution (Daily Sun, 2026).

The most serious incident occurred on 29 December 2024 when Shammi returned to the school after a period away. Video evidence reportedly showed students surrounding her and physically pulling at her hands, clothing, and scarf while demanding that she sign a resignation letter. A pen was eventually placed in her hand, and she signed the document in circumstances she subsequently characterized as coercive (Daily Sun, 2026).

The longer-term consequences appear to have been substantial. Shammi reported that she was unable to resume her normal duties and that her salary and allowances were stopped. She also alleged that individuals later offered to facilitate her return in exchange for money. The latter allegation should remain explicitly attributed to her unless corroborated through further investigation.

Shammi's case demonstrates how a short episode of coercion can become institutionally entrenched. Once a disputed resignation is treated administratively as effective, subsequent denial of salary and access to the workplace can prolong the initial harm for months.

**Further progression and significance.** The reported video makes this a particularly valuable case because it provides direct evidence concerning the circumstances in which the signature was obtained. It illustrates the distinction between documentary form and genuine consent. The case also shows that repression can have an economic dimension: the consequences of a coerced signature may include loss of livelihood as well as professional status. It is therefore best understood as physical coercion leading to prolonged professional and financial exclusion (Daily Sun, 2026).

**CASE STUDY: SST4. KEKA RAY CHOWDHURY**

**Institution:** Viqarunnisa Noon School and College
**Designation:** Principal (Acting)
**District:** Dhaka
**Date/Period:** August 2024 onward
**Nature of repression:** Forced resignation and subsequent institutional exclusion

Keka Ray Chowdhury was serving as principal of Viqarunnisa Noon School and College (Acting) when she became one of the prominent institutional heads pressured to leave office following the August 2024 political transition. National reporting documented a wider pattern in which students and outside groups demanded immediate resignations from teachers and administrators, frequently without completion of formal investigations or disciplinary procedures (The Daily Star, 2024a, 2024b).

Keka maintained that her resignation was not voluntary. Later investigative reporting stated that CCTV footage was relevant to understanding the circumstances in which she was made to leave her position. She reportedly sought to continue at the institution as a regular teacher even if she could no longer remain acting principal, but was not permitted to do so (Daily Sun, 2026).

The distinction is important. An administrator may legitimately be removed from an acting leadership position through appropriate institutional procedures while retaining substantive employment as a teacher. Preventing Keka from returning in any capacity therefore raised a broader issue than merely changing institutional leadership.

The dispute reportedly continued long after the initial confrontation. Like several other educators identified in later investigations, she remained outside normal institutional life despite subsequent scrutiny of the manner in which her resignation had been obtained (Daily Sun, 2026).

**Further progression and significance.** Keka's case illustrates the movement from immediate resignation pressure to prolonged institutional exclusion. It shows why case studies of forced resignation should not stop at the moment a resignation paper is signed. Whether the affected teacher subsequently receives salary, is permitted to return

to teaching, or obtains an effective administrative remedy may be equally important indicators of repression.

Her case also demonstrates that allegations against an institutional administrator should be investigated separately from the legality of the means used to remove that person. Even where grievances are substantial, bypassing formal processes risks replacing accountability with coercive collective action.

**CASE STUDY: SST5. GEETANJALI BARUA**

**Institution:** Azimpur Government Girls' School and College
**Designation:** Principal
**District:** Dhaka
**Date/Period:** 18 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Collective student pressure, humiliation, and compelled resignation

Geetanjali Barua was serving as principal of Azimpur Government Girls' School and College when approximately 50 students reportedly entered the institution on 18 August 2024 and demanded the resignations of several members of the school leadership. Barua, Assistant Head Teacher Gautam Chandra Paul, and Physical Education Teacher Shahnaza Akhter were among those targeted during the incident (The Daily Star, 2024a).

Barua described students entering her office and humiliating her before demanding that she relinquish her position. The circumstances therefore went beyond ordinary criticism or petitioning. The pressure culminated in her resigning.

Her case subsequently became complicated by misinformation. A widely circulated photograph claimed to show Barua tied to a tree. Fact-checking established that the woman depicted was not Barua and that the photograph had been wrongly associated with the incident. The genuine reporting instead showed Barua signing a resignation within the institutional setting while under pressure from students (The Business Standard, 2024).

This distinction is particularly important for human rights reporting. Genuine coercion should not be supported with false or misidentified evidence simply because the false material appears dramatic. The actual documented facts are sufficiently serious without embellishment.

**Further progression and significance.** Barua's case illustrates both coercive resignation and the evidentiary risks created by misinformation. It demonstrates the need to distinguish between substantiated incidents and exaggerated digital narratives. The case also highlights a broader procedural issue: students may lawfully complain against institutional leadership, but direct pressure to obtain immediate resignation bypasses the administrative mechanisms designed to investigate those complaints.

For this book, the genuine photograph of Barua signing the resignation should be preferred over the falsely captioned image, and the misinformation episode itself may be noted as an example of how genuine repression can become distorted through social media (The Business Standard, 2024).

**CASE STUDY: SST6. GAUTAM CHANDRA PAUL**

**Institution:** Azimpur Government Girls' School and College
**Designation:** Assistant Head Teacher
**District:** Dhaka
**Date/Period:** 18 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Collective pressure and compelled resignation

Gautam Chandra Paul was assistant head teacher of Azimpur Government Girls' School and College when he was compelled to resign during the same 18 August 2024 mobilization that affected Principal Geetanjali Barua. Contemporary English-language reporting identified Paul specifically among the members of the institution's leadership whose resignations students demanded that day (The Daily Star, 2024a).

Paul's inclusion is analytically important because it demonstrates that forced resignation was not confined to principals or heads of institutions. Assistant heads and other members of the teaching hierarchy could also be removed when protesters sought broad changes within an institution.

The available reporting provides less individual detail regarding Paul than it does for Barua. It would therefore be inappropriate to attribute physical assault, confinement, or specific threats to him without additional evidence. The well-supported conclusion is that he was

among several educators compelled to resign during a coordinated institutional confrontation.

The episode occurred against the background of a nationwide wave of student and community actions against teachers accused of political bias, corruption, administrative misconduct, or other grievances. Education authorities repeatedly stressed that allegations should be investigated through appropriate institutional mechanisms rather than resolved by forced resignation (The Daily Star, 2024b).

**Further progression and significance.** Paul's case demonstrates the collective or institutional dimension of coercive resignation. In some schools, protesters did not focus only on one allegedly problematic administrator but demanded the removal of multiple personnel in a single episode. This pattern raises particular due-process concerns because it increases the likelihood that individual allegations and individual responsibility become secondary to broader demands for wholesale leadership change.

For the final report, Paul's case may be cross-referenced with Geetanjali Barua's while remaining a separate case because his professional position and consequences were distinct.

**CASE STUDY: SST7. MD. MOZAMMEL HAQUE**

**Institution:** Tigerpass Multipurpose High School
**Designation:** Head Teacher
**District:** Chattogram
**Date/Period:** 14 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Alleged forced resignation, removal from the institution, and obstruction of reinstatement

Md. Mozammel Haque had a long professional association with Tigerpass Multipurpose High School in Chattogram and had served as head teacher for many years before the events of August 2024. On 14 August, a dispute at the institution resulted in both Mozammel and his wife, senior assistant teacher Amena Begum, leaving the school.

The school's governing body maintained that they had resigned. Mozammel disputed this account, alleging that a crowd entered the institution, subjected the couple to harassment, obtained signatures under pressure, and forced them to leave. The dispute later entered

formal administrative proceedings before the Chattogram Education Board (bdnews24.com, 2026).

The case became particularly significant when Mozammel later attempted to return to the institution following an administrative process. Reports and video footage described another confrontation in which he was challenged, pushed, and ultimately removed from the premises. The opposing institutional side continued to maintain that he had previously resigned and therefore had no valid position to resume (bdnews24.com, 2026).

This competing account should be retained in the case study because the precise voluntariness of the original resignation remained disputed. Nevertheless, the fact that the matter proceeded through an education-board appeal mechanism demonstrates that Mozammel's claim was not simply an unexamined personal assertion.

**Further progression and significance.** The case demonstrates that formal administrative relief may not translate into effective reinstatement. Even when education authorities review a disputed resignation, hostile local actors or governing bodies may prevent a teacher from physically returning to work.

Mozammel's experience therefore illustrates a second stage of repression beyond the initial forced resignation: obstruction of remedy. This is particularly important in assessing whether teachers receive meaningful restoration rather than merely favorable decisions on paper.

**CASE STUDY: SST8. AMENA BEGUM**

**Institution:** Tigerpass Multipurpose High School
**Designation:** Senior Assistant Teacher
**District:** Chattogram
**Date/Period:** 14 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Alleged forced resignation and continuing exclusion

Amena Begum was a senior assistant teacher at Tigerpass Multipurpose High School and the wife of Head Teacher Md. Mozammel Haque. She became involved in the same disputed August 2024 resignation incident that led to the couple's exclusion from the institution.

According to their account, neither teacher voluntarily left employment. They alleged that a crowd subjected them to pressure and that signatures were obtained before they were compelled to leave. The governing authorities disputed this account and maintained that resignations had been submitted.

Amena's case is valuable because much of the public discussion about forced resignations has centered on principals and head teachers. Her experience suggests that teachers below the highest administrative level were also vulnerable when broader institutional conflicts emerged.

The couple subsequently approached the Chattogram Education Board. Their attempts to return to the institution became the subject of further dispute and later news reporting. The available English reporting focuses more extensively on Mozammel, and therefore claims concerning Amena should be kept narrower. There is sufficient basis to describe her as reporting an involuntary resignation and subsequent exclusion, but not to infer additional acts of physical violence without stronger evidence (bdnews24.com, 2026).

**Further progression and significance.** Amena's case demonstrates that coerced institutional change may simultaneously affect several members of staff. It also illustrates the importance of recognizing individual teachers within what may otherwise be described merely as a dispute involving a head teacher.

The case raises the same procedural issue seen elsewhere in the dataset: where teachers contest the voluntariness of their resignations and pursue education-board remedies, continued exclusion from the workplace may function in practice like dismissal even in the absence of a completed lawful disciplinary process.

**CASE STUDY: SST9. KANTI LAL ACHARYA**

**Institution:** Bhatiyari Haji Tobarak Ali Chowdhury High School
**Designation:** Head Teacher (Acting)
**District:** Chattogram
**Date/Period:** 16 April 2025
**Nature of repression:** Mob-violence, intimidation, and forced signing of resignation.

Kanti Lal Acharya's case is particularly important because it occurred in April 2025, well after the first wave of forced resignations. Acharya was serving as acting head teacher of Bhatiyari Haji Tobarak Ali Chowdhury High School in Sitakunda when a large group entered the institution and pressured him to step down.

According to Acharya, the group initially demanded that he sign a statement admitting corruption. When he refused, he was pressured to sign a resignation citing personal reasons. He later said he signed because he feared for his safety. Reporting also linked the incident to disagreements over the formation or leadership of the school's ad hoc managing committee (Prothom Alo, 2025; The Daily Star, 2025a).

The case contained significant competing narratives. Local political figures disputed Acharya's description and pointed to allegations of corruption and dissatisfaction with his administration. These allegations should be recorded but kept analytically separate from the question of whether his resignation was voluntarily given.

Education authorities subsequently investigated the incident. Acharya eventually returned to the institution in his substantive capacity as a senior teacher, although not necessarily in the same acting leadership position from which he had been removed (Prothom Alo, 2025).

**Further progression and significance.** Acharya's case shows that the practice of forced resignation continued into 2025 and was not merely a transient feature of the immediate political transition. It also illustrates a recurring tension between substantive allegations and procedural rights.

Even where corruption allegations exist, they do not themselves establish that a crowd should determine an educator's employment status. Acharya's partial return to professional duties further demonstrates that coerced removal can later be reversed without erasing the original violation.

**CASE STUDY: SST10. ABDUR RAUF**

**Institution:** Hajigaon Sholkata S. J. Nizam High School
**Designation:** Head Teacher
**District:** Chattogram
**Date/Period:** September 2024
**Nature of repression:** Forced resignation during an ongoing official inquiry

Abdur Rauf's case is distinctive because the alleged coercion occurred while a formal inquiry mechanism was already examining complaints against him. Students and guardians had raised allegations concerning irregularities involving Rauf and an office assistant. In response, the authorities constituted an inquiry committee and sent officials to the school (Dainik Azadi, 2024).

During the inquiry visit, however, students, guardians, and other individuals reportedly surrounded or confined members of the committee. Within that atmosphere, Rauf and the office assistant were made to sign resignation documents. The responsible education official described the situation as undesirable and indicated that outsiders as well as members of the school community had participated (Dainik Azadi, 2024).

The background is important because allegations against Rauf apparently existed independently of the later resignation demand. Rauf, for his part, attributed the conflict to local interests seeking control of the institution. Neither interpretation should simply be accepted without investigation.

What makes the case especially relevant is that an authorized fact-finding process was already underway. The alleged coercion did not fill an institutional vacuum; rather, it interrupted or bypassed the mechanism designed to examine the complaints.

**Further progression and significance.** Rauf's case demonstrates how forced resignation can actually undermine accountability. Where serious allegations exist, investigation may establish misconduct and justify formal disciplinary action. A resignation extracted through confinement or crowd pressure can instead prevent a transparent determination of those allegations.

The case therefore illustrates both sides of the due-process problem. The teacher may be deprived of a fair opportunity to respond, while complainants may be deprived of an authoritative finding. It is a strong example of mob-based action displacing formal educational governance**.**

**CASE STUDY: SST11. NURUL ISLAM**

**Institution:** Hapania High School and College
**Designation:** Principal
**District:** Naogaon
**Date/Period:** 28 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Physical pressure, forced resignation, and serious medical consequences

Nurul Islam's case is among the most serious in this dataset because the confrontation surrounding his resignation was followed immediately by a medical emergency. Students and others had raised allegations concerning recruitment and administrative irregularities at Hapania High School and College. The authorities initially attempted to address the conflict through arbitration (bdnews24.com, 2024a).

Despite that process, another confrontation occurred on 28 August 2024. Nurul was surrounded and pressured to sign a resignation. Reports indicate that the confrontation became physical. During the incident, he suddenly collapsed and lost consciousness. He was initially treated locally, subsequently admitted to Rajshahi Medical College Hospital, and later transferred to Dhaka for more advanced treatment (bdnews24.com, 2024a).

Video footage of the incident circulated publicly, providing stronger evidence than is available in many other forced-resignation cases. Although the precise medical diagnosis should be stated cautiously, contemporary reporting described the event as a suspected stroke or serious cardiovascular episode.

The allegations against Nurul concerning institutional irregularities are relevant and should remain in the case study. They do not, however, establish a lawful basis for compelling him to sign a resignation in an atmosphere of physical pressure.

**Further progression and significance.** Nurul's case sits at the intersection of forced resignation and physical repression. It belongs in

this section because the physical confrontation was directly linked to the effort to obtain his resignation.

The case also demonstrates that institutional alternatives existed: an arbitration process had already been attempted. The subsequent escalation therefore highlights the failure of formal dispute-resolution mechanisms to restrain collective coercion. Because the incident was captured on video, it should be prioritized for inclusion with photographic or visual evidence in the final reporting.

**CASE STUDY: SST12. JINNATUN PARVEEN DOLLY**

**Institution:** Reritala Academy
**Designation:** Headmistress
**District:** Naogaon
**Date/Period:** 10 September 2024
**Nature of repression:** Confinement, physical restraint, torture, and pressure to resign

Jinnatun Parveen Dolly's case represents one of the highest-severity incidents documented in the secondary-education sector. Dolly, headmistress of Reritala Academy in Dhamoirhat, Naogaon, and her husband, teacher Ashraful Haque, were reportedly confined inside a classroom during a confrontation concerning demands for their resignations.

According to English-language reporting, the couple was tied up and subjected to physical abuse for an extended period. Police and army personnel eventually intervened and rescued them. They subsequently required medical treatment (bdnews24.com, 2024b).

The involvement of security personnel provides external confirmation that a serious incident occurred, although questions of individual criminal responsibility would still require investigation and adjudication. The coercive circumstances described in the reporting leave little resemblance to an ordinary employment resignation.

The case is particularly important because the teachers' physical liberty was allegedly removed. Where an employee is tied, confined, threatened, or assaulted while being asked to relinquish employment, any resulting resignation cannot plausibly be treated as freely given.

**Further progression and significance.** Dolly's case should be categorized among the most severe examples of forced-resignation-

related repression. It is also appropriate for cross-reference in the later section on physical violence against teachers.

The case shows how institutional disputes can deteriorate into vigilante action when crowds assume authority over both disciplinary processes and personal liberty. It also demonstrates why the broader category used in this book should encompass not only completed resignations but coercive attempts to obtain resignation through detention or violence.

Because the incident involved physical restraint and eventual rescue by police and army personnel, any available contemporaneous photograph or verified image should be given priority in the final illustrated version.

**CASE STUDY: SST13. MANJUARA PARVEEN**

**Institution:** Rangpur Collectorate School and College
**Designation:** Principal
**District:** Rangpur
**Date/Period:** 21 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Prolonged pressure, confinement-like circumstances, and compelled resignation

Manjuara Parveen was principal of Rangpur Collectorate School and College when current and former students, guardians, and other members of the institutional community organized a protest against her leadership. Protesters raised multiple allegations concerning financial management, staff promotion, employment decisions, and institutional administration.

During the confrontation, Manjuara was asked to provide documentation responding to the allegations. She reportedly produced some material but sought additional time to answer the full range of complaints. Protesters refused to extend that time. The confrontation continued for several hours, during which she remained surrounded and subjected to intense pressure (News Door, 2024).

Reporting and video footage indicate that the situation culminated in female students entering her office and compelling her to sign a resignation. Objects including eggs were reportedly thrown during the broader confrontation. Army personnel were present in the area during part of the incident.

This case is particularly useful because it demonstrates that substantive allegations and coercive procedure can coexist. The presence of accusations against a school administrator should not automatically be treated as evidence that the administrator was unjustly criticized. Equally, the existence of complaints does not justify compelling a resignation before those complaints can be investigated through appropriate mechanisms.

**Further progression and significance.** Manjuara's case illustrates the difference between accountability and summary punishment. Students and guardians were entitled to seek answers and demand investigation. The procedural concern arises when a crowd determines the outcome itself.

The video documentation makes this a useful visual case for the book. It also provides an example from Rangpur Division, strengthening the geographic evidence that forced-resignation pressures were not confined to Dhaka and Chattogram.

**CASE STUDY: SST14. BHAVESH CHANDRA ROY**

**Institution**: Thakurgaon Police Lines High School and College
**Designation:** Head Teacher
**District:** Thakurgaon
**Date/Period:** 20 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Governing-body pressure, prolonged exclusion, and later student demand for reinstatement

Bhavesh Chandra Roy's case is unusual because student sentiment appears to have changed significantly after his resignation. On 19 August 2024, students demonstrated against the head teacher of Thakurgaon Police Lines High School and College. The following day, according to Roy, the institution's governing body compelled him to resign against his wishes (Ajker Patrika, 2025).

The consequences extended far beyond the immediate incident. Roy remained outside the institution for months and reportedly experienced serious financial difficulties affecting his family. He repeatedly approached relevant authorities seeking restoration of his position.

The case then took a notable turn. Approximately three months after the original protest, students again mobilized, but this time demanded

Roy's reinstatement. They reportedly demonstrated and approached senior local authorities seeking his return to the school (Ajker Patrika, 2025).

This reversal is analytically significant. It suggests that the initial resignation did not necessarily represent a stable or considered institutional consensus. Immediate protest dynamics may have produced a personnel decision that students themselves later sought to reverse.

**Further progression and significance.** Roy's experience demonstrates the long-term consequences of employment decisions made during moments of intense collective pressure. Even when public or student opinion later changes, administrative restoration may be slow or ineffective.

The case also emphasizes the socioeconomic dimension of forced resignation. Loss of salary and professional position can affect not only the teacher but dependent family members, children's education, and household security.

Roy's case therefore provides a valuable example of coerced resignation followed by reversal of community sentiment but delayed institutional remedy. It supports the argument that employment decisions should be based on stable procedures rather than temporary mobilization.

**CASE STUDY: SST15. GOLAM MOHAMMAD**

**Institution:** Bhutiar Kona Adarsha High School and College
**Designation:** Principal
**District:** Mymensingh
**Date/Period:** 25 September 2025
**Nature of repression:** Forced physical removal, alleged threats, and prolonged exclusion

Golam Mohammad's case is especially important for the chronology of this study because it occurred in September 2025, more than a year after the August 2024 transition. He was principal of Bhutiar Kona Adarsha High School and College in Gauripur, Mymensingh, when an incident involving his physical removal from the institution was captured on video.

English and Bangla reporting described Golam being pushed and forced out of the school in front of teachers and students. The video generated

strong criticism from former students, guardians, and local residents, some of whom later formed a human chain protesting the treatment of the principal (The Daily Star, 2025b).

Golam alleged that the September incident was part of a longer campaign against him. He claimed that he had been prevented from performing his duties, deprived of salary, and subjected to financial demands and threats. He later submitted a complaint naming several individuals. These allegations should remain clearly attributed unless independently established through judicial or investigative findings.

The importance of the case lies partly in the absence of a conventional signed resignation. Physical removal from the institution can effectively achieve the same result as forced resignation when an authorized principal is prevented from carrying out his duties.

**Further progression and significance.** Golam Mohammad's experience supports the broader category "*forced resignation and coerced removal*." Restricting the dataset only to signed resignation letters would overlook teachers who were expelled from their workplaces without valid disciplinary proceedings.

The case also provides evidence that coercive removal continued into late 2025. Its video documentation makes it particularly suitable for inclusion with a photograph or frame from the actual incident, provided the image is properly sourced and credited.

**CASE STUDY: SST16. PRONOY KANTI ADHIKARI**

**Institution**: Mahilara A. N. Secondary School
**Designation:** Head Teacher
**District:** Barishal
**Date/Period:** 18 August 2024
**Nature of repression:** Attack on residence, threats to family, forced resignation, and displacement

Pronoy Kanti Adhikari's case is among the most serious examples because pressure over his professional position extended directly to his family and residence. On 18 August 2024, a large group reportedly surrounded and attacked the staff-quarter residence where Pronoy and members of his family were staying at Mahilara A. N. Secondary School in Gournadi.

Later investigative reporting described video footage showing attempts to force entry into the residence. Pronoy's daughter, a university student, used Facebook Live to broadcast the situation while the family remained inside. Members of the army eventually intervened and assisted them (Daily Sun, 2026).

Pronoy subsequently left the institution and was reported as having been forced to resign. He remained unable to return safely to the school for a prolonged period, even when some salary-related issues were later addressed.

The underlying institutional dispute included allegations against Pronoy concerning administration and financial matters. He denied wrongdoing and attributed the mobilization to opponents within or around the school. These competing claims require separate investigation.

**Further progression and significance.** Pronoy's case demonstrates how forced resignation can extend beyond a teacher's professional environment to threaten family security. The pressure was not confined to an office confrontation; it allegedly involved an attack on the place where the teacher's family was living.

This makes the case significant both for the forced-resignation section and for the later section on physical threats and harassment. It also provides useful visual evidence because the family's Facebook Live broadcast and later investigative footage documented aspects of the incident.

The case should therefore be categorized as severe coercive removal accompanied by threats to personal and family security (Daily Sun, 2026).

**CASE STUDY: SST17. KANIKA MUKHERJEE**

**Institution:** Sharikol Secondary School
**Designation:** Biology Teacher
**District:** Barishal
**Date/Period:** 3 September 2024
**Nature of repression:** Repeated resignation pressure, threats at home, and effective exclusion from work

Kanika Mukherjee's case is important because it concerns a subject teacher rather than a principal or head teacher. She taught biology at

Sharikol Secondary School in Gournadi, Barishal. According to later investigative reporting, a group entered her classroom on 3 September 2024, removed students, and demanded that she resign (Daily Sun, 2026).

Kanika attempted to return to the school on subsequent days but reportedly encountered repeated mobilization against her. The pressure then allegedly extended to her home. She stated that individuals arrived at approximately 3:00 a.m. and threatened that she and her husband would be killed unless she resigned. The couple subsequently left their home because of fears for their safety (Daily Sun, 2026).

A short resignation document was later reported, but questions arose regarding whether it complied with applicable service procedures and whether it represented a genuine voluntary resignation. Kanika subsequently attempted to return to school but again faced obstruction and humiliation. She remained unable to perform her duties normally and experienced salary-related consequences.

The controversy appears to have included allegations concerning remarks attributed to her during the politically sensitive period following the uprising. Those allegations should be investigated independently of the methods used to remove her.

**Further progression and significance.** Kanika's experience demonstrates the concept of effective expulsion without a clearly valid resignation. Even if the resignation document itself is defective or administratively unaccepted, sustained threats and obstruction may prevent a teacher from exercising her employment rights.

The case is also important because intimidation allegedly moved from the workplace into private life. It should therefore be cross-referenced in the book's section on threats and harassment while remaining in the forced-removal dataset because resignation was a central objective of the pressure.

**CASE STUDY: SST18. PARVIN BEGUM**

**Institution:** Bajemahal Secondary School
**Designation:** Head Teacher
**District:** Patuakhali
**Date/Period:** August–December 2024
**Nature of repression:** Repeated pressure to resign, assault, signatures on blank paper, and obstruction from duties

Parvin Begum was serving as head teacher of Bajemahal Secondary School in Bauphal, Patuakhali, when she reported sustained pressure from colleagues and other individuals to relinquish her position. Unlike some teachers in the dataset, Parvin repeatedly resisted signing a conventional resignation.

According to Bangla Tribune, a serious confrontation occurred on 19 August 2024. Parvin alleged that individuals entered her office, demanded that she resign, assaulted her when she refused, and obtained her signatures on blank sheets of paper. She further claimed that her office was locked and that she was prevented from entering the institution normally or signing the attendance register (Bangla Tribune, 2025).

The dispute continued for months. On 31 December 2024, Parvin was allegedly assaulted again when she went to the school. Her family members reportedly assisted her, and she required medical treatment. She subsequently submitted a written complaint to the police identifying school employees whom she accused of involvement. Those individual accusations remain allegations unless formally established.

The significance of this case lies partly in the fact that no straightforward voluntary resignation occurred. The alleged conduct instead sought to produce the practical effects of resignation through blank signatures, physical intimidation, locked offices, and obstruction from work.

**Further progression and significance.** Parvin's experience supports a broader understanding of coerced removal. Repression need not always culminate in a formally accepted resignation letter. If a teacher is prevented from entering her office, signing attendance, and carrying out duties after refusing to resign, the practical result may resemble dismissal. The case is therefore best classified as attempted forced resignation combined with effective institutional exclusion.

**CASE STUDY: SST19. HASINA BEGUM**

**Institution:** Nurunnahar Girls' High School
**Designation:** Head Teacher
**District:** Cumilla
**Date/Period:** September 2024
**Nature of Repression:** Surrounding, sustained physical pressure, and compelled signature to resign

Hasina Begum had served as head teacher of Nurunnahar Girls' High School in Muradnagar, Cumilla, for many years when students began demanding her resignation in September 2024. As the situation escalated, she sought assistance from the local administration.

Students learned that Hasina was present near the Upazila Parishad complex and gathered there. When she emerged, they surrounded her. Reporting and video footage showed an extended confrontation in which Hasina was subjected to pushing and sustained pressure before being presented with a resignation document. She ultimately signed it, after which students celebrated the outcome (Dhaka Post, 2024).

The available visual documentation is important because it allows the circumstances of the signing to be assessed rather than relying exclusively on retrospective testimony. The resignation appears to have occurred in an atmosphere in which Hasina faced an organized crowd and limited freedom to disengage.

Any substantive complaints against her should, of course, be presented where reliable evidence exists. The core procedural issue remains whether those complaints justified direct coercion rather than referral to the school's governing authority or education administration.

**Further progression and significance.** Hasina's case illustrates how a legitimate right to protest can cross into coercive decision-making. Students may demand investigation or express loss of confidence, but the formal status of a teacher should ordinarily be decided by authorized institutions.

The contemporaneous video also makes this one of the stronger candidates for inclusion with an incident photograph. A verified still frame showing the circumstances surrounding the signature would materially strengthen the evidentiary presentation of this case (Dhaka Post, 2024).

**CASE STUDY: SST20. YUNUS NABI**

**Institution:** Narottampur Union High School
**Designation:** Head Teacher
**District:** Noakhali
**Date/Period:** 24 October 2024
**Nature of repression:** Forced resignation, continuing exclusion, and assault following attempted return

Yunus Nabi was head teacher of Narottampur Union High School in Begumganj, Noakhali, when he became involved in a prolonged dispute over his position. He alleged that on 24 October 2024, a group connected with the institution forced him to sign a resignation letter. Yunus maintained that he had never voluntarily relinquished his post.

The purported resignation was reportedly not accepted through the normal administrative process, partly because education authorities had already issued warnings concerning forced resignations. Nevertheless, Yunus remained effectively outside the school for an extended period.

When he later attempted to return to the institution in April 2025, he alleged that individuals entered his office and assaulted him. His clothing was reportedly torn during the confrontation. Reporting described the episode as part of the continuing dispute surrounding control of the institution and his attempted restoration to duty (Prothom Alo, 2025).

Authorities also acknowledged that complaints had been raised against Yunus. Those allegations should be investigated separately and should not be interpreted either as automatically proving misconduct or as justifying physical coercion.

**Further progression and significance.** Yunus Nabi's case provides one of the clearest examples of a continuing sequence: forced signature, prolonged exclusion, attempted return, and renewed repression. It demonstrates that the consequences of forced resignation can persist even when the original document does not achieve unquestioned legal validity.

The case is also valuable for understanding the risks associated with reinstatement. Administrative recognition of a teacher's status may not

be sufficient where local actors continue to prevent access to the institution.

### 2.4.2 Overall Assessment of the Secondary School Teachers' Case Studies

Taken together, the 20 selected secondary-school cases reveal a recurring pattern in which disputes over teachers' conduct, institutional leadership or continued employment were, in many instances, resolved through collective pressure rather than established administrative procedures. The cases differ substantially in severity and evidentiary strength, and they should not be treated as proof that every teacher concerned was free from legitimate complaint. Indeed, several cases involved allegations of corruption, administrative irregularity, political bias or other misconduct. The more consistent concern is procedural: even where complaints may have warranted investigation, the evidence repeatedly describes teachers being pressured to resign, prevented from entering institutions, physically removed, intimidated or otherwise deprived of a meaningful opportunity to respond through lawful institutional processes. Contemporary national reporting similarly documented forced resignations and harassment of teachers and recorded the Education Adviser's position that complaints should be dealt with by competent authorities rather than through coerced resignation.

The cases demonstrate that coercion took several forms and often went considerably beyond verbal demands for resignation. Ayesha Akter was reportedly confined while being pressured to sign a resignation and subsequently subjected to public humiliation. In the more serious case of Jinnatun Parveen Dolly, she and her husband were reportedly confined, tied up, and physically abused before police and army personnel intervened. Parvin Begum alleged assault, the taking of signatures on blank sheets of paper, locking of her office, and obstruction from performing her duties. Other cases describe surrounding, pushing, threats, humiliation, pressure on family members, or physical removal from school premises. This evidence supports treating "*coerced removal*" as broader than the narrow category of a signed resignation letter.

A particularly important pattern is the distinction between formal documentation and genuine consent. Several teachers signed resignation documents, but the surrounding circumstances raise

questions about whether those signatures represented voluntary decisions. Md. Alkas Uddin Ahmed's case provides the clearest legal benchmark in the dataset. The High Court Division concluded that his resignation was not voluntary, found that his signature had been forcibly obtained, and ordered his reinstatement. His case strengthens the analytical principle applicable to the wider dataset: the existence of a signed resignation cannot, by itself, establish that employment was voluntarily relinquished where credible evidence of coercion exists.

The secondary school cases also show that the consequences frequently continued long after the initial confrontation. Teachers reported remaining outside their institutions, losing salary or allowances, being prevented from teaching, experiencing financial hardship or facing renewed hostility when attempting to return. Parvin Begum's case demonstrates how exclusion from an office and attendance system could produce the practical effects of dismissal even without a formally accepted resignation. Bhavesh Chandra Roy's case further illustrates the socioeconomic consequences: he reportedly remained outside his institution for months and experienced financial difficulties, even though students later reversed their position and demanded his reinstatement. These cases therefore support assessing repression through practical access to employment, not merely formal employment status.

A related concern is the gap between formal remedy and effective restoration. In several cases, administrative or judicial processes subsequently recognized the teacher's claim, reconsidered the resignation or created an avenue for return. Yet favorable decisions did not always restore actual access to the workplace. Md. Mozammel Haque's experience illustrates this problem: even after an education-board process considered the dispute, opposition at the institutional level reportedly obstructed his physical return. Yunus Nabi's case follows a similar sequence of alleged forced signature, prolonged exclusion, attempted return, and renewed confrontation. The cases therefore suggest that an effective remedy must be measured by whether the teacher can actually resume professional duties safely, receive applicable salary and benefits, and exercise ordinary employment rights.

The evidence also indicates that professional pressure sometimes extended into teachers' private and family lives. Pronoy Kanti

Adhikari's case allegedly involved an attack on the staff-quarter residence where he and his family were staying, illustrating how a dispute over educational employment could develop into a threat to personal and family security. Kanika Mukherjee similarly reported that demands for resignation moved from her workplace to threats at her home. Such cases are analytically significant because the consequences cannot be understood solely as employment disputes. Where pressure affects personal liberty, bodily integrity, residence or family safety, the relevant human rights concerns become considerably broader.

Another important finding is that coercive resignation could undermine accountability rather than strengthen it. Abdur Rauf's case is especially illustrative because an official inquiry into allegations against him was already underway when crowd pressure reportedly resulted in resignation documents being signed. In such circumstances, coercive action may deny the teacher procedural fairness while also preventing complainants from obtaining an authoritative finding about the underlying allegations. Nurul Islam's case similarly shows that formal dispute-resolution processes had been attempted before the confrontation escalated into physical pressure and a medical emergency. The book therefore need not choose between protecting teachers and investigating misconduct. Proper investigation and protection from coercion are complementary requirements.

The selected cases also suggest that the phenomenon was geographically dispersed and not confined to the immediate aftermath of August 2024. Cases appear across Dhaka, Chattogram, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Barishal, Mymensingh and other districts, and later incidents involving Kanti Lal Acharya and Golam Mohammad indicate that coercive removal or obstruction continued into 2025. The case-study selection, however, is purposive and cannot establish national prevalence or determine whether particular regions experienced higher levels of repression. The broader national record does provide relevant context: by the end of August 2024, *The Daily Star* had independently identified at least 150 teachers across different educational levels who had been forced to resign, while expressly cautioning that the actual number could be higher.

Overall, the strongest conclusion from these secondary-school cases is not that every disputed resignation constituted politically motivated repression, nor that every allegation against the affected teachers

lacked substance. Rather, the cases demonstrate a recurring breakdown in the boundary between complaint and punishment. Students, guardians and community members may legitimately criticize teachers, demand investigation or seek institutional accountability. Those rights do not themselves confer authority to determine employment status through confinement, physical force, threats, humiliation or coerced signatures. Equally, governing bodies and education authorities remain responsible for investigating credible allegations against teachers through fair and competent procedures.

The central human rights concern is therefore the replacement of lawful institutional accountability with coercive decision-making, followed in some cases by prolonged exclusion and ineffective remedy. The evidence points to the need for three protections to operate simultaneously: teachers must be protected from violence and coerced removal; complaints against teachers must be investigated rather than suppressed; and any disciplinary or employment decision must be taken by an authorized body based on evidence, fair procedure and an effective opportunity for review. Where those safeguards fail, the result may be neither accountability nor educational stability, but continuing insecurity for teachers, students and institutions alike.

## 2.5 Higher Secondary Education: Forced Resignation and Academic Exclusion

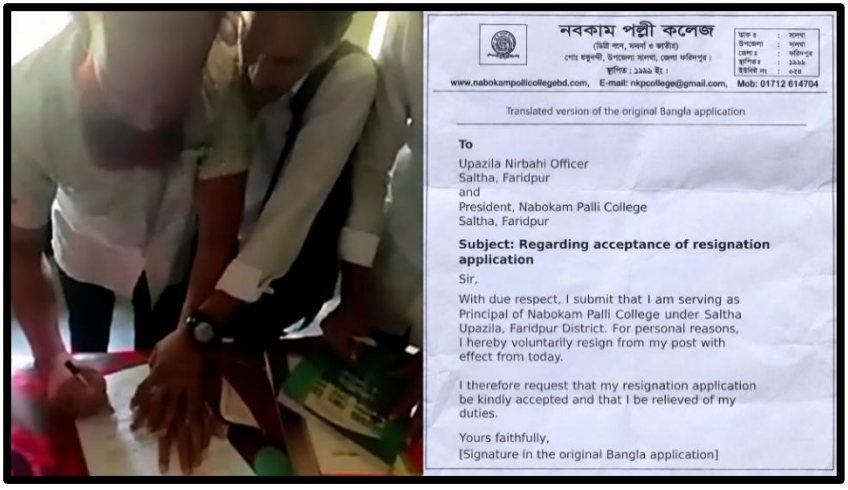
### 2.5.1 Forced Resignation and Harassment of College Teachers

The pattern of coerced removal documented in secondary education also extended into colleges, where principals and other teaching personnel were, in some cases, surrounded and verbally abused, confined, physically assaulted, or compelled to sign resignation letters before allegations against them had been determined through established institutional procedures. The wider scale of the problem became visible immediately after the political transition of August 2024. By the end of that month, *The Daily Star* reported that it had verified at least 150 forced resignations across educational institutions in Bangladesh, while acknowledging that the actual number could be substantially higher (The Daily Star, 2024a). That figure covers different levels of education and should not be presented as a college-specific total. Nevertheless, the newspaper documented several college principals and teachers within the broader pattern, while the Education

Adviser publicly called for an immediate end to forced resignations and harassment and stated that allegations of corruption or misconduct should instead be investigated by the competent authorities (The Daily Star, 2024b).

The most severe documented college case during this period occurred at Nabokam Pally College in Saltha, Faridpur, on 5 September 2024. Principal Obaidur Rahman alleged that he and his son were forcibly taken to a nearby garden, assaulted with a hammer, and that he was subsequently compelled to sign a resignation paper (see Figure 15 below).

**Figure 15. College Principal Attacked with a Hammer and Forced to Resign in Faridpur**




***Source:*** *The Business Standard (5 September, 2024)*

Video footage of the incident circulated publicly, and *Prothom Alo* published a still showing Rahman signing the document (Prothom Alo, 2024). *The Business Standard* independently reported the alleged hammer attack and forced resignation and reproduced images connected with the incident (The Business Standard, 2024). Students had previously raised allegations of corruption and accused the principal of using police against participants in the anti-discrimination student movement. Significantly, the local Upazila Nirbahi Officer told *Prothom Alo* that earlier attempts to substantiate those allegations had not succeeded and described the subsequent physical attack and forced signature as unacceptable, stating that the incident would be

investigated. The existence of allegations against the principal therefore did not remove the need for lawful investigation and procedural determination.

One of the clearest cases involved Professor Amina Abedin, then principal of Rajshahi Government City College, on 13 August 2024 (see Figure 16 below). *The Daily Star* reported that activists of Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal (JCD), the student organization affiliated with the BNP, demanded her resignation after an earlier discussion concerning political activities on campus. According to the report, Amina initially refused to resign; her husband and son were subsequently allegedly assaulted, and she ultimately signed a resignation document after pressure was exerted on her and her family (The Daily Star, 2024c). *New Age* independently reported the incident and similarly described allegations of physical assault and coercion, while recording Amina's statement that she signed because she feared for her husband and son (New Age, 2024). A BNP leader named in the reports disputed the characterization of his role, saying that he had gone to the college to resolve the situation and ensure her safety. These competing elements should be retained in any final account, but both reports provide substantial evidence that Amina did not regard the resignation as voluntary.

A similar episode was reported at Munshirhat College in Matlab, Chandpur, involving principal M. A. Malek. Malek told *The Daily Star* that on 15 August 2024 a group of people and some students entered his office, chanted against him, produced a resignation letter and instructed him to sign it. He said that he signed while being verbally abused and was given no meaningful opportunity to defend himself. Protesters reportedly accused him of supporting the former government and also criticized him for previously issuing show-cause notices to students involved in a Quran-recitation event (The Daily Star, 2024a). The significance of this case lies not in determining from newspaper reporting whether the allegations against Malek were justified, but in the apparent substitution of immediate crowd pressure for an investigation in which allegations and evidence could have been considered through an established process.

**Figure 16. Principal Professor Amina Abedin Resigns under Pressure from Students**



***Source:*** *Kalbela (2024), "রাজশাহী সিটি কলেজের অধ্যক্ষের পদত্যাগ" [Resignation of Rajshahi City College Principal], 13 August 2024. Photo: Kalbela*

Coercive resignation was not confined to principals of conventional general colleges. *The Daily Star* reported that on 19 August 2024, Shahanara Khatun, principal of Holy Family Red Crescent Nursing College, and Sonali Rani Das, an assistant professor, were compelled to resign in the presence of a group of students. The same investigation reported that Keka Roy Chowdhury, acting principal of Viqarunnisa Noon School and College, and Farhana Khanam, an assistant professor, were also forced to resign. Farhana Khanam told the newspaper that she had been confined for approximately four hours before signing her resignation letter (The Daily Star, 2024a). These examples demonstrate that coercive resignation affected different types of post-secondary educational institutions and could involve teaching personnel below the level of principal as well as institutional heads.

The incidents require a distinction between legitimate accountability and coerced removal. Students and other members of an educational community are entitled to raise allegations concerning corruption, misconduct, discrimination or abuse of authority. Such allegations may warrant independent investigation and, where substantiated, disciplinary or criminal consequences. They do not, however, establish misconduct merely because they are widely supported, nor does collective pressure substitute for the competent authority's responsibility to assess evidence and provide the person concerned an opportunity to respond. *Article 31 of the Constitution* guarantees

treatment in accordance with law and protects against detrimental action affecting life, liberty, body, reputation or property except in accordance with law (Government of Bangladesh, 1972). This protection is especially relevant where a resignation is obtained through physical violence, threats, confinement or intimidation rather than an institutional decision made under applicable service or governing-body rules.

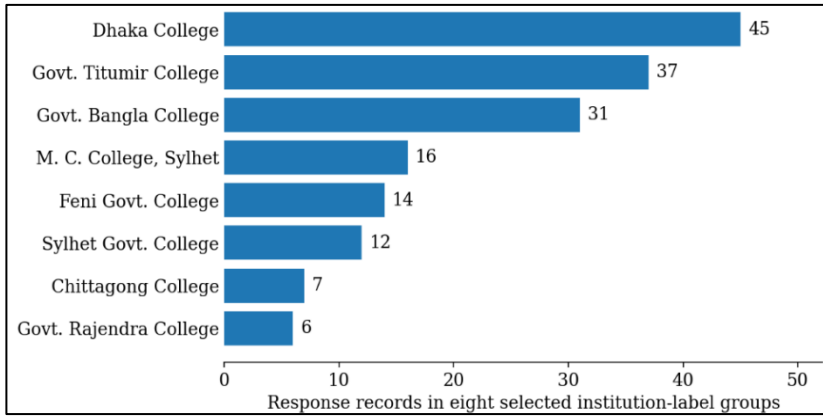
Where teachers were physically prevented from leaving offices or other premises until they signed resignation documents, the analysis additionally raises concerns concerning personal liberty and security. *Article 9 of the ICCPR* protects liberty and security of the person and prohibits arbitrary deprivation of liberty (United Nations, 1966a). Importantly, the State's human rights obligations are not confined to conduct directly carried out by public officials. The Human Rights Committee has explained that States may be required to exercise due diligence to protect individuals against acts by private persons or entities that impair Covenant rights, including measures to prevent, investigate, punish and redress such harm (Human Rights Committee, 2004). Consequently, where students, political activists or other private actors allegedly assault, confine or compel a teacher to resign, the rights analysis should examine not only the conduct of those individuals but also whether police, education authorities and institutional governing bodies took reasonable steps to protect the teacher, investigate credible allegations and provide an effective remedy.

The political dimension of some removals requires particular caution. Several teachers were accused of affiliation with, support for, or favorable treatment by the previous government, while some teachers denied political involvement or maintained that such characterizations were being used to justify their removal. Where employment disadvantage is demonstrably based on actual or perceived political opinion rather than independently established misconduct or an inherent requirement of the position, *ILO Convention No. 111* becomes relevant. The Convention expressly includes political opinion among the prohibited grounds of discrimination in employment and occupation (ILO, 1958). This does not protect a teacher from accountability for proven misconduct committed in connection with political activity; rather, it requires the analysis to distinguish evidence of individual misconduct from an adverse employment decision based merely on political opinion or perceived affiliation.

For college personnel whose positions fall within higher education, the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel provides an additional professional framework. UNESCO describes the 1997 Recommendation as the global standard-setting instrument addressing academic freedom, professional responsibilities, employment conditions, and protections for higher-education teaching personnel (UNESCO, 1997). The Recommendation is non-binding, and its applicability should be determined according to whether the institution and the teacher's functions fall within higher education. Where applicable, however, it reinforces the importance of fair employment and disciplinary procedures rather than removal through intimidation, political pressure, or informal collective punishment.

Taken together, the documented cases indicate that forced resignation and harassment of college teachers constituted a recurring problem rather than a single institutional dispute. The factual circumstances varied considerably: some teachers faced corruption allegations, some were accused of political alignment, and others were criticized for administrative or professional decisions. Those differences matter and should be examined individually. The common rights concern arises where allegations were followed not by an orderly investigation but by threats, confinement, physical violence, humiliation, or compelled signatures. A rights-based assessment should therefore determine, in each case, whether the resignation was genuinely voluntary; whether accusations were independently investigated; whether the teacher had an opportunity to respond; whether violence or intimidation occurred; what the police and education authorities did to prevent or address coercion; and whether any eventual employment decision was taken by the legally competent authority through applicable procedures.

**Figure 17. Student Response Records Naming Eight Selected General Colleges**




***Source:*** *Contact Information (Responses) Note. The 168-record subtotal is illustrative, not the complete college total. Institution names and enrollment were not independently authenticated; duplicate candidates remain.*

### 2.5.2 Academic Exclusion of College Students

The workbook contains many respondents naming general colleges. The eight selected label groups below account for 168 raw records. They include reported academic exclusion, suspension, show-cause notices, expulsion, credential consequences, hall exclusion, and forced institutional change. The file's academic-level entries include bachelor's and master's study – consequently, these college responses must not all be labeled higher secondary students.

Although the database is still evolving, as demonstrated in Figure 17 above, available records indicate that most of the incidents were recorded in colleges in the capital city of Dhaka. These entries are best used to structure targeted verification. A student reporting informal exclusion should be asked whether classes, examinations, or administrative services were refused, whether a written order exists, what threats were made, and whether the institution offered a safe alternative. A request to transfer should be distinguished from an imposed transfer or a change undertaken because the student felt unsafe. The existing form does not answer these questions.

Higher secondary coverage remains less definite. A college name alone does not identify an HSC program, and the workbook has no dedicated

HSC category. School-and-college records should therefore be linked to the person's actual program before calculating HSC-specific statistics. This distinction prevents both omission of college students and inflation of the higher secondary evidence.

## 2.6 Secondary and Higher Secondary Students' Case Studies: Educational Disruption and Repression

### 2.6.1 Secondary and Higher Secondary Students' Case Studies

The following eight cases concern students at the secondary and higher secondary stages. Minhajul Abedin is included provisionally in this group because his form identifies his stream as Humanities but does not expressly state whether he was enrolled at HSC or tertiary level. The cases are based on individual documentation forms and therefore represent first-person accounts rather than independently verified findings.

**CASE STUDY SHS1. ERFAN AHMED FAGUN**

**Institution:** Government Wazed Memorial Secondary School, Mollahat, Bagerhat
**Level of Education:** SSC, 2025 cohort
**District:** Bagerhat
**Nature of repression:** Criminal proceedings; obstruction of SSC examinations; threats and alleged abduction/physical assault; practical exclusion from school; lack of effective institutional protection.

Erfan Ahmed Fagun identified himself as a student of Government Wazed Memorial Secondary School in Mollahat, Bagerhat, and a member of the 2025 SSC cohort. According to his testimony, his educational difficulties began after 5 August 2024, when a criminal case was filed against him. He stated that the case was connected with a photograph taken at the grave of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman while he was wearing what he described as a "*Mujib coat*." Erfan reported that his school subsequently informed him that he would need anticipatory bail before he could safely return to the institution. Because he was unable to obtain such protection, he stated that his participation in the 2025 SSC examination was disrupted and that he was prevented from sitting two examinations. He further reported continuing difficulties when he attempted to complete the examinations in 2026.

The educational disruption occurred alongside broader allegations of insecurity. Erfan stated that after the July 2024 events, he received threats both online and offline and was subjected to harassment connected, in his account, with his perceived political identity. He alleged that persons associated with Chhatra Dal abducted and assaulted him and demanded Tk 40,000 from his family, threatening to kill him if the money was not provided. He further stated that his family became unable to return to their residence and that some family land had been occupied by individuals whom he identified as associated with BNP and Jamaat. These political affiliations and the motives attributed to the alleged perpetrators are respondent claims and require independent corroboration.

Erfan stated that he repeatedly attempted to obtain assistance from his educational institution. According to him, school authorities responded that they would not assume responsibility for him until the criminal case had been resolved. He also alleged that, when assistance was sought from the local police, an officer indicated that political recommendations would be necessary before the case could be resolved. The combined effect, in Erfan's account, was continuing separation from school, inability to complete his SSC examinations normally, prolonged separation from his parents and substantial anxiety concerning his future. He described difficulty sleeping and eating because of uncertainty about whether he would ever be able to resume his education.

The case therefore raises questions not only concerning the criminal proceedings but also about whether a school-age student's access to a public examination should effectively depend on the unresolved status of a criminal allegation. Verification would require the relevant case documents, school correspondence, examination registration records, and any documentation showing why participation in particular examinations was prevented.

**CASE STUDY SHS2. SHEIKH SOHAN**

**Institution:** Baladanga S. M. Musa Secondary School
**Level of Education:** SSC
**District:** Gopalganj
**Nature of repression:** Criminal proceedings; arrest and prolonged detention; inability to sit SSC examinations; threats and family harassment; prolonged educational interruption.

Sheikh Sohan identified himself as an SSC student at Baladanga S. M. Musa Secondary School. He reported that two criminal cases were filed against him after 5 August 2024 and described both cases as false. According to Sohan, school authorities informed him that he would require anticipatory bail before he could return to the institution. He stated that he was unable to obtain such bail and consequently could not participate in the 2025 SSC examination. He further reported that, while preparing to make another attempt to sit the SSC examination in 2026, he was arrested and remained in detention for approximately eight months. Because he was detained during the relevant preparatory and test-examination period, he stated that he was again unable to participate in the SSC examination.

Sohan's account also describes substantial consequences beyond education. He reported repeated online and offline threats and stated that his family was subjected to harassment. According to his submission, members of his family became unable to return safely to their home, and some family land was occupied by persons whom he identified as BNP and Jamaat. He also stated that his parents and elder sister were made accused persons in criminal proceedings and that police periodically visited the family residence to determine whether they had returned. These allegations, including the claimed political affiliations of those responsible, remain respondent testimony unless supported by independent documentation.

Sohan reported seeking help from both the school and police. He stated that the school declined to assume responsibility until the criminal cases were resolved. He further alleged that a police officer told him that political recommendations would be required before the cases could be disposed of. According to Sohan, the result has been prolonged interruption of education, separation from his parents, and increasing psychological distress. He described persistent concern that failure to

obtain an SSC qualification would substantially restrict his employment and future educational opportunities.

An evidentiary caution is necessary. Sohan's account contains substantial similarities in wording and chronology to Erfan Ahmed Fagun's submission. This does not establish that either account is inaccurate, but the two should not be treated as mutually corroborating evidence unless the original interview materials, criminal case numbers, school records and examination documentation establish that they concern distinct individuals and events.

**CASE STUDY SHS3. ANIKET SAHA**

**Institution:** Narail Government Victoria College
**Level of Education:** HSC
**District:** Narail
**Nature of repression:** Threats and harassment; displacement from home; alleged property damage and loss; practical interruption of education; lack of effective institutional assistance.

Aniket Saha identified himself as an HSC student at Narail Government Victoria College. He stated that his educational difficulties began during the second year of his higher secondary program. According to his testimony, he received repeated threats and experienced harassment, which he attributed to individuals associated with BNP and the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement. He alleged that threats were also communicated to his parents at their home and included warnings of physical attack and criminal proceedings. Aniket stated that the resulting insecurity eventually forced him and his family to remain away from their normal residence, substantially disrupting both his education and family life.

His account describes several forms of material and psychological harm. Aniket reported repeated searches of his family residence and stated that he experienced physical and psychological harassment. He further alleged that an Android mobile telephone was taken from him, that books and notebooks contained in a bag were torn and burned, and that a laptop was deliberately damaged. According to his statement, threatening telephone calls were also made to members of his family late at night. He described the cumulative consequences as prolonged displacement, inability to study normally, and severe financial and emotional pressure.

Aniket stated that he attempted to approach college authorities for assistance and sent requests concerning his situation, but was informed that those requests had not been accepted. He reported that his inability to continue education also affected his own limited savings and left him increasingly dependent on family support. He described considerable uncertainty concerning whether he could complete his studies and establish a future career.

Aniket further reported that the continuing threats, harassment and insecurity affected his parents and placed considerable psychological pressure on the family. According to his account, his father suffered a stroke on 9 December 2024 and died approximately nine months later. While this sequence is chronologically consistent with the period under review, an appropriate medical report or other supporting evidence can substantiate the claim. The broader allegations concerning threats, police visits, displacement and property damage would similarly benefit from corroboration through police records, institutional correspondence, medical documentation, property records or contemporaneous communications.

**CASE STUDY SHS4. ARIYAN MAHMUD**

**Institution:** Narail Government Victoria College
**Level of Education:** HSC
**District:** Narail
**Nature of repression:** Physical obstruction from entering college; alleged abduction and physical assault; threats; practical exclusion from campus; lack of effective institutional protection.

Ariyan Mahmud identified himself as an HSC student at Narail Government Victoria College. According to his submission, his ability to attend college deteriorated substantially after the July 2024 movement. He stated that when he attempted to enter the college, persons whom he identified as BNP activists prevented him from entering through the gate. He alleged that on one occasion he was taken from the college entrance to a secluded location and physically assaulted by four or five individuals. Ariyan attributed the treatment to his association with Bangladesh Chhatra League. The alleged political identity of the perpetrators and their motive are not independently established by the form and should therefore remain clearly attributed to the respondent.

Ariyan stated that he reported the matter to college authorities but did not receive effective assistance. He further alleged that the principal's own political affiliation contributed to the lack of institutional protection. That explanation represents Ariyan's interpretation and requires independent verification. What the testimony does establish as his reported experience is that he regarded the campus as unsafe and, following the assault, stopped attending college. His educational loss therefore appears to have taken the form of practical exclusion rather than a documented formal expulsion.

The respondent also described consequences affecting his family. He alleged that his family home was attacked, property was damaged, and threats were made to burn the house. He stated that members of his family subsequently experienced continuing fear and police harassment and that these events undermined his ability to concentrate on his studies. Ariyan described himself as falling progressively behind his classmates and expressed considerable uncertainty about completing his education and pursuing a future profession.

The case is therefore particularly relevant to the distinction between formal student status and effective access to education. No formal institutional order of exclusion is identified in the form, yet the respondent describes physical obstruction, alleged violence, and lack of effective protection as making continued attendance practically impossible.

**CASE STUDY SHS5. BAPPI MONDOL**

**Institution:** Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur College, Tungipara
**Level of Education:** HSC
**District:** Gopalganj
**Nature of repression:** General educational disruption; interruption of classes; examination delays and uncertainty; psychological and academic consequences.

Bappi Mondol identified himself as an HSC student at Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur College in Tungipara. His account is materially different from most of the other submissions included in this case-study section. Rather than describing an individual expulsion, targeted assault, criminal case, or specific institutional punishment, Bappi focused primarily on the broader disruption to education caused by the

instability surrounding and following the July 2024 movement. He reported that normal educational activities remained disrupted for a prolonged period, limiting his ability to attend regular classes and maintain continuity in his studies.

Bappi stated that changes and delays in examination schedules created uncertainty about when he would be able to complete academic requirements. He also reported that closure or disruption of educational institutions reduced opportunities for regular communication with teachers and adversely affected preparation for examinations and publication of results. According to his submission, the cumulative effect was substantial academic uncertainty and psychological pressure, even though he was not personally subjected to a formal disciplinary measure.

He expressly stated that he had not personally experienced a direct physical assault or police case and that his personal property had not been destroyed, confiscated or lost. He similarly reported that members of his family had not experienced direct physical attack, criminal proceedings or property destruction. Bappi nevertheless described continuing anxiety regarding educational delay and his future opportunities, while also expressing determination to resume his studies once conditions allowed.

For the purposes of this book, the case should therefore not be treated as evidence of individualized academic repression without further material. Its value lies instead in illustrating the broader educational effects of instability and demonstrating why general disruption, however serious for students, must be analytically distinguished from targeted coercive or discriminatory action.

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**CASE STUDY SHS6. SANJIB DEV JEET**

**Institution:** Moulvibazar Government College
**Level of Education:** HSC, 2025 cohort
**District:** Moulvibazar
**Nature of repression:** Obstruction of HSC examination registration; alleged physical assault; criminal proceedings; displacement and security threats; approximately one year of educational delay.

Sanjib Dev Jeet identified himself as a student of Moulvibazar Government College and a member of the HSC-2025 cohort. He reported that he should have participated in the 2025 HSC board examination but was unable to complete the required form fill-up. According to his testimony, this occurred because of his association with Bangladesh Chhatra League. He further stated that when he

attempted to participate in the college's selection examination, his family was warned that the college authorities might have him arrested. If verified, the inability to complete the examination registration process would represent a particularly direct form of interference with educational progression.

Sanjib also described a serious episode of violence on 18 July 2024. He alleged that he was attacked by persons whom he identified as associated with Jamaat-Shibir and suffered a substantial head injury requiring 26 stitches. He further reported that after 5 August 2024, a criminal case was filed against him and that he was compelled to leave his usual residence because of concerns for his safety. While he was receiving treatment for the earlier injury, he stated that his home was looted. The alleged assault on 18 July predates the book's principal post-5 August period and should therefore be used primarily as contextual evidence explaining his later vulnerability.

Sanjib stated that members of his family approached the college principal and vice-principal in an attempt to restore his access to education. According to the respondent, the authorities did not provide the requested assistance and instead warned of possible police consequences. He described subsequently living away from home for an extended period, experiencing severe psychological stress and watching his original HSC cohort progress without him.

His submission also records a later partial educational recovery. Sanjib stated that he was eventually able to sit the HSC examination as an irregular candidate in 2026 with assistance from people in his locality. This later development is significant because it shows that the original interruption did not permanently terminate his education, although it allegedly delayed his academic progression by approximately one year.

**CASE STUDY SHS7. MINHAJUL ABEDIN**

**Institution:** Uttara United College
**Level of Education:** Humanities; precise academic level not expressly stated
**District:** Dhaka
**Nature of repression:** Alleged assault and threats; criminal proceedings; approximately eight months' detention; property damage; inability to access examinations safely; practical academic exclusion.

Minhajul Abedin identified Uttara United College as his educational institution and Humanities as his academic stream. Minhaj stated that after the July 2024 movement, students who had supported the previous government faced threats and other forms of pressure. He reported that he personally experienced assault, threats, and criminal proceedings and stated that he spent approximately eight months in detention. He also described repeated searches of his family residence and alleged that his home was vandalized. These statements concern serious deprivation of liberty and security and would require police, court and detention records if they are to be presented as independently verified findings.

Minhaj further stated that he sought assistance from the head of his educational institution to participate in examinations. According to his account, the institutional authority indicated that it could not assume the risk involved because of the possibility of attack by political groups. He described the resulting situation as one in which his formal academic position may have continued, but he could not safely access examinations or normal college life.

His submission also contains broad claims about national political conditions and violence that extend beyond matters he could necessarily establish from personal knowledge. Those statements should not be incorporated as factual findings based on this interview alone. The case-study narrative should instead remain focused on Minhaj's reported detention, educational interruption, property damage, threats, inability to obtain institutional protection, and uncertainty concerning completion of his education.

**CASE STUDY SHS8. SAKIB MOLLA**

**Institution:** Belayet Hossain Degree College
**Level of Education:** HSC, session 2023–24
**District:** Bagerhat
**Nature of repression:** Alleged physical removal from college; obstruction of HSC examination participation; threats and insecurity; police-related pressure; practical academic exclusion without a confirmed formal expulsion order.

Sakib Molla identified himself as an HSC student at Belayet Hossain Degree College, session 2023–24. He stated that after July 2024, he was

unable to sit his HSC examination. According to his account, when he attempted to return to college, a teacher from the English department physically assaulted him and pushed him out of the institution because of his association with Bangladesh Chhatra League. This is a serious allegation against a named institutional actor and should be independently verified before being presented as an established fact.

Sakib also described violence outside the immediate educational setting. He stated that during the July movement he had been present near an Awami League office in Bagerhat when a confrontation occurred and alleged that his mobile telephone, wallet and money were taken. After 5 August, he reported repeated police visits to his family home, continuing fear for his personal safety and substantial psychological distress. He additionally alleged damage and looting of the family residence, occupation of land and removal of fish from a family project.

Sakib stated that he did not approach police for assistance because he did not believe the circumstances allowed him to do so safely. He described the interruption to his HSC education as having destroyed his immediate academic prospects and left him uncertain about whether he could resume a normal educational pathway.

There is, however, an important status issue requiring clarification. One portion of his submission refers to cancellation of his studentship, while the supporting-document section states that no formal expulsion order had been issued. Unless documentary evidence establishes otherwise, the case should therefore be described as one of reported physical exclusion and obstruction of academic participation, rather than confirmed formal expulsion.

**CASE STUDY SHS9. MARJIA AKTAR BOISHAKHI**

**Institution:** Barguna Government College
**Level of Education:** HSC, Humanities, session 2025–2026
**District:** Barguna
**Nature of repression:** Restrictions on educational and cultural participation; political labeling and threats; alleged physical intimidation; arrest; family intimidation; practical exclusion from college and absence of effective institutional protection.

Marjia Aktar Boishakhi identified herself as an HSC Humanities student at Barguna Government College, session 2025–2026. Her account

describes educational disruption occurring alongside restrictions on participation in cultural and extracurricular activities. She stated that after the 2024 movement, attempts to participate in debates, poetry recitations, and other cultural programs became increasingly difficult. According to Marjia, individuals whom she associated with the NCP, Jamaat, and BNP labeled her a "*cultural fascist*" because of her expressed views concerning the Liberation War, Bangabandhu, and Bangladesh Chhatra League, as well as opinions she expressed on social media. She stated that these circumstances affected both her educational participation and access to cultural activities within the college environment. The political affiliations and motives attributed to the individuals involved are respondent allegations and are not independently established by the form.

Her account places these later educational difficulties within a broader history of threats affecting her family. Marjia stated that her family home had been attacked in 2024 and that her elder brother was threatened with serious violence because of his reported involvement with Bangladesh Chhatra League. She subsequently described a separate confrontation at Barguna Government College while she was helping Honors students campaign for a debate program. According to her testimony, an argument occurred with individuals she identified as members of the college Chhatra Dal. A Chhatra League-associated student who approached her was allegedly assaulted, and when Marjia protested, she was threatened with arrest.

Marjia reported that the confrontation subsequently moved to the Principal's office. She stated that she telephoned her father, after which her father and elder brother came to the college. According to her account, the college Chhatra Dal Secretary grabbed her hand and pulled her in an apparent attempt to assault her. When her brother intervened, he was allegedly beaten, and his shirt was torn. She further stated that her father was verbally abused and threatened with loss of his government employment after being labeled an "*Awami League agent*." Shortly afterward, she reported that police officers and journalists arrived and that both she and her elder brother were handed over to police and arrested. She also stated that subsequent media reports contained information that she considered inaccurate. These descriptions are based on her testimony and require corroboration from police records, contemporaneous media reports, witnesses, and institutional records.

The consequences for Marjia's education appear to have been substantial even though the form does not identify a formal expulsion order. She stated that she could no longer safely attend college, participate in private tutoring, or remain in her own district. She expressed concern that the college might eventually expel her or prevent her from participating in examinations, but the available form does not establish that either measure had actually been imposed at the time of her statement. Her case should therefore presently be characterized as reported practical exclusion from education arising from insecurity and threats, rather than confirmed formal academic expulsion.

Marjia also reported attempting to obtain institutional protection. She stated that on 31 August 2024 she went to the Principal's office seeking assistance regarding her safety. According to her account, the Principal was unable to provide effective protection and a group attack subsequently occurred. Her elder brother, Imam Hasan Shihab, came to assist her and was allegedly assaulted. Of particular evidentiary importance, Marjia stated that the CCTV cameras in the Principal's office were functioning and that the incident was recorded. She further reported that DB Police officers arrived, heard the matter only partially, and subsequently arrested both her and her brother. According to her account, they were later released following intervention by their father, but no effective remedy followed.

The alleged events also affected the wider family. Marjia described repeated attacks on the family home, threats against her brother, threats of arrest, and warnings that her father could lose his government employment. She stated that her father was the family's sole income earner and that the continuing insecurity had caused substantial psychological and social distress. Her account further states that her brother had been attacked on several occasions, including an alleged attack on 5 August 2024, and had spent periods in hiding because of security concerns.

Marjia consequently described herself as lacking both a safe route to college and a secure environment in which to study at home. She stated that she and her brother had been forced to move between locations for safety and requested an independent and impartial investigation into the events. Unlike several other respondents, she expressly stated that none of her own personal property had been damaged, destroyed, lost,

or confiscated. This distinction should be preserved, as the principal harms reported in her case concern personal security, educational access, cultural participation, arrest, family intimidation, and the absence of an effective remedy rather than property loss.

The case also presents a potentially important opportunity for verification. Marjia specifically identifies CCTV footage from the Principal's office as having recorded the relevant confrontation. If available, this footage, together with police custody records, college records, contemporaneous news reports and witness testimony, could materially strengthen or qualify the account.

### 2.6.2 Overall Assessment of the Secondary and Higher Secondary Student Cases

The nine SSC and HSC-level cases now reveal a wider range of mechanisms through which access to education may be interrupted than formal expulsion alone. Respondents describe being prevented from attending classes, being unable to participate in examinations, being denied or obstructed from examination registration, remaining away from institutions because of threats, and being unable to access ordinary private tuition or extracurricular activities. Several remained formally enrolled but reported that insecurity made meaningful participation in education practically impossible. Marjia's case reinforces this distinction: she does not report a completed formal expulsion, but states that she cannot safely attend college or private tutoring and fears future exclusion from examinations.

A recurring feature across the cases is therefore the gap between formal student status and effective educational access. For several respondents, the decisive obstacle was not a written disciplinary order but a combination of threats, physical violence, criminal proceedings, fear of arrest, and lack of institutional protection. Erfan and Sohan described difficulties participating in SSC examinations while criminal cases remained unresolved; Ariyan and Sakib reported physical obstruction or violence connected with attempts to attend their institutions; and Marjia described a college environment in which a confrontation, arrest and continuing threats ultimately made attendance unsafe. In assessing the right to education, the relevant question is consequently not only whether students remained formally enrolled, but whether they could realistically and safely attend classes, sit examinations and progress academically.

The new case also expands the analysis beyond classroom attendance and examinations to cultural and expressive participation within educational institutions. Marjia reports that debates, poetry recitation and other cultural activities became difficult because of her expressed political and historical views. If substantiated, such circumstances would require examination not only through the right-to-education framework but also through protections relating to freedom of expression, participation in academic life and non-discriminatory access to educational opportunities. At the same time, political affiliation or political expression does not exempt a student from lawful accountability for proven misconduct; the relevant distinction remains between individually established wrongdoing and adverse treatment based principally on political identity or association.

Another strong cross-case pattern is the intersection between educational disruption and physical security, policing and criminal proceedings. Several respondents describe criminal cases, police searches, detention, threats of arrest or actual arrest alongside educational exclusion. Marjia's account adds a particularly complex sequence because she reports seeking safety within the Principal's office, experiencing a confrontation there, and subsequently being arrested together with her brother. Such cases require careful separation of distinct questions: whether any criminal allegation had a lawful evidentiary basis, whether police action was procedurally proper, and whether the existence of criminal proceedings was then used, formally or informally, to restrict educational participation.

The cases also point repeatedly to concerns regarding institutional protection. Respondents frequently state that school or college authorities either could not guarantee their safety or declined responsibility while security or criminal issues remained unresolved. Marjia similarly reports approaching the Principal specifically for protection but states that effective protection was not provided. Her allegation that the incident occurred while CCTV cameras in the Principal's office were operating is especially relevant because institutional authorities may have possessed contemporaneous evidence capable of clarifying what occurred. Where institutions know of credible threats to students, the human rights analysis should consider not only whether the institution itself imposed a sanction but also whether it took reasonable steps to preserve safe educational access.

The effect on families is another consistent feature. Respondents describe threats to parents and siblings, police visits to family homes, displacement,

alleged property destruction, loss of livelihoods, and psychological distress. Marjia's account adds alleged threats to her father's government employment and repeated physical threats against her brother. These experiences demonstrate how academic exclusion may be reinforced by pressures extending beyond the student personally. When a student or family is compelled to relocate or remain in hiding, continued enrollment on paper may offer little meaningful access to education.

The cases nevertheless vary considerably in evidentiary strength and should not be presented as uniformly verified. Bappi's account principally reflects broader educational disruption rather than targeted repression. Aniket's submission, by contrast, illustrates how alleged academic repression against a student may extend beyond the individual and affect the wider family through displacement, threats, psychological distress, economic pressure, and related consequences. Sakib's description of student-status cancellation is not supported by a formal expulsion order in his submitted form because, in many cases, students are not formally expelled rather obstructed from attending classes and exams through mob violence and assault. In Marjia's case, the political affiliations and motives attributed to the alleged perpetrators raise concern for further scrutiny. At the same time, her reference to potentially available CCTV footage provides a concrete avenue for corroboration. Across the nine cases reported here and similar other cases, police and court records, institutional correspondence, examination records, medical documentation, and contemporaneous communications remain on file. Further, CCTV footage and original interview records would materially strengthen the assessment.

Taken together, the nine accounts therefore do not establish the national prevalence or magnitude of academic repression among SSC and HSC students. They do, however, provide qualitative evidence of several recurring mechanisms through which educational access can be disrupted: examination obstruction, informal exclusion, threats and violence, criminal proceedings, arrest or detention, failure of institutional protection, displacement and pressure on family members. The cases also underscore the importance of distinguishing legitimate, evidence-based accountability for individual misconduct from punishment or exclusion based primarily on political identity, perceived association or protected expression.

# CHAPTER 3
# GENERAL UNIVERSITY EDUCATION UNDER REPRESSION: EXCLUSION, SUSPENSION, DETENTION AND CONSTRAINED ACADEMIC FREEDOM

## 3.1 Public Universities: Mob-violence, Public Humiliation, Defamation, Exclusion and Campus Insecurity

### 3.1.1 Repression, and violence on Public University Teachers

The post-July 2024 record concerning teachers at Bangladesh's general public universities reveals several distinct forms of institutional and coercive pressure. These include prolonged exclusion from teaching while investigations remained incomplete, temporary suspension and other disciplinary measures, inquiries initiated based on alleged political or "*anti-state*" activities, detention by students followed by police arrest, and formal university sanctions arising from allegations concerning conduct during the July uprising. These developments should not be treated as a single category of repression. Some proceedings concern specific allegations of threats, facilitation of violence, or other misconduct that universities have a legitimate responsibility to investigate. Others raise questions about political association, protected expression, prolonged interim restrictions, and whether collective accusation or political labeling has substituted for individually established evidence.

The appropriate human rights inquiry is therefore not whether an affected academic supported or opposed a particular government, political party or protest movement. It is whether adverse action was based on identifiable conduct, supported by evidence, determined through an independent and fair procedure, proportionate to the conduct established, and accompanied by an effective opportunity for review. This approach is consistent with UNESCO's framework for higher-education teaching personnel, which treats academic freedom, professional responsibility, institutional autonomy and employment conditions as interconnected rather than mutually exclusive concerns (UNESCO, 1997).

#### A. *Student-led Mob Violence and Assault on Teachers*

Physical intimidation and student-led mob-violence against teachers represent a distinct form of academic repression in the history of the

University of Dhaka, where disagreements over a teacher's political affiliation, past conduct, or institutional status move beyond formal university procedures and into direct physical confrontation. A particularly tragic documented example in the history of Bangladesh occurred at the University of Dhaka on 11 December 2025, when four Professors (i.e., Professor AKM Jamal Uddin, Professor Dr. Azmol Hossain Bhuiyan, Professor Dr. Zeenat Huda, and Professor Dr. Towhida Rashid) of the University of Dhaka stepped onto the University Campus; all of them were attacked by the mob-violence led by some of the students of the same university. More pertinently, two of the male Professors were physically assaulted.

Professor AKM Jamal Uddin of the Department of Sociology and three other teachers associated with the Awami League-aligned Blue Panel were confronted after visiting the Vice-Chancellor to submit a memorandum against all forms of repression that boycotted teachers are facing after the July 2024 movement. The teachers had submitted a seven-point memorandum to the Vice-Chancellor's office, including a demand that teachers who had been barred from classes be permitted to resume academic duties. Shortly afterward, during their return, a group of students confronted the teachers inside the Faculty of Social Sciences building. Contemporary reporting described harassment and physical confrontation involving Professor Jamal and other teachers (The Daily Star, 2025a, 2025b). The Daily Star

**Figure 18. Harassment and Physical Restraint of Prof. Dr. AKM Jamal Uddin by Students, including a DUCSU Leader at the University of Dhaka, December 11, 2025**



***Source:*** *Two video stills of harassent of Professor Jamal Uddin (accompanied by Professor Azmal Hossain Bhuiyan) from a Facebook video posted by A. B. Zubair (wearing glass), Social Welfare Secretary of the Dhaka University Central Students' Union (DUCSU), reproduced in Prothom Alo (2025, December 11)*

Video footage by both *The Daily Star* and bdnews24.com (see Figure 18 above) reported that Dhaka University Central Students' Union (DUCSU) Social Welfare Secretary AB Zubair (wearing glasses) grabbed Professor Jamal by his clothing while the professor attempted to leave the campus. Professor Jamal was subsequently pursued down the staircase toward a waiting vehicle, and Zubair was reported to have attempted to prevent the vehicle from leaving. Professor Jamal alleged that his sweater was pulled off during the confrontation and that a bag containing personal items was taken. Professor Azmal Hossain Bhuiyan, who had accompanied Professor Jamal Uddin, was reportedly harassed by students after Professor Jamal managed to leave the campus. The reporting therefore goes beyond a disagreement or verbal protest and documents physical interference with a teacher attempting to leave the premises (The Daily Star, 2025a; bdnews24.com, 2025a). The Daily Star

The students involved presented a different justification for their actions. Zubair alleged that Professor Jamal and other Blue Panel teachers had supported the previous government during the July 2024 uprising and stated that the students intended to hand them over to the police. Dhaka University's proctor also told bdnews24.com that Professor Jamal had earlier been asked not to come to campus following student protests against him. These circumstances provide relevant context but do not, by themselves, establish a lawful basis for students to physically restrain, pursue, assault, or attempt to detain a teacher. Allegations concerning political conduct, participation in past events, or other misconduct ordinarily require investigation and action through competent university authorities or the criminal justice system rather than enforcement by groups of students (bdnews24.com, 2025a). bdnews24.com

The incident was subsequently condemned by several academic bodies. The Dhaka University Teachers' Association (DUTA) described the episode as a criminal attack involving physical harassment and threats and called for an impartial investigation. The Blue Panel similarly characterized the incident as an assault and called on the university administration to take measures against what it described as "*mob violence*" on campus (The Daily Star, 2025a, 2025c). More significantly for a non-partisan assessment, the University Teachers' Network also condemned the treatment of Professor Jamal. It stressed that allegations against a teacher must be handled by the university administration or, where criminal conduct is alleged, by the police and

courts, rather than through physical action by students (bdnews24.com, 2025b).

From a human rights and academic-governance perspective, the incident illustrates the difference between institutional accountability and coercive collective action. Students are entitled to protest, criticize teachers, demand investigations, and seek institutional accountability. Those freedoms do not extend to physical assault, forced confinement, intimidation, or preventing a person from leaving. Conversely, describing an incident as student mob violence does not determine whether the underlying allegations against a teacher are unfounded. Those allegations require their own independent evidentiary and procedural assessment. The central concern is that disciplinary responsibility should be determined through established procedures rather than through physical coercion or informal punishment.

The incident is particularly significant because it occurred within the teacher's own university and involved interference with his ability to move safely through the campus. When teachers risk physical confrontation because of their actual or perceived political affiliation, past statements, or participation in institutional advocacy, the consequences may extend beyond the individual teacher. Such incidents may create a wider chilling effect on academic participation, expression, association, and the willingness of other academics to enter the campus or engage in institutional debate. A university's responsibility therefore extends not only to investigating allegations against teachers but also to protecting teachers and students from violence, intimidation, and retaliatory collective action while those investigations proceed. Subsequent reporting continued to cite the December incident as an example of teacher harassment at public universities, indicating that it had become part of a broader discussion concerning campus safety and the boundaries of student activism (The Daily Star, 2026). The Daily Star

**Figure 19. Forced Resignation of the Dean of Dhaka University's Faculty of Arts amid Student Protest**



***Source:*** *The Daily Campus (2024), "ঢাবি কলা অনুষদের ডিনের পদত্যাগ, মোনাজাত দিয়ে বিদায় জানালেন শিক্ষার্থীরা" [DU Faculty of Arts' Dean resigns forcefully, students bid farewell with prayers] 19 August 2024*

**B. *Forced Resignation from Administrative Posts***

Following the political transition of August 2024, Bangladesh's public universities experienced a substantial wave of pressure on academic and administrative office-holders, including demands for resignation, physical or practical exclusion from university premises, and restrictions on teaching. Contemporary reporting documented the resignation of vice-chancellors and other senior officials at several public universities amid student protests; by 11 August 2024, *The Daily Star* reported that vice-chancellors of at least five public universities had resigned in the face of such protests, while subsequent reports

documented similar resignations at Chittagong University, KUET and DUET (The Daily Star, 2024a, 2024b).

At the University of Dhaka, the pressure extended below the vice-chancellor level: two faculty deans resigned following student demonstrations in August 2024, with *The Daily Star* describing the resignations as occurring "*in the face of protests*" (see Figure 19 above); the office of another dean was reportedly sealed when protesters demanded his departure (The Daily Star, 2024c). As demonstrated in Figure 20 below (see also Figure 28 and 31) a large number of fact finding committees against teachers were formed based on student demand, followed by temorary suspension by tne Syndicate on 31 August 2026.

**Figure 20: Formation of Fact-finding Committees based on Student Demand**

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

MOST URGENT

Office of the Registrar
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Phone: 9670531

Office of the Registrar
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000
Fax: 880-2-8615583

Ref. No. ১২৯২৬ Date : ২৫/৯/২০২৪

Professor Dr. M. Ohiduzzaman
Institute of Education and Research
University of Dhaka

Sir,

This is to inform you that, following written complaints submitted by students from different academic years of the Institute against you, Professor Dr. M. Ohiduzzaman, and Professor Dr. Muhammad Mahbubur Rahman, the Honourable Vice-Chancellor constituted a fact-finding committee on September 1, 2024, to examine the matter and submit a report. A meeting of this committee will be held on Monday, September 30, 2024, at 2:30 p.m. in the office of its convener, Professor Dr. Tayebur Rahman (former Department of Development Studies premises, 5th floor, Arts Building, Lift 4).

The committee considers it necessary to hear your statement in order to conduct a thorough investigation into the above matter.

Accordingly, as instructed, I respectfully request you to attend the meeting at the above-mentioned time and place on September 30, 2024, and assist the committee.

Yours faithfully,

২৫/৯/২৪

Deputy Registrar (Investigation)
University of Dhaka

***Source:*** *Collected from the Repressed Teacher (on file)*

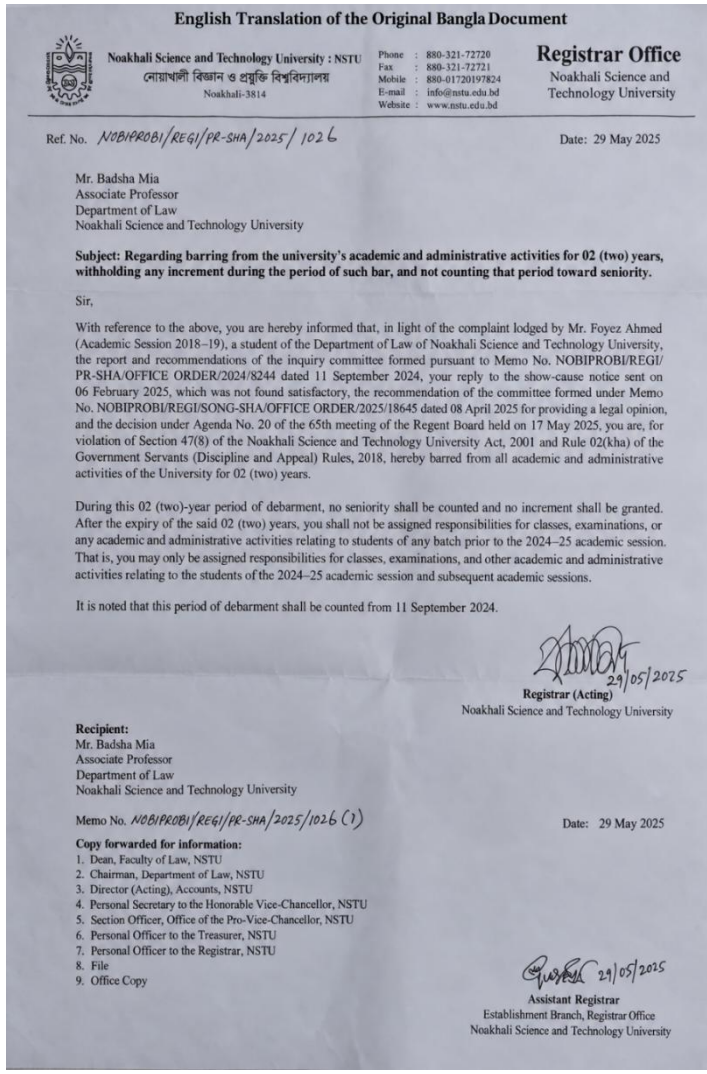
Exclusion did not always take the form of formal dismissal or resignation. By April 2026, bdnews24.com reported that at least 68 Dhaka University teachers accused of opposing the July 2024 student movement remained barred from academic activities, while the official investigations against many of them had made little progress (bdnews24.com, 2026). The practical consequences of such measures were also visible in December 2025, when several teachers seeking the return of colleagues barred from teaching were themselves confronted and allegedly assaulted on campus after submitting a memorandum to the university administration (The Daily Star, 2025). Similar measures barring teachers from academic and administrative activities were also reported at other public universities across Bangladesh (see, Figure 21 below).

Taken together, these developments illustrate that post-July pressure in public universities operated through several mechanisms: demands for resignation, collective pressure on office-holders, restrictions on entry or academic participation, and prolonged exclusion from teaching before completion of disciplinary proceedings. Such cases require a distinction between legitimate institutional accountability and coercive or indefinite exclusion: credible allegations of misconduct may properly be investigated, but resignation obtained through intimidation or collective pressure, or prolonged removal from academic functions without timely, individualized, and procedurally fair determination, raises concerns regarding academic freedom, employment security, and due process.

## C. Public Humiliation, Reputational Stigmatization

Public humiliation, derogatory political labeling, physical intimidation, compelled removal from campus, and the circulation of accusations before completion of institutional proceedings may seriously affect a teacher's professional reputation, personal dignity, and ability to return safely to academic life. Students remain entitled to raise legitimate complaints and to seek institutional accountability. However, the human-rights concern arises where allegations are treated through public humiliation and mere allegations are treated as established facts before an authorized procedure has determined responsibility.

**Figure 21: Barring Teacher from Academic and Administrative Activities**



**English Translation of the Original Bangla Document**

**Noakhali Science and Technology University : NSTU**
নোয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
Noakhali-3814

Phone : 880-321-72720
Fax : 880-321-72721
Mobile : 880-01720197824
E-mail : info@nstu.edu.bd
Website : www.nstu.edu.bd

**Registrar Office**
Noakhali Science and Technology University

Ref. No. NOBIPROBI/REGI/PR-SHA/2025/1026

Date: 29 May 2025

Mr. Badsha Mia
Associate Professor
Department of Law
Noakhali Science and Technology University

**Subject: Regarding barring from the university's academic and administrative activities for 02 (two) years, withholding any increment during the period of such bar, and not counting that period toward seniority.**

Sir,

With reference to the above, you are hereby informed that, in light of the complaint lodged by Mr. Foyez Ahmed (Academic Session 2018–19), a student of the Department of Law of Noakhali Science and Technology University, the report and recommendations of the inquiry committee formed pursuant to Memo No. NOBIPROBI/REGI/PR-SHA/OFFICE ORDER/2024/8244 dated 11 September 2024, your reply to the show-cause notice sent on 06 February 2025, which was not found satisfactory, the recommendation of the committee formed under Memo No. NOBIPROBI/REGI/SONG-SHA/OFFICE ORDER/2025/18645 dated 08 April 2025 for providing a legal opinion, and the decision under Agenda No. 20 of the 65th meeting of the Regent Board held on 17 May 2025, you are, for violation of Section 47(8) of the Noakhali Science and Technology University Act, 2001 and Rule 02(kha) of the Government Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 2018, hereby barred from all academic and administrative activities of the University for 02 (two) years.

During this 02 (two)-year period of debarment, no seniority shall be counted and no increment shall be granted. After the expiry of the said 02 (two) years, you shall not be assigned responsibilities for classes, examinations, or any academic and administrative activities relating to students of any batch prior to the 2024–25 academic session. That is, you may only be assigned responsibilities for classes, examinations, and other academic and administrative activities relating to the students of the 2024–25 academic session and subsequent academic sessions.

It is noted that this period of debarment shall be counted from 11 September 2024.

29/05/2025
**Registrar (Acting)**
Noakhali Science and Technology University

**Recipient:**
Mr. Badsha Mia
Associate Professor
Department of Law
Noakhali Science and Technology University

Memo No. NOBIPROBI/REGI/PR-SHA/2025/1026 (1)

Date: 29 May 2025

**Copy forwarded for information:**
1. Dean, Faculty of Law, NSTU
2. Chairman, Department of Law, NSTU
3. Director (Acting), Accounts, NSTU
4. Personal Secretary to the Honorable Vice-Chancellor, NSTU
5. Section Officer, Office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, NSTU
6. Personal Officer to the Treasurer, NSTU
7. Personal Officer to the Registrar, NSTU
8. File
9. Office Copy

29/05/2025
**Assistant Registrar**
Establishment Branch, Registrar Office
Noakhali Science and Technology University

***Source:*** *Collected from Repressed Teacher (on file)*

The experience of Associate Professor Badsha Mia of the Department of Law, Noakhali Science and Technology University, demonstrates the interaction between formal disciplinary proceedings and public reputational pressure. On 11 September 2024, the university directed him to refrain from all academic and administrative activities following student complaints and protests. The allegations concerned, among

other matters, the treatment of law student Foyez Ahmed and a separate complaint relating to the treatment of a female student wearing a niqab. The university's Registrar (Acting) confirmed that the restriction was imposed in light of student complaints and recent events on campus (Dhaka Post, 2024). dhakapost.com

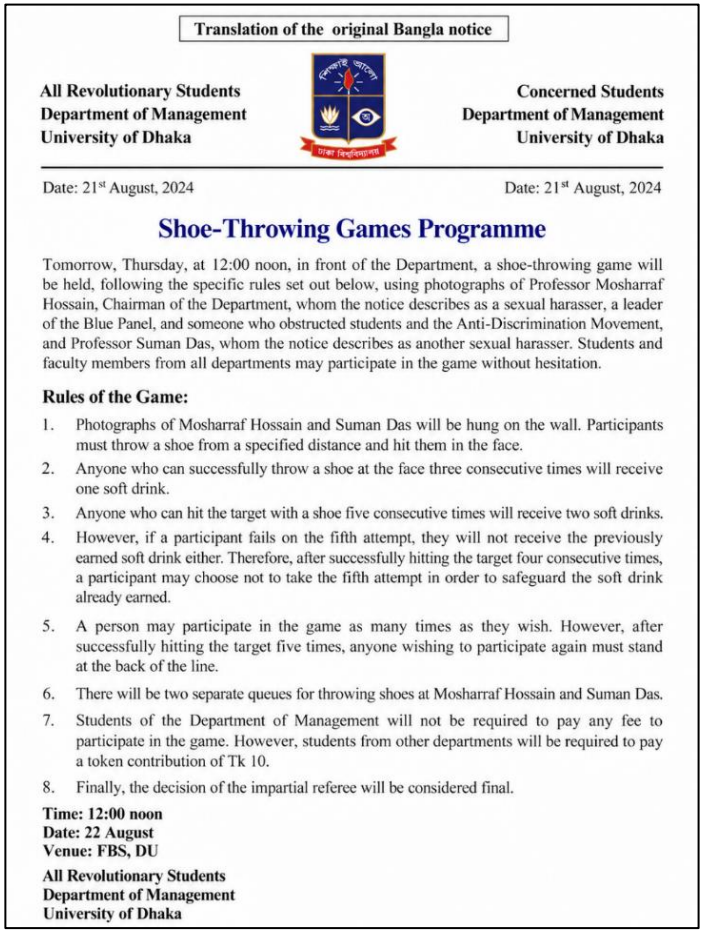
The proceedings later became more consequential. In February 2025, following an investigation into the treatment of Foyez Ahmed, the university imposed a two-year exclusion of Badsha Mia from academic and administrative activities and reprimanded other teachers who had participated in the earlier disciplinary process. The university also restored Foyez's studentship and announced compensation. These later decisions provide an institutional basis for distinguishing allegations against Badsha Mia from mere political labeling: the university itself investigated aspects of the underlying dispute and imposed disciplinary measures (Bangla Tribune, 2025). Bangla Tribune

Nevertheless, the case subsequently acquired a strong public-reputational dimension. In August 2025, students organized a torch procession demanding Badsha Mia's permanent dismissal after the High Court Division reportedly stayed the university's two-year suspension. During the rally, speakers used highly condemnatory descriptions of him and accused him of political favoritism and responsibility for damage to Foyez Ahmed's academic career (New Nation, 2025). Such statements should be reported as student allegations and characterizations, rather than adopted by this book as independently established facts. The distinction is particularly important when public denunciation occurs alongside pending litigation or continuing institutional proceedings.

A separate and more direct episode of public humiliation occurred at the same university on 11 September 2024 involving Professor Dr. Newaz Mohammad Bahadur, former Treasurer and a professor in Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. Contemporary reports state that students surrounded and publicly confronted him, directed slogans against him, and compelled him to leave the university campus. Jago News reported that demonstrators used the political label "*Sheikh Hasina's agent*" while forcing him from the campus. Following the incident, the university instructed Bahadur, Badsha Mia, and two other teachers to refrain from academic and administrative activities (Jago News, 2024). As demonstrated in Figure 22 below, the verified reports

support describing this episode as public humiliation on campus (see the original Bangla notice in appendix).

**Figure 22: Student notice of Shoe-throwing Game on Teachers' Photo**



Translation of the original Bangla notice

**All Revolutionary Students**
**Department of Management**
**University of Dhaka**

**Concerned Students**
**Department of Management**
**University of Dhaka**

Date: 21st August, 2024

Date: 21st August, 2024

## Shoe-Throwing Games Programme

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 12:00 noon, in front of the Department, a shoe-throwing game will be held, following the specific rules set out below, using photographs of Professor Mosharraf Hossain, Chairman of the Department, whom the notice describes as a sexual harasser, a leader of the Blue Panel, and someone who obstructed students and the Anti-Discrimination Movement, and Professor Suman Das, whom the notice describes as another sexual harasser. Students and faculty members from all departments may participate in the game without hesitation.

**Rules of the Game:**

1. Photographs of Mosharraf Hossain and Suman Das will be hung on the wall. Participants must throw a shoe from a specified distance and hit them in the face.
2. Anyone who can successfully throw a shoe at the face three consecutive times will receive one soft drink.
3. Anyone who can hit the target with a shoe five consecutive times will receive two soft drinks.
4. However, if a participant fails on the fifth attempt, they will not receive the previously earned soft drink either. Therefore, after successfully hitting the target four consecutive times, a participant may choose not to take the fifth attempt in order to safeguard the soft drink already earned.
5. A person may participate in the game as many times as they wish. However, after successfully hitting the target five times, anyone wishing to participate again must stand at the back of the line.
6. There will be two separate queues for throwing shoes at Mosharraf Hossain and Suman Das.
7. Students of the Department of Management will not be required to pay any fee to participate in the game. However, students from other departments will be required to pay a token contribution of Tk 10.
8. Finally, the decision of the impartial referee will be considered final.

**Time: 12:00 noon**
**Date: 22 August**
**Venue: FBS, DU**

**All Revolutionary Students**
**Department of Management**
**University of Dhaka**

***Source:*** *ot Screenshots preserved (on file). See also, Aahmed, K. (2024, August 23). শিক্ষকদের মর্যাদা রক্ষা করতে হবে [Teachers' dignity must be protected]. Kabir Aahmed. https://thekabirahmed.com/teacher/*

The report states that, in another event at Jagannath University, students staged a symbolic protest to condemn the teacher Abu Salah Sikandar by throwing shoes at a banner holding the photograph of the teacher (see Figure 23 below).

**Figure 23: Students of Jagannath University stage a symbolic protest by throwing shoes at a banner condemning a teacher, Abu Salah Sikandar**



***Source:*** *Dhaka Tribune. (2024, November 5). Protest held at JnU over teacher's criticism of Chhatra League ban.*

Another particularly degrading form of symbolic humiliation was reported at the University of Dhaka during the unsettled period following August 2024. In a report published on 25 August 2024, *bdnews24.com* recorded then Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Education) Professor Sitesh Chandra Bachar referring specifically to an incident in which students threw shoes at photographs of two teachers of the Department of Management. Bachar described the deterioration in teacher-student relations as serious, stated that teachers had become traumatized, and emphasized that specific allegations against teachers should instead be submitted formally to the university administration rather than addressed through harassment. The incident is significant because the symbolic act was directed not merely against an administrative decision but against the personal images of identifiable academics, thereby combining public denunciation with reputational degradation (bdnews24.com, 2024). The University is one of the many public universities where teachers faced such kinds of public humiliation from their students.

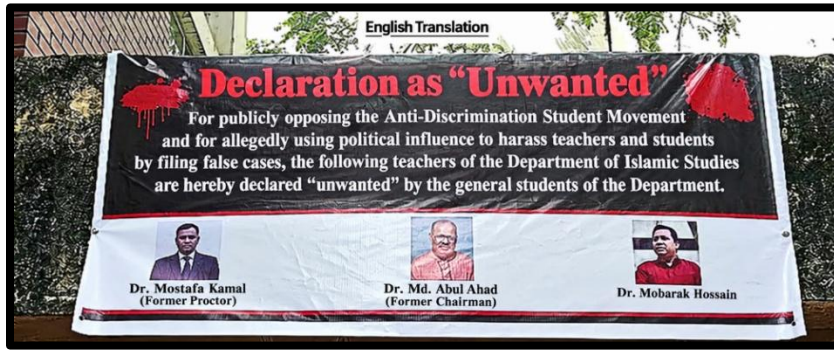
These incidents illustrate how symbolic acts involving photographs may become mechanisms of public stigmatization. Where such practices are directed against teachers before individual allegations have been determined through institutional procedures, they may

intensify reputational harm, expose the individuals to ridicule, and contribute to an environment in which accusation itself becomes a form of punishment.

**D. *Published and Online Defamation***

Reputational harm to university teachers has also occurred through printed posters, photo cards, social-media publications and online commentary. Legitimate criticism of a teacher, the filing of a complaint, or student dissatisfaction with teaching should not itself be characterized as defamation. The concern becomes materially different where allegations are publicly presented as established facts before completion of an authorized investigation, where degrading political or personal labels are attached to identifiable teachers (see Figure 24 below), or where edited photographs, abusive comments and publicly circulated ratings expose individuals to ridicule or reputational injury.

**Figure 24: Students' Banner Declaring Islamic Studies Teachers "*Unwanted*" at Jagannath University**




***Source:*** *bdnews24.com. (2024, August 25). প্রশাসনবিহীন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, বিশৃঙ্খলায় স্থবির শিক্ষা কার্যক্রম [Universities without administration, academic activities stalled amid disorder]. https://bangla.bdnews24.com/campus/8f37c6617183*

A particularly direct example of on-campus stigmatization occurred in the Department of Public Administration at the University of Dhaka on 31 July 2025. Students locked the offices of teachers Abu Hussain Mohammad Ahsan and Dr. Sadik Hasan, declared them unwanted in the department, and demanded their removal from academic activities. Contemporary reports state that students placed posters bearing the teachers' photographs on their office doors and wrote the expression "*Awami League dalal*" on the images; the rooms were additionally

labelled "*dalaler room*." The students alleged that the two teachers had opposed the July uprising and had justified the 15 July attack on students.

**Figure 25: Teachers are depicted as monsters in students' Facebook posting**



***Source:*** *Screenshot from students' Facebook posting (photo on file)*

Those allegations and the degrading labels should be distinguished analytically: students were entitled to submit complaints and seek investigation, but displaying personally stigmatizing labels or funny pictures of identifiable teachers (see Figure 25 above) before an institutional determination raises a separate concern regarding dignity, reputation, and coercive public denunciation. (The Daily Campus, 2025).

Similar incidents happened in many other public universities in Bangladesh.

The problem was not confined to one ot two teachers. As depicted in Figure 26 below, a much broader controversy emerged in September 2026, when the Dhaka University Central Students' Union (DUCSU) launched the public *"DU Evaluation"* website for student evaluation of teachers (see the original Bangla poster of the launching ceremony in the appendix). The platform allowed students to submit anonymous evaluations concerning course organisation, teaching methods, communication, assessment, professionalism, and overall satisfaction. Student identities were concealed, while teachers' identities, ratings, and reviews were initially publicly viewable. By 13 September, 6,489 students had submitted more than 11,000 evaluations, and individual teachers' scores had begun circulating openly on social media.

**Figure 26: Publicly Accessible DUCSU Teacher-Evaluation Platform at the University of Dhaka**

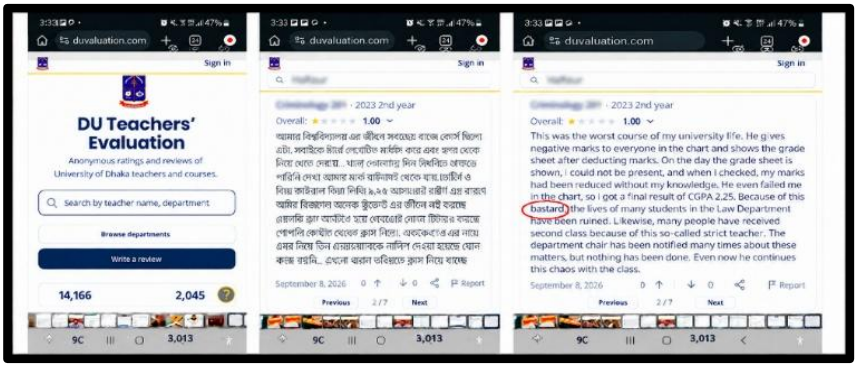



***Source:*** *Hossain, E. (2026, September 14). DUCSU's teacher evaluation initiative draws criticism, teachers enraged. Prothom Alo*

*Prothom Alo* reported that some teachers were subsequently subjected to mockery and trolling, including BASTARD and similar other comments (demonstrated in Figure 27 below) (Prothom Alo, 2026). Therefore, the controversy concerned not the legitimacy of teacher evaluation itself, which is an established quality-assurance mechanism in higher education, but the public nature, methodology, and safeguards

surrounding the exercise. Teachers questioned whether incomplete participation could produce representative assessments and whether publication of individual scores was appropriate. DUCSU representatives responded that the system remained in a developmental and testing stage, that students could evaluate only teachers in their own departments, and that evaluators' identities were confidential.

**Figure 27: DU Teachers' Evaluation Homepage with derogatory comments**




***Source:*** *Author-captured screenshots from DU Teachers' Evaluation (duevaluation.com), September 2026.*

Prothom Alo reported that 816 teachers had already received more than five evaluations: 347 were rated between 4 and 5, 205 between 3 and 4, 155 between 2 and 3, and 109 below 2. Accordingly, the available evidence does not support a general statement that poorly rated teachers were mostly assessed by only one or two students; the more defensible concern is that participation remained incomplete and teachers questioned whether the published scores were sufficiently representative (Prothom Alo, 2026).

Concerns about moderation were subsequently confirmed by the platform itself. On 13 September 2026, individual reviews and ratings were temporarily hidden after what was described as an unusually high volume of submissions, while moderators reviewed the material to remove spam and offensive content. The platform nevertheless continued accepting new evaluations through institutional student email accounts. (Jago News, 2026) Jagonews24 Dhaka University authorities separately stated that the website had been established

without university approval, argued that teacher evaluation was an institutional academic function governed by an already approved university policy, and objected to the disclosure of teachers' information outside that framework. (University of Dhaka, 2026) Dhaka University

These incidents demonstrate that publication can magnify reputational harm far beyond the original dispute. A poster displayed on an office door remains visible to students and colleagues within a department; an online photograph, rating, accusation or derogatory comment can be reproduced, shared and permanently associated with an identifiable teacher. This does not mean that negative evaluation, criticism or allegations against teachers should be suppressed. Students must retain meaningful avenues to complain about poor teaching, harassment, discrimination or other misconduct. The relevant distinction is between structured and good-faith criticism supported by fair procedures, on the one hand, and public humiliation, abusive commentary, manipulated images, unverified factual accusations or politically stigmatizing labels, on the other. Where publication occurs before allegations have been independently determined, particular care is required to protect both students' freedom of expression and teachers' rights to dignity, reputation and procedural fairness.

**E. *Forced Expulsion for University Campus***

Forced expulsion from a university campus may occur where a teacher or student is compelled to leave the institution through intimidation, collective pressure, threats, physical confrontation, or other forms of coercion rather than through a formally authorized disciplinary process. Such removal may have consequences beyond the immediate incident, particularly where the affected person becomes unable to enter classrooms, offices, residential facilities, or other parts of the university. Where no lawful order of suspension or exclusion exists, continued inability to access the campus may amount to a form of de facto institutional exclusion.

Comparable forms of student-driven exclusion were reported elsewhere. At Jashore University of Science and Technology, Professor Md. Iqbal Kabir Zahid, chairman of the *Department of Microbiology, had previously been declared "unwanted"* on campus by protesting students who raised corruption allegations against him. When he attended a departmental event on 17 September 2024, students surrounded the

venue, demonstrated against him, and ultimately gave him approximately 15 minutes to leave. He departed in a university vehicle under proctorial protection. Zahid maintained that allegations against him should be dealt with through established university procedures and specifically appealed to students not to subject him to humiliation (Jago News, 2024). Jagonews24

At Islamic University, Kushtia, Professor Baki Billah (Bikul) of the Department of Bangla was similarly compelled to leave campus on 28 September 2024. Students accused him of having publicly opposed the July-August movement and demonstrated outside a departmental meeting in which he was participating. He was subsequently escorted from the campus in a university vehicle. Prothom Alo reported that this was the second occasion after the change of government on which he had been forced to leave the university. Billah rejected the allegations against him as unfounded, while the university teachers' association president emphasized that specific allegations against a teacher should be addressed through the competent university authorities rather than by humiliating the individual and forcing him from campus (Prothom Alo, 2024). Prothom Alo

A particularly visible incident occurred at the University of Chittagong on 10 January 2026. Assistant Professor Hasan Muhammad Roman Shuvo of the Department of Law was performing duties during an undergraduate admission examination when students, including leaders of the Chittagong University Central Students' Union, confronted him. Video footage and eyewitness accounts showed him being chased, physically restrained, and taken to the proctor's office; reports also stated that his mobile phone was searched. The students alleged that he had acted against participants in the July 2024 uprising, allegations that Roman denied. He remained confined in the proctorial office for several hours before leaving campus under university arrangements (Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

The Chittagong incident formed part of a wider pattern documented in early 2026. Dhaka Tribune reported allegations of public humiliation, intimidation, assault, or confinement involving university teachers at several institutions and separately described an incident at Dhaka University on 11 December 2025, in which Sociology Professor A. K. M. Jamal Uddin was reportedly chased through the Faculty of Social Sciences following accusations concerning a meeting on campus. The

same report recorded calls from academics for allegations against teachers to be handled through established institutional and legal procedures rather than physical coercion or student-enforced punishment (Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

**Figure 28: Academic Notice Barring Teachers Without Specific Allegations**

**Translation** of the original Bangla document below

**Office of the Registrar**
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh.
Phone: 9670531, 9661900/4020 (Off.)
Fax: 88-02-55167810
E-mail: vooffice@du.ac.bd,
registrar@du.ac.bd

**Office of the Registrar**
University of Dhaka
Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh.
Phone: 9661900,
(PABX: 6183),
Fax: 88-02-55167810

Ref. No.: Reg./Administration-1/ ***59020***

Date: 9 January 2025
(01 Magh 1431 Bangla)

**Dr. Jamila Ahmed Chowdhury**
Professor
Department of Law
University of Dhaka

Madam,

I am directed to inform you that, in view of the allegations brought against you by the general students of the Department of Law and the written opinion of the Chairman of the Department, a fact-finding committee has been constituted. While the inquiry of the said committee is ongoing, you are hereby barred from all academic and administrative activities of the University of Dhaka, with effect from the date of this order, i.e., 9 January 2025.

It may be noted that, as part of the fact-finding process, the committee may hear the statements of all concerned parties and, through mutual discussion, play a positive role in resolving the situation.

Yours sincerely,

09/01/2025

(Munshi Shams Uddin Ahmed)
Registrar (Acting)
University of Dhaka

***Source:*** *Collected from the Victim Teacher (hard copy on file)*

These cases demonstrate why reputational punishment should be analytically distinguished from legitimate accountability. Teachers may properly be investigated, disciplined, suspended, or dismissed where credible allegations are established through competent procedures. Student complaints and criticism likewise constitute an important component of institutional accountability. The concern arises where accusation itself becomes punishment: political or moral labels are publicly attached to an individual, crowds determine whether a teacher may enter or remain on campus, physical pressure is used to compel departure, or public denunciation precedes a determination of individual responsibility. In such circumstances, the effects may extend beyond immediate humiliation to loss of professional standing, fear of returning to campus, impaired relationships with students and colleagues, and prolonged exclusion from ordinary academic life.

### F. *Prolonged Official Exclusion of Teachers during Investigations*

The most extensive documented case of prolonged interim academic exclusion concerns Dhaka University. In April 2026, Arfatul Islam Naim reported that at least 68 teachers remained barred from academic activities approximately 20 months after the July uprising, while the investigations associated with their exclusion had made little or no progress. The Articles reported that many of those affected were associated with the Awami League-backed Blue Panel, although in most cases the individual allegations remain vague (see Figure 28 above) and some teachers disputed that no misconduct had been established against them (Naim, 2026; The Financial Express, 2026).

A further rights concern arises when an interim measure continues for an extended period without a clear timetable, periodic review or completed determination (see Figure 29 below). In each case, the appropriate inquiry should therefore establish the date on which the restriction began, the specific allegation, the evidence requiring temporary exclusion, the applicable university rule, the dates on which necessity was reviewed, and whether less restrictive alternatives were available.

Prolonged exclusion also illustrates the distinction between formal employment status and practical academic participation that runs throughout this book. A teacher may remain employed and salaried while being unable to teach courses, supervise research, participate in examinations or exercise ordinary professional functions. Such a

situation should be recorded separately from dismissal but should not be regarded as having no academic consequence merely because salary continues to be paid.

**Figure 29: Postponement of the Committee Operation Never Resumed as on 4 October 2026**

**Translation** of the original Bangla document below

**Office of the Registrar**
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Phone: 55167804

**Office of the Registrar**
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Fax: 880-2-55167810

Ref. No.: Reg./Info/58067

Date: 22 January 2025

**NOTICE**

The meeting of the fact-finding committee constituted by the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor on 09-01-2025 to verify the truth of the matter and submit a report, in light of the allegations brought by the general students of the Department of Law against four teachers of the Department of Law of the University of Dhaka—Professor Dr. Md. Rahmat Ullah, Professor Dr. Jamila Ahmed Chowdhury, Lecturer Mr. Md. Azhar Uddin Bhuiya, and Lecturer Ms. Shahriya Tanzin Arni—and the written opinion of the Chairman of the Department of Law, which was scheduled to be held on 12-03-2025, has been postponed due to unavoidable reasons. The date will be notified later.

Yours sincerely,

Deputy Registrar (Current Charge)
University of Dhaka
Date: 22/01/2025

Memo No.: 58068

A copy has been sent to the Chairman of the Department of Law for taking necessary steps to post the above notice on the Department's notice board and to inform the students.

Deputy Registrar (Current Charge)
University of Dhaka

***Source:*** *Collected from the Victim Teacher (hard copy on file)*

## G. *Formal Suspension and Adverse Administrative Measures*

The Dhaka University record subsequently moved from prolonged informal or interim exclusion to more formal disciplinary action. On 22 June 2026, the university Syndicate took action against several teachers following inquiries concerning alleged conduct during the July uprising.

**Figure 30: DUTA Protest to the Vice-Chancellor against Repressions**

**English Translation of the Bangla Document Below**

**ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক সমিতি**

**DHAKA UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION**

Dhaka University Club Building, Nilkhet, Dhaka-1000, Phone: 9610900-7388, 4655, Fax: 880-2-8615583, 8610564

Date: 2 September 2026

**Protest against the Expulsion Decision Taken by the Syndicate**

Dhaka University Teachers' Association strongly protests the recent (31-08-2026) Syndicate decisions to temporarily expel Professor Dr. M. Ohiduzzaman and Professor Dr. Mahbubur Rahman of the Institute of Education and Research, and Professor Dr. Md. Mashiur Rahman of the Department of Sociology, and to form tribunals against them, as well as the decision to form an investigation committee against Professor Dr. Shabnam Jahan of the Department of Management. Dhaka University is an autonomous institution, a seat of learning, and a center of diverse opinions, paths, reasoning, and philosophies. It is governed by the Dhaka University Order, 1973, not by directives of the state apparatus. Under the 1973 Order, every fact-finding and investigation committee must conduct its proceedings in a manner that allows the accused teacher, officer, or employee to defend themselves, present their own statement, and rebut the allegations through direct or face-to-face engagement with the complainants.

It may be noted that the previous unelected administration of Dhaka University created a climate of severe mob pressure and raised baseless allegations against the above-mentioned teachers. On the basis of these baseless and politically motivated allegations, so-called fact-finding and investigation committees were subsequently formed. In the case of the two teachers from the Institute of Education and Research, the fact-finding committee submitted its report without reaching any conclusion or decision. The Syndicate's subsequent formation of another investigation committee on the basis of such an inconclusive report is not only astonishing but also a complete farce.

Both the previous and current university administrations have continued forming investigation committees without the slightest regard for the principles of the 1973 Order. These committees are wholly farcical, opaque, and repressive. These so-called unaccountable committees have become a new instrument for persecuting teachers. To date, no university investigation committee has undertaken face-to-face questioning between the accused teachers and the complainants, allowed reasoned argument, or properly verified the truth or authenticity of the information—clear violations of the 1973 Order. Moreover, even the minimum procedure of ensuring the presence and views of all five members of the investigation committee before submitting a final report has not been followed. Reports have been submitted to the Syndicate without informing the representatives of the accused teachers about the final report and without obtaining their signatures. This itself proves that these are essentially tailor-made committees, not genuine investigation committees. Their reports are predetermined, preplanned, and one-sided. The Syndicate's repeated resort to teacher dismissal on the basis of such farcical and opaque reports is nothing but an extension of the administrative mob-rule introduced by the previous authorities.

The Teachers' Association of Dhaka University expresses deep concern at the low-grade political culture of teacher repression that the current administration is initiating through violations of the 1973 Order. At the same time, it strongly demands the abolition of these opaque and unaccountable so-called investigation committees, an end to political vengeance and the reign of fear, and the restoration of the dignity of teachers. Let Dhaka University's regular academic life be guided not by repression, persecution, and expulsion, but by the nurturing of merit and the pursuit of research.

Sincerely,

**Professor Dr. Md. Nizamul Haque Bhuiyan**
President
Dhaka University Teachers' Association

**Professor Dr. Jinnat Huda**
General Secretary
Dhaka University Teachers' Association

***Source:*** *Collected from DUTA (on file)*

*The Daily Star*, bdnews24.com and *Prothom Alo* reported that Professors Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullah, AKM Jamal Uddin and Shibli Rubayat-Ul-Islam were temporarily suspended, while Professor Mohammad Azmal Hossain Bhuiyan was temporarily removed from academic duties over separate July-related allegations. Professor Tashrik-e-Habib was also removed from academic duties following complaints concerning other conduct (The Daily Star, 2026; bdnews24.com, 2026; Prothom Alo, 2026).

The official Dhaka University notice and BSS reporting categorized the decision somewhat differently. The university's own announcement listed four teachers as temporarily suspended from service, namely Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullah, AKM Jamal Uddin, Shibli Rubayat-Ul-Islam and Tashrik-e-Habib. BSS reproduced the same four-teacher formulation (Dhaka University, 2026; Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha, 2026). This discrepancy is analytically important. It should not be resolved by simply choosing whichever source produces the larger or smaller number. The book should distinguish suspension from university service, temporary exclusion from academic duties, and other administrative measures, and should identify the operative university order wherever possible.

A further round of decisions was reported in September 2026. Dhaka University suspended four additional teachers – Professor M. Wahiduzzaman, Professor Muhammad Mahbubur Rahman and Professor Mashiur Rahman - who were referred to a tribunal following an investigation concerning allegations relating to their conduct during the July uprising. A fourth teacher, Associate Professor Md. Ziaur Rahman, was suspended in a separate matter concerning the qualifications required for his appointment. (Dhaka Tribune, 2026). As illustrated in Figure 30, the pro-Awami League DU teachers' union has repeatedly protested such academic exclusion and repression, but its efforts have had little apparent effect.

Hence, as documented in Table 10 below, various forms of exclusion continued against teachers after its inception following the July movement. In a related vein, the General Secretary of DUTA Professor Zeenat Huda decribed her experience how fear and intimidation among faculty members have created a chilling effect leading to a climate of

uncertainty, fear, and demoralization among educators (see more in Box 1 below).

**Table 10. Selected Dhaka University Teacher Measures and Necessary Distinctions**

| Reported development | What the evidence supports |
|---|---|
| April 2026 prolonged exclusion | At least 68 teachers were reported as barred from academic activities. Investigations had made limited progress. Salaries and benefits reportedly continued. (Naim, 2026) |
| June 2026 disciplinary decisions | Multiple sources identify three July-related full suspensions and additional restrictions on academic duties, while the official DU notice lists four teachers as temporarily suspended from service. The classification should follow the operative institutional order rather than aggregate news headlines. (Dhaka University, 2026; The Daily Star, 2026) |
| August 2026 inquiry concerning 58 teachers | The university identified 58 teachers for investigation following media allegations concerning *"secret anti-state activities."* Identification or investigation is not a finding of guilt or a dismissal total. (The Daily Star, 2026; Naim, 2026) |
| September 2026 four-teacher decision | Three teachers faced July-related proceedings and a tribunal; a fourth faced a separate qualification-related inquiry. These grounds should remain analytically separate. (Dhaka Tribune, 2026) |

***Source:*** *Authors' compilation from Dhaka University (2026), Naim (2026a, 2026b), The Daily Star (2026a, 2026b), and Dhaka Tribune (2026), based on official university records and contemporaneous reporting.*

**Note.** The decision series may overlap and should not be added together to produce a total number of distinct affected Dhaka University teachers.

### H. *Investigations Concerning Alleged 'Anti-State' Activities*

A broader development in August 2026 extended beyond individual disciplinary cases. Dhaka University formed a three-member committee to examine allegations that teachers were engaged in "*secret activities against the state (anti-state activities).*" The university stated that media reports had alleged involvement by 92 Dhaka University

**BOX 1: Fear and Intimidation in the Faculties: A Senior Educator's Testimony on How "*Mob-violence*" is Destroying Academic Freedom and Congeniality in Education Sectors**

The interview sheds light on the deepening crisis in Bangladesh's education sector, particularly within public universities, where the once-respectful relationship between students and teachers has been severely undermined by rising incidents of mob-violence, public humiliation, and political targeting of educators. A senior academic, with over 30 years of teaching experience at leading institutions, including the University of Dhaka, BUET, and other reputed institutions, expressed alarm at the current state of affairs, describing it as unprecedented in the country's academic history. The interviewee emphasized that universities, historically known as spaces for intellectual freedom and critical thinking, have increasingly become sites of fear and intimidation. Following the political transition in August 2024, more than a hundred teachers were boycotted by students for their alleged affiliations with the previous government.

In response, university administrations, most notably at the University of Dhaka, formed *"non-functional fact-finding and inquiry committees"* to assess these allegations. However, these committees largely failed to function as intended. The interviewee pointed out that they were formed without following proper legal procedures, including required Syndicate approval under the *Dhaka University Order of 1973*. As a result, many of the alleged accused teachers were removed from their duties *"without due process"*, and the committees were seen as mechanisms to delay justice rather than uphold it.

This administrative failure has contributed to a climate of uncertainty, fear, and demoralization among educators. Teachers have been denied access to their workplaces, stripped of academic and administrative roles, and subjected to financial hardship and psychological trauma, all without formal charges or proven misconduct. Across the country, similar patterns have emerged, including forced resignations, politically motivated dismissals, and restrictions on professional advancement.

***Source:*** *Interview conducted by one of the authors with the General Secretary (GS) of Dhaka University Teachers' Association (DUTA), a Senior Professor of Sociology, University of Dhaka.*

teachers, of whom 58 had been identified by the university at that stage (see Appendix). The names were not publicly disclosed in the university statement (The Daily Star, 2026; bdnews24.com, 2026).

Later reporting raised questions about the provenance and purpose of the list. bdnews24.com reported that the vice-chancellor said information concerning the 58 teachers had been supplied following a request from the National Security Intelligence, while legal experts interviewed by the outlet questioned whether political ideology alone could provide a lawful basis for university action (Naim, 2026). This does not establish that the committee itself acted unlawfully or that none of the named individuals engaged in actionable conduct. It does reinforce the need to identify the specific act attributed to each teacher rather than use inclusion on a list as a substitute for evidence.

The development was not confined to Dhaka University. In August 2026, Chittagong University, Jagannath University, Islamic University and Patuakhali Science and Technology University also formed committees following media allegations concerning teachers' involvement in activities described as *"anti-state activities"*. Jagannath University reportedly opened inquiries concerning 68 teachers, while Islamic University formed a committee concerning 44 teachers; Chittagong University established a fact-finding committee, and PSTU formed a separate inquiry body (The Daily Star, 2026; bdnews24.com, 2026; Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha, 2026).

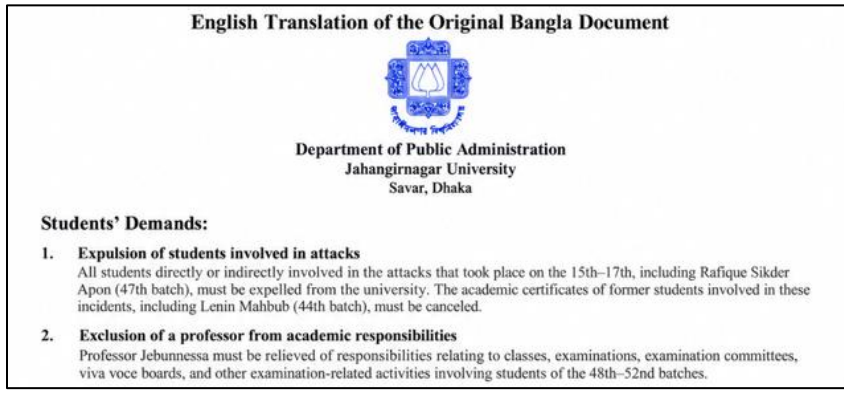
The process subsequently attracted scrutiny concerning how the lists had been compiled and what evidentiary standard was being applied. *Dhaka Tribune* reported concerns among academics and legal commentators about possible political bias, personal grievances, and inadequate transparency surrounding the source lists. These are attributed concerns rather than established findings of improper motive, but they make provenance, evidence, and individualized review central to any later disciplinary decision (Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

The appropriate classification at this stage is therefore teachers under investigation, not teachers proven to have engaged in unlawful activity and not automatically victims of political repression. The human rights concern would become stronger where adverse employment or academic action is imposed primarily because of lawful political association or opinion, or where a teacher is unable to know and answer the specific evidence relied upon.

## I. *Campus Detention, Arrest and Coercive Administrative Actions*

Among Bangladesh's public universities, Jahangirnagar University stands out for experiencing a particularly complex sequence of events in which allegations of misconduct were followed by student-led confinement, police intervention, criminal proceedings, and, subsequently, coercive institutional measures. (see Figure 31 below). The case therefore illustrates how informal student action, state law-enforcement processes, and university disciplinary mechanisms may operate successively or in parallel, raising distinct questions about due process, institutional authority, and the protection of individual rights.

**Figure 31: Student demand for Resignation of Teachers and Expulsion of Students**



**English Translation of the Original Bangla Document**

**Department of Public Administration**
**Jahangirnagar University**
**Savar, Dhaka**

**Students' Demands:**

1. **Expulsion of students involved in attacks**
   All students directly or indirectly involved in the attacks that took place on the 15th–17th, including Rafique Sikder Apon (47th batch), must be expelled from the university. The academic certificates of former students involved in these incidents, including Lenin Mahbub (44th batch), must be canceled.
2. **Exclusion of a professor from academic responsibilities**
   Professor Jebunnessa must be relieved of responsibilities relating to classes, examinations, examination committees, viva voce boards, and other examination-related activities involving students of the 48th–52nd batches.

***Source:*** *Document shared by the repressed teacher (on file)*

For instance, on 3 October 2024, Professor Farid Ahmad of the Department of Philosophy was detained by a group of Jagannath University students while visiting the JnU campus and handed over to police. Students accused him of involvement in or encouragement of attacks on protesting students at Jahangirnagar University during July. Police confirmed that he was an accused in a case filed in relation to those events. Contemporary reports also recorded a student's claim that Farid was handed to police without being physically harmed by those who detained him (The Daily Star, 2024a; Dhaka Tribune, 2024).

The following day, police formally showed Farid Ahmad as arrested in the case. The case statement alleged that he had encouraged law-

enforcement personnel and Chhatra League members to attack protesting students. These remained criminal allegations requiring adjudication; the existence of the case and arrest did not establish guilt (The Daily Star, 2024b). Jahangirnagar University subsequently suspended Farid Ahmad in November 2024 over allegations that he had instigated attacks on students during the uprising (The Business Standard, 2024; Dhaka Tribune, 2024).

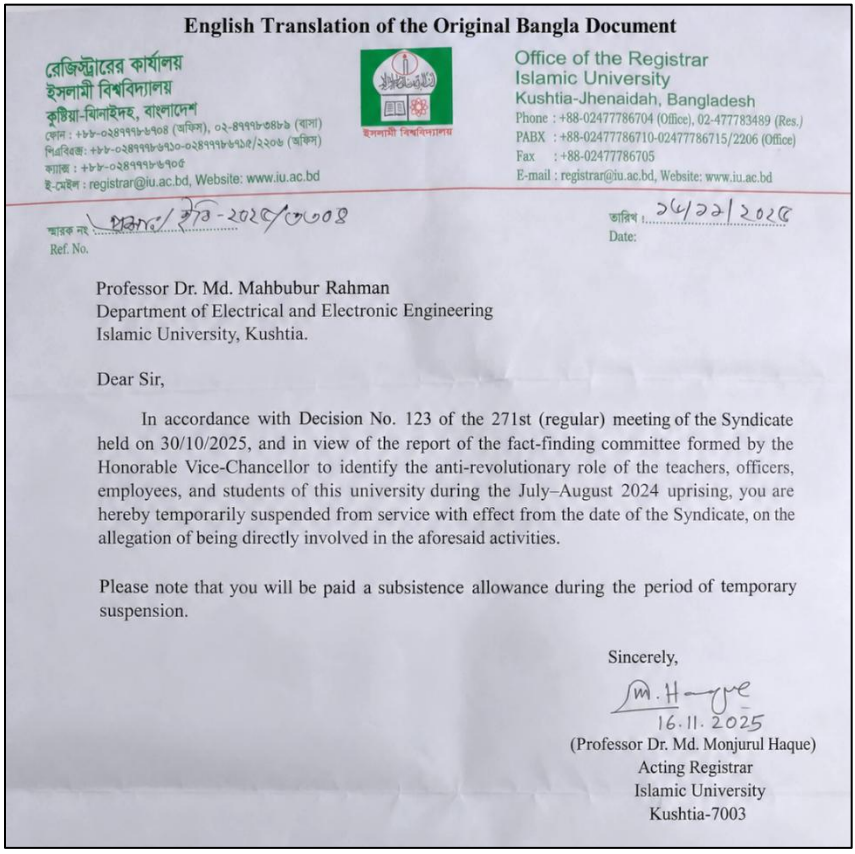
The sequence illustrates why different actors and stages must be separated. Student restraint of an individual, police detention, criminal prosecution, and university disciplinary action are not interchangeable. A criminal complaint cannot retrospectively establish that an earlier non-state detention was lawful, while the fact that students handed a teacher to police does not establish that the criminal allegations were unfounded. Each stage requires its own legal and evidentiary assessment.

### J. *Suspension on Alleged Opposition to Student-led July 2024 Movement*

The institutional response at Jahangirnagar University later expanded well beyond Professor Farid Ahmad. In March 2025, the university announced the suspension of nine teachers for allegedly assisting or abetting attacks on protesting students during the July uprising. The university also stated that a further committee would gather evidence regarding other teachers who might have been involved (The Daily Star, 2025; Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha, 2025; United News of Bangladesh, 2025).

By June 2026, the proceedings had produced substantially more differentiated outcomes. The Syndicate reviewed allegations against 19 teachers and two officials arising from the events of 14, 15 and 17 July 2024. It imposed disciplinary measures on 12 teachers (*see Appendix for details*) and one official, while seven teachers and one official were cleared for lack of sufficient evidence. Similar incidence of suspension was reported from other public universities of Bangladesh (see Figure 32 below).

**Figure 32: Temporary suspension of a teacher due to alleged involvement against the July 2024 Movement**



**English Translation of the Original Bangla Document**

রেজিস্ট্রারের কার্যালয়
ইসলামী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
কুষ্টিয়া-ঝিনাইদহ, বাংলাদেশ
ফোন : +৮৮-০২৪৭৭৭৮৬৭০৪ (অফিস), ০২-৪৭৭৭৮৩৪৮৯ (বাসা)
পিএবিএক্স: +৮৮-০২৪৭৭৭৮৬৭১০-০২৪৭৭৭৮৬৭১৫/২২০৬ (অফিস)
ফ্যাক্স : +৮৮-০২৪৭৭৭৮৬৭০৫
ই-মেইল : registrar@iu.ac.bd, Website: www.iu.ac.bd

ইসলামী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

Office of the Registrar
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Phone : +88-02477786704 (Office), 02-477783489 (Res.)
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E-mail : registrar@iu.ac.bd, Website: www.iu.ac.bd

স্মারক নং: প্রকা/৪৭৩-২০২৫/৩৬০৪
Ref. No.

তারিখ: ২৬/১১/২০২৫
Date:

Professor Dr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Islamic University, Kushtia.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with Decision No. 123 of the 271st (regular) meeting of the Syndicate held on 30/10/2025, and in view of the report of the fact-finding committee formed by the Honorable Vice-Chancellor to identify the anti-revolutionary role of the teachers, officers, employees, and students of this university during the July–August 2024 uprising, you are hereby temporarily suspended from service with effect from the date of the Syndicate, on the allegation of being directly involved in the aforesaid activities.

Please note that you will be paid a subsistence allowance during the period of temporary suspension.

Sincerely,
M. Haque
16.11.2025
(Professor Dr. Md. Monjurul Haque)
Acting Registrar
Islamic University
Kushtia-7003

***Source:*** *Collected from the repressed teacher (on file)*

The sanctions ranged from compulsory retirement and demotion to salary reductions, temporary restrictions on increments, administrative disqualification, and warnings. The university stated that hearings, testimony, and verification of evidence had been undertaken before the decisions were reached (Naim, 2026; The Business Standard, 2026). As demonstrated in Figure 33 below, similar happened to Professor Zeenat Huda from University of Dhaka.

**Figure 33: Temporary Suspension of Professor Zeenat Huda before Final Verdict by the Tribunal**

**English Translation**

Office of the Registrar
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Phone: 55167804, 09666911463/4020 (Off)
Fax: 88-02-55167810
E-mail: vcoffice@du.ac.bd, registrar@du.ac.bd



**Registrar's Office**
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Phone: 55167804
09666911463/4020 (Office)
Fax: 88-02-55167810

Memo No.: Sm-1/26503

Date: 01/10/2026

Professor Dr. Zeenat Huda
Department of Sociology
University of Dhaka

Madam,

Pursuant to the decision adopted at the Syndicate meeting held on 30/09/2026, I hereby inform you that the constituted inquiry committee has found the allegations brought in the charges against you to be substantiated. Since the allegations concern moral turpitude and, as a tribunal has been formed against you, it would not be appropriate to retain you in the service of the University under the present circumstances. Therefore, in order to ensure the proper completion of the tribunal proceedings, you are hereby temporarily suspended from the service of the University of Dhaka with effect from the date of the Syndicate decision, i.e., 30/09/2026. During the period of temporary suspension, you will receive subsistence allowance in accordance with the rules.

Yours faithfully,

01/10/2026

Munshi Mohammad Ullah
Registrar (Acting)
University of Dhaka

***Source:*** *Collected from the Repressed Teacher (on file)*

The fact that some teachers were cleared is analytically important. It demonstrates that the final proceedings did not produce identical adverse outcomes for every person initially accused. That is relevant

evidence of differentiation, although it does not by itself establish that every punishment imposed was procedurally or substantively correct. Further, the political context makes it necessary to establish that the sanctions were neither retaliatory nor arbitrary, and that the university found individual evidence of participation in violence or facilitation of attacks.

However, may not suppor this view. For instance, as shown in Figure 34 above, a number of blue panel teachers gathered at the University of Dhaka shortly before the fall of the government on "*5 August 2024*" and peacefully protested against vandalism and killings associated with the quota-reform movement. Some of those teachers were later labelled as "*fascist collaborators*" and excluded from the campus.

**Figure 34: Blue Panel Teachers of DU Gathered to Protest against All Forms of Vandalism and Killings Related to the Anti-Quota Movement**




***Source:*** *File Photo*

### K. *Interference with Religious Observance and Communal Participation*

The funeral prayer of former Dhaka University Vice-Chancellor Professor AAMS Arefin Siddique was not held on the university campus following his death in March 2025. Contemporary reporting noted that this generated criticism, while the University stated that the decision concerning the location of the funeral had been made with the family's consent and in consideration of the prevailing circumstances. A family member, however, reportedly stated that the family had heard that the university authorities would not be able to provide adequate security for the funeral prayer (The Daily Star, 2025c; New Age, 2025d). It is also noteworthy that the funeral prayers of former Dhaka University Vice-Chancellors and senior members of the university community have traditionally been held at the Dhaka University Central Mosque. For example, the funeral prayer of former Vice-Chancellor Professor Abdul Mannan was held at the DU Central Mosque in 2007, while the funeral prayer of former Vice-Chancellor Professor Aftab Ahmed was also scheduled to be held there in 2006 (The Daily Star, 2006, 2007). Against this established practice, the decision not to hold the funeral prayer of former Vice-Chancellor Professor AAMS Arefin Siddique on the university campus raises legitimate questions concerning equal treatment and the circumstances surrounding the decision.

As demonstrated in Figure 35 below, the Dhaka University authority also denied teachers permission to hold an iftar mehfil during Ramadan in 2025.

An iftar mehfil is a customary communal gathering during the month of Ramadan in which participants come together to break their fast, offer prayers, and exchange views in a social and religious setting. The University authorities reportedly justified the restriction on grounds of campus safety and security. However, the denial of permission to a particular community of teachers, particularly where their perceived political affiliation or ideological association appears to have been a relevant consideration, raises concerns regarding equal treatment, freedom of religion, freedom of association, and non-discrimination.

**Figure 35: Official Letter from the Dhaka University Club Restricting the Holding of an Iftar Mahfil at the Club**



DHAKA UNIVERSITY CLUB
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000.
Tel: 9661920/4673/4774

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ক্লাব
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
ঢাকা-১০০০।
ফোন: ৯৬৬১৯২০/৪৬৭৩/৪৭৭৪

Memo No.: DU Club-003/2025-2026 Date: 8 March 2025

**English translation of the original Bangla letter**

To
Prof. Dr. AKM Jamal Uddin
Department of Sociology
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000.

**Subject: Regarding the application for allotment of a room/space in the Club building for organizing an iftar gathering.**

Sir,

On 8 March 2025, you submitted an online application addressed to the President/Secretary of the Club on behalf of Nil Dal, University of Dhaka, seeking allotment of the Club building's conference/lounge room on 9 March 2025 for organizing an iftar gathering.

You have already been informed by a letter sent from the Registrar's Office (Memo No. Regi/Info/6134, dated 08/03/2025) that your attempts to organize various events, including iftar programmes, on the campus have created adverse reactions among the students of the University. Moreover, considering that the overall law-and-order situation on the campus may further deteriorate, you had already been requested in the said letter (attachment) to refrain from holding any public programme, including an iftar gathering.

In this situation, in the interest of maintaining the Club's normal activities and discipline, your application for organizing the said iftar gathering in the Club building has not been considered.

Therefore, you are politely requested not to organize an iftar gathering in any room or space of the Club building.

Sincerely,

(Md. Kamrul Hasan)
Secretary
Dhaka University Club

(Professor Dr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah)
President
Dhaka University Club

**Attachment:** 1. Copy of the letter sent from the University Registrar's Office.

***Source:*** *Collected from DUTA (On file)*

The incident therefore warrants scrutiny as to whether campus-safety considerations were applied consistently and neutrally, or whether they operated to restrict the activities of teachers associated with a particular political orientation.

**Figure 36: DUTA Office Vandalized on the night of December 13, 2024**



***Source:*** *Star Digital Report. (2024, December 14). DUTA office vandalised. The Daily Star. https://www.thedailystar.net/campus/news/duta-office-vandalised-3776101*

On the night of December 13, 2024, the Dhaka University Teachers' Association (DUTA) office was reportedly subjected to mob violence and vandalism by a group of unidentified individuals who forcibly entered the premises at the Dhaka University Club. According to contemporary newspaper reports, as demonstrated in Figure 36 above, the attackers damaged office property, including the association's honor board, and destroyed floral wreaths prepared for placement at the Martyred Intellectuals' memorial on December 14. DUTA General Secretary Professor Dr. Zeenat Huda reported that the intruders intimidated office staff and threatened to obstruct the association's future activities. Consequently, DUTA was unable to participate in its planned observance of Martyred Intellectuals' Day. The incident raised serious concerns about the security of university teachers, institutional autonomy, and the ability of professional academic associations to conduct their activities without intimidation or interference.

### L. *Cross-Cutting Human Rights Violations and Due-Process Concerns*

The public-university teacher (UT) record raises several recurring concerns that extend beyond individual disciplinary cases. Across the institutions examined, the evidence points to questions involving political affiliation and protected expression, prolonged exclusion from academic duties, reliance on collective or media-generated allegations, the fairness and timeliness of disciplinary procedures, the relationship between university sanctions and criminal proceedings, and the availability of effective review and remedy.

Firstly, political affiliation and individual misconduct must remain distinct. A teacher's membership in a political panel, participation in a lawful political gathering, or expression of a controversial political opinion does not itself establish participation in threats, violence, or suppression of students. Equally, academic freedom does not protect teachers from accountability where credible evidence establishes their participation in violence, intimidation, or other serious misconduct.

Secondly, interim restrictions require timely review. The Dhaka University exclusion series demonstrates that an academic can experience substantial professional consequences without a final dismissal. Where exclusion continues for many months, the university should be able to explain why it remains necessary, what investigative progress has occurred, and when a reasoned determination will be made.

Thirdly, collective or media-generated lists should not replace individual evidence. The 2026 inquiries at Dhaka, Jagannath, Chittagong, Islamic University and other public universities began in part from media reports alleging coordinated political or *"anti-state"* activities. A list may justify verification; it cannot by itself establish culpability. The source of the allegation, the specific conduct, supporting evidence, and the affected academic's response should be documented before adverse action is imposed (The Daily Star, 2026; Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

**BOX 2: Fear and Intimidation in the Faculties: A Senior Educator's Testimony on How "*Mob-violence*" is Destroying Academic Freedom and Congeniality in Bangladesh**

The interview sheds light on the deepening crisis in Bangladesh's education sector, particularly within public universities, where the once-respectful relationship between students and teachers has been severely undermined by rising incidents of mob-violence, public humiliation, and political targeting of educators. A senior academic, with over 30 years of teaching experience at leading institutions, including the University of Dhaka, BUET, and other reputed institutions, expressed alarm at the current state of affairs, describing it as unprecedented in the country's academic history. The interviewee emphasized that universities, historically known as spaces for intellectual freedom and critical thinking, have increasingly become sites of fear and intimidation. Following the political transition in August 2024, more than a hundred teachers were boycotted by students for their alleged affiliations with the previous government.

In response, university administrations, most notably at the University of Dhaka, formed *"non-functional fact-finding and inquiry committees"* to assess these allegations. However, these committees largely failed to function as intended. The interviewee pointed out that they were formed without following proper legal procedures, including required Syndicate approval under the *Dhaka University Order of 1973*. As a result, many of the alleged accused teachers were removed from their duties *"without due process"*, and the committees were seen as mechanisms to delay justice rather than uphold it.

This administrative failure has contributed to a climate of uncertainty, fear, and demoralization among educators. Teachers have been denied access to their workplaces, stripped of academic and administrative roles, and subjected to financial hardship and psychological trauma, all without formal charges or proven misconduct. Across the country, similar patterns have emerged, including forced resignations, politically motivated dismissals, and restrictions on professional advancement.

***Source:*** *Interview conducted by one of the authors or with a Senior Professor, Department of Peace and Conflict, University of Dhaka.*

Fourthly, university disciplinary processes and criminal proceedings should not be conflated. A university may investigate professional misconduct independently of a criminal prosecution, but a criminal accusation should not automatically determine an employment outcome, and an institutional sanction should not be presented as proof of criminal guilt. Professor Farid Ahmad's case demonstrates the importance of preserving that distinction.

Finally, academic freedom and accountability should be understood as complementary rather than competing principles. UNESCO's 1997 Recommendation recognizes both the freedom necessary for higher-education teaching and research and the professional responsibilities of academic personnel. The relevant question is therefore whether a teacher was held accountable for individually substantiated misconduct through fair procedures, or subjected to adverse treatment principally because of political identity, protected expression, association, or an allegation that was never adequately tested (UNESCO, 1997).

### 3.1.2 Repression on Public University Students

The July 2024 movement placed university students at the center of Bangladesh's political transition, but it also exposed them to an exceptional level of violence, coercion, and disruption of academic life. During July and early August 2024, students participating in the quota-reform movement were subjected to attacks by members of the then-ruling party's student wing and to extensive use of force by law-enforcement agencies. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights subsequently documented killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and other serious violations associated with the suppression of the protests. It also recorded retaliatory violence after the political transition against persons perceived to be associated with the former ruling party (OHCHR, 2025).

The position of university students after August 2024 therefore requires a more complex assessment than a simple continuation of the pre-August pattern. The principal targets and perpetrators changed, while coercive practices did not disappear completely. The post-uprising period has included large-scale university disciplinary proceedings against students accused of participating in the July attacks, but it has also produced incidents in which students were physically assaulted, detained by other students before being handed to police,

prevented or impeded from taking examinations, disciplined for social-media expression, excluded from university political participation, or injured during protests concerning academic and institutional demands. These developments raise concerns relating to equality before the law, protection of life and liberty, freedom from ill-treatment, freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, access to education, and fair and individualized disciplinary procedures. These protections arise under, among others, *Articles 27, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38 and 39 of the Constitution of Bangladesh*, *Articles 19, 21 and 22 of the ICCPR*, and *Article 13 of the ICESCR*.

### A. *Post-July Coercive Administrative Measures: From Accountability towards Repression*

One of the most visible post-July developments has been the use of university disciplinary mechanisms against large numbers of students accused of participating in attacks on protesters during July and August 2024. As listed in Table 11 below, exclusion takes various forms in different public universities of Bangladesh. For instance, at Dhaka University, the Syndicate temporarily suspended 128 students in March 2025 after a fact-finding process identified alleged involvement in attacks between 15 July and 5 August 2024. The university simultaneously established a further investigation committee, indicating that the initial suspension preceded the final determination of individual responsibility (The Daily Star, 2025a). By November 2025, the investigation had expanded considerably, and the university issued show-cause notices to 403 students, requiring them to explain why they should not be permanently expelled (The Daily Star, 2025b).

Comparable measures were adopted elsewhere. Jahangirnagar University ultimately expelled 64 current students, suspended another 46 for different periods, and canceled the academic certificates of 73 former students in connection with attacks on protesters in July 2024. The university stated that the decisions followed an investigation based on evidence, while 40 accused current and former students were acquitted because sufficient evidence was not found (The Daily Star, 2025c). Shahjalal University of Science and Technology suspended 29 students in January 2025 over alleged involvement in attacks on the anti-discrimination movement, while Begum Rokeya University suspended 56 students for different periods over alleged involvement

in attacks and events surrounding the killing of Abu Sayed (The Daily Star, 2025d, 2025e).

These cases should not automatically be classified as academic repression. Universities have both the authority and the responsibility to investigate serious violence against students, and participation in assault, intimidation or other criminal conduct is not protected merely because it occurred in a political context. The analytical question is therefore whether liability was individualized and evidence-based, whether the accused student received notice of the specific allegations and a meaningful opportunity to respond, whether the decision was made by an impartial body, and whether the sanction was proportionate to the proved misconduct. Political affiliation by itself should not substitute for proof of individual conduct.

This distinction is particularly important because some post-July measures combined allegations of personal wrongdoing with organizational or political identity. At Dhaka University, for example, nearly 500 students were excluded from the 2025 DUCSU voter list, including students named in a criminal case over the 15 July attack and others suspended following the university investigation. University officials referred to both pending investigations and affiliation with the banned Bangladesh Chhatra League when explaining the decision, while stating that affected students could appeal to the election commission (The Daily Star, 2025f). Where allegations remain unresolved, restrictions on academic or representative participation require particularly careful procedural safeguards so that responsibility is not inferred solely from membership, association, or political identity.

**Table 11: Reported Student Exclusions and Academic Restrictions in Bangladesh's Public Universities**

August 2024–August 2026 |Selected general and multidisciplinary public universities

**Methodological note.** Figures reflect reported institutional decisions, not unique-student national prevalence or a determination that each sanction constituted repression. Proposed actions, final decisions, certificate restrictions, residential-hall penalties, and later reversals are distinguished; overlapping reports must not be added together.

| Name of university | Nature and number of student exclusions | Newspaper source (APA-style reference and URL) |
|---|---|---|
| **1. University of Dhaka (DU)** | 128 students were temporarily expelled on March 17, 2025, for alleged involvement in attacks on protesters during July–August 2024; no fixed suspension duration was specified. On November 4, 2025, 403 students (including the original 128) received show-cause notices concerning possible permanent expulsion. The other 275 were not confirmed as expelled by that notice. | bdnews24.com. (2025, March 17). Dhaka University expels 128 students over alleged involvement in violence during July Uprising. https://bdnews24.com/campus/f6bbabcc19c6<br>The Daily Star. (2025, November 4). DU show-causes 403 BCL activists over July 2024 violence. https://www.thedailystar.net/campus/news/du-show-causes-403-bcl-activists-over-july-2024-violence-4027101 |
| **2. University of Chittagong (CU)** | 84 students suspended for one year in January 2025 over alleged attacks on protesting students and a journalist. In a separate February 2025 case, 10 female students received expulsion orders, subsequently revised in May: 6 withdrawn, 3 reduced to six months, and 1 permanent expulsion initially maintained. The last expulsion was | bdnews24.com. (2025, January 23). 84 Chittagong University students expelled over attacks during anti-discrimination movement [Translated title]. https://bangla.bdnews24.com/campus/b99294f35340<br>The Business Standard. (2025, May 22). CU withdraws expulsion orders for 6 female students. https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/education/cu- |

| Name of university | Nature and number of student exclusions | Newspaper source (APA-style reference and URL) |
|---|---|---|
| | subsequently withdrawn in September 2026 following a court-directed six-month suspension. In September 2026, 1 additional student was suspended for one year and 1 expelled following a departmental clash. | withdraws-expulsion-orders-6-female-students-1148926<br>The Daily Star. (2026, September 7). CU takes disciplinary action against teacher, two students. https://online91.thedailystar.net/news/news/cu-takes-disciplinary-action-against-teacher-two-students-4266866 |
| **3. Khulna University (KU)** | 12 students expelled in October 2025 for various alleged disciplinary violations: 5 permanently expelled; 1 suspended for two years; 4 suspended for six months; and 2 suspended for the current academic term. Seven other students received non-expulsion penalties. One certificate-revocation order was conditionally suspended following an apology. | Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha. (2025, October 16). KU expels 12 students over misconduct. https://www.bssnews.net/news/321846 |
| **4. Jahangirnagar University (JU)** | 189 students and former students penalized in an August 2025 decision: 64 current students expelled; 37 suspended for two years; 8 suspended for one year; 1 suspended for six months; 73 former students had certificates permanently canceled; and 6 former students had certificates suspended for two years. These outcomes must not be added to the earlier provisional figure | The Daily Star. (2025, August 5). JU expels 64 students over attacks on protesters. https://www.thedailystar.net/campus/news/ju-expels-64-students-over-attacks-protesters-3956091 |

| Name of university | Nature and number of student exclusions | Newspaper source (APA-style reference and URL) |
|---|---|---|
| | of 289 students reported in March 2025. | |
| **5. University of Rajshahi (RU)** | 33 students penalized in December 2024: 6 permanently expelled; 5 suspended for two years; 4 suspended for one year; 3 suspended for one semester (one also fined); 14 deprived of residential privileges; and 1 fined without expulsion. In separate September 2026 actions, 14 students were suspended for one year over ragging, 1 for one year over assault, and 3 for one year over document forgery; 2 lost residential-hall privileges and 79 were warned. | bdnews24.com. (2024, December 22). Student movement attacks: 6 Rajshahi University students expelled. https://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/a00a0ded1890<br>The Daily Star. (2026, September 23). 14 Rajshahi University students temporarily expelled over ragging allegations [Translated title]. https://online91-bn.thedailystar.net/youth/education/campus/news-3964196 |
| **6. Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur (BRUR)** | 56 enrolled students suspended in January 2025: 33 for two semesters and 23 for one semester, over alleged involvement in attacks connected with the July movement. The university separately recommended legal proceedings against 15 former students. The earlier figure of 72 persons identified for possible action is not equivalent to 72 confirmed academic suspensions. | The Daily Star. (2025, January 6). Rokeya Univ suspends 56 students. https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/education/news/rokeya-univ-suspends-56-students-3792501 |
| **7. Islamic University, Kushtia (IU)** | 33 students affected by an October 2025 decision involving expulsion of enrolled students and cancellation of graduates' | Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha. (2025, October 31). IU suspends 19 teachers, expels 33 students for their anti-July uprising activities. |

| Name of university | Nature and number of student exclusions | Newspaper source (APA-style reference and URL) |
|---|---|---|
| | certificates over alleged activities against the July uprising; a breakdown between the two groups was not specified. Separately, 3 students were suspended for two semesters in November 2025 for allegedly assaulting journalists, and 3 students were temporarily suspended in September 2026 after a departmental clash. | https://www.bssnews.net/news/327027<br>Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha. (2025, November 5). IU expels three students for assaulting journalists.<br>https://www.bssnews.net/news/328883<br>Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha. (2026, September 30). IU suspends 3 students over clash incident.<br>https://www.bssnews.net/others/430066 |
| **8. Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (SUST)** | Reports of the September 2025 Syndicate decision conflict: one account records 20 lifelong expulsions and 17 fixed-term expulsions; another records 54 affected students (19 lifelong expulsions, 8 four-semester expulsions, 1 three-semester expulsion, 11 two-semester expulsions and 15 temporary suspensions pending investigation). These totals require reconciliation. A separate set of 25 ragging-related expulsions imposed in September 2025 was withdrawn in October 2025. | The Daily Campus. (2025, September 27). 20 SUST students expelled for life, 17 temporarily expelled [Translated title].<br>https://thedailycampus.com/engineering-university/220025<br>bdnews24.com. (2025, September 28). SUST expels 54 leaders, activists of banned Chhatra League.<br>https://bdnews24.com/campus/777c56bf342a<br>bdnews24.com. (2025, October 11). SUST withdraws expulsion order of 25 students amid ongoing protest.<br>https://bdnews24.com/campus/2d8b2b16c82c |
| **9. Jagannath University (JnU)** | 3 students were temporarily suspended in July 2025 following allegations involving attacks on students and an | bdnews24.com. (2025, July 16). Attack on teachers, students: JnU suspends 3 Chhatra Dal members, 2 barred from campus. |

| Name of university | Nature and number of student exclusions | Newspaper source (APA-style reference and URL) |
|---|---|---|
| | assistant proctor. Two other individuals were barred from entering campus. The duration of the academic suspensions was not established. | https://bdnews24.com/campus/7b5ad6a1a86f |
| **10. Cumilla University (CoU)** | 12 students suspended for one semester in July 2025 over allegations of ragging (7 marketing students and 5 anthropology students). All 12 were also permanently barred from university residential halls; these are overlapping restrictions on the same individuals. | The Daily Star. (2025, July 17). 12 students expelled from Cumilla University over ragging. https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/education/news/12-students-expelled-comilla-university-over-ragging-3942331 |
| **11. Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University (JKKNIU)** | 16 students penalized in January 2025 for alleged assault on journalists: 4 certificates canceled; 1 permanent expulsion; 2 certificates suspended for one year; and 9 fixed-term expulsions ranging from one to three years. A separate December 2025 decision affected 13 students: enrolled students were reportedly permanently expelled, and graduates faced certificate cancellation, but the numerical breakdown was not established. Potential overlap between decisions needs verification. | bdnews24.com. (2025, January 21). 16 Chhatra League members penalized for assaulting journalists at Nazrul University [Translated title]. https://bangla.bdnews24.com/samagrabangladesh/062abdad4e28<br>The Daily Campus. (2025, December 3). 13 Chhatra League leaders expelled at Nazrul University [Translated title]. https://thedailycampus.com/universities/230092 |
| **12. University of Barishal (BU)** | 4 students suspended for six months in October 2025 following a clash between departments; 21 | bdnews24.com. (2025, October 24). Four Barishal University students expelled [Translated title]. |

| Name of university | Nature and number of student exclusions | Newspaper source (APA-style reference and URL) |
|---|---|---|
| | others were directed to provide undertakings. In September 2026, 48 students faced measures over ragging, involving six-month or one-year suspensions and alternative financial penalties; the precise number subject to academic suspension rather than fines was not established. | https://bangla.bdnews24.com/samagrabangladesh/993405bd4d0f<br>The Daily Star. (2026, September 30). Barishal University punishes 48 students over ragging incidents. https://www.thedailystar.net/campus/news/barishal-university-punishes-48-students-over-ragging-incidents-4287241 |

**B.** ***Mob-violence and Assault against Students Accused of Political Affiliation***

A more direct form of repression emerged where accusations of past political affiliation were followed not by formal disciplinary proceedings but by physical violence or informal detention by other students. Several incidents demonstrate the danger of political labeling becoming a substitute for investigation.

At Chittagong University in February 2025, former university Chhatra League leader Samiul Ahsan was assaulted while returning from an examination. A classmate alleged that he was beaten outside the faculty and again inside the proctorial office before being handed over to police. The university branch of Islami Chhatra Shibir denied responsibility for the assault. The same report noted that another CU student, Sajjad Hossain, had earlier been detained while attending an examination and handed to police in connection with a case arising from the July violence (The Daily Star, 2025g).

At Jagannath University in July 2025, management student Rafik Bin Sadek was reportedly picked up and assaulted over suspected links with the former Chhatra League. Two teachers who attempted to intervene and three leaders of Ganatantrik Chhatra Sangsad were also allegedly assaulted. The incident consequently extended beyond an interpersonal confrontation and raised broader questions about the ability of university authorities to protect students and teachers from politically associated campus violence (The Daily Star, 2025h).

The pattern continued into 2026. In March, Dhaka University philosophy student Rahid Khan Pavel alleged that activists associated with Jatiya Chhatra Shakti detained and beat him for several hours after identifying him as a Chhatra League member. Significantly, university officials reportedly stated that his name did not appear on the university's list of students show-caused over the 2024 attacks. He alleged that he was assaulted at several locations and eventually left injured near Shahbagh Police Station (The Daily Star, 2026a).

In July 2026, three Rajshahi University students were severely beaten in separate stages of an incident involving leaders and activists associated with the university students' union and Islami Chhatra Shibir. One of the victims was described by those involved as a former BCL activist. Video footage reported by the press subsequently showed violence against the students, including inside university premises. Two students were later shown arrested in a case under the *Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009* (The Daily Star, 2026b, 2026c).

Whether an individual is suspected of earlier violence is relevant to a lawful investigation but does not authorize other students or political organizations to punish, interrogate, or physically assault that person. Where university authorities fail to prevent such treatment, or where proctorial and administrative spaces become locations through which informal detention or assault is facilitated, the distinction between institutional discipline and mob coercion becomes dangerously blurred. Such incidents can also produce a wider chilling effect, because students may avoid classes, examinations, halls or campus activities out of fear that a political label will expose them to violence.

### C. *Interference with Examinations and Continuation of Education*

Some post-July incidents have directly affected students' ability to continue their studies. Islamic University provides a particularly clear example. In January 2025, Mamun-ur-Rashid, a master's student and vice-president of the university's former BCL unit, came to campus to sit a retake examination. Other students protested his presence and asserted that individuals associated with the banned organization or accused of opposing the student movement should not be permitted to take examinations. University officials ultimately handed him over to police (The Business Standard, 2025).

A similar incident occurred in February 2025 when Mahmudur Rahman Masum, a former convener of the Cumilla University BCL unit,

attempted to sit his final law examination at Cumilla Victoria College. A group of students reportedly entered the examination hall approximately 30 minutes after the examination began, removed him, assaulted him, and subsequently handed him to the police. Police stated that cases relating to attacks during the July-August uprising were pending against him (The Daily Star, 2025i).

These cases illustrate an important distinction. A student against whom a valid arrest warrant or lawful criminal process exists is not immune from arrest because an examination is taking place. However, decisions about arrest belong to lawful authorities, while decisions concerning examination eligibility ordinarily belong to the relevant academic institution. Fellow students removing an examinee from an examination hall, preventing participation because of alleged political affiliation, or subjecting the student to violence before transfer to police introduces a form of extrajudicial punishment into the academic process. It can affect not only physical security but also continuation of study, completion of examinations, and eventual graduation.

*Article 13 of the ICESCR* requires higher education to be equally accessible based on capacity, while the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has emphasized non-discriminatory access to public educational institutions and programs. This does not prevent lawful disciplinary exclusion for proven misconduct, but exclusion or interruption should result from established legal or university procedures rather than political pressure or mob intervention.

### D. *Repression Following Student Expression on Social Media*

Post-July, university discipline has also extended to expression unrelated to physical violence. In March 2025, Pabna University of Science and Technology suspended two students, Pronoy Kundu and Bikorno Das Dibbo, after a Facebook post and a reaction to the post were alleged to have hurt religious sentiments. Seven other students reportedly stayed away from campus because they feared being attacked after material from a private Messenger group was circulated. The university issued show-cause notices and established investigation committees, while university officials acknowledged serious concerns about student safety (The Daily Star, 2025j).

At Jahangirnagar University in June 2025, Tawfiq Islam Nabil was suspended after a social-media post was alleged to contain derogatory comments concerning the Prophet Muhammad, with the university

invoking both the Penal Code and its Students' Discipline Ordinance (bdnews24.com, 2025). A further case occurred at the same university on 6 August 2026, when archaeology student Sharafat Sharik was temporarily suspended, and a police case was filed after a Facebook post criticizing the July uprising and expressing political slogans associated with the previous political order. Students had initially detained him in his hall and taken him to the university proctor's office before he was handed to police. The university subsequently established an investigation committee (The Business Standard, 2026).

Universities may legitimately respond to direct threats, harassment, incitement to violence, or other conduct that falls outside protected expression. However, controversial, offensive, or politically unpopular opinion does not automatically lose protection. *Article 39 of the Constitution* protects freedom of thought and expression, while *Article 19 of the ICCPR* protects the right to hold opinions without interference and permits restrictions on expression only under specified legal and necessity requirements. The Human Rights Committee has emphasized the central role of freedom of expression in democratic accountability. Disciplinary action imposed principally because speech attracts political or public hostility therefore requires careful scrutiny of legality, necessity, proportionality and procedural fairness.

**E. *Police Force against Student Mobilization***

Academic repression has also occurred beyond internal disciplinary proceedings. Public university students continued after August 2024 to mobilize around institutional funding, housing, governance, minority rights and other educational or social demands, and some of these demonstrations encountered coercive policing.

On 14 May 2025, Jagannath University students and teachers marched toward the Chief Adviser's residence seeking housing allowances, increased budget allocation and improved academic facilities. Police used batons and tear gas to disperse the procession, and approximately 50 students, teachers, and others were reported injured. Students subsequently continued a sit-in at Kakrail (The Daily Star, 2025k). The direct connection between the protest and educational conditions makes this incident particularly relevant to a study of academic repression.

Similarly, in January 2025, police used water cannon, sound grenades, and baton charges during a Dhaka University-area demonstration

demanding accountability for an earlier attack involving Indigenous and minority students. At least six students were reported injured. Scholars at Risk classified the incident as an attack affecting higher education and expressed concern that excessive force against peaceful student mobilization can produce a chilling effect on academic freedom (Scholars at Risk, 2025a).

The right to peaceful assembly does not protect violence and permits necessary restrictions for legitimate public-order purposes. Nevertheless, both *Article 37 of the Bangladesh Constitution* and *Article 21 of the ICCPR* protect peaceful assembly, and the UN Human Rights Committee has stated that restrictions should generally be content-neutral and should not depend on the identity or political relationship of participants. Force used against student demonstrators therefore requires examination of whether the gathering remained peaceful, whether less intrusive means were available, and whether the degree of force was necessary and proportionate to an identifiable threat.

### F. *Campus Insecurity and Political Labeling*

Taken together, these events demonstrate that the political transition following July 2024 did not automatically produce campuses free from coercion. The pre-August period was characterized by severe state repression and violence against anti-quota protesters, documented extensively by the United Nations and other human rights organizations. After the change of government, some of the institutional environment changed, and universities began investigations intended to establish accountability for the earlier attacks. At the same time, new forms of vulnerability emerged for students perceived to belong to the defeated political order, for students expressing controversial political or religious opinions, and for students participating in later protest movements. Scholars at Risk similarly observed that although some measures of academic freedom improved after 2024, violence among student groups and attacks involving students continued to damage campus safety and academic freedom (Scholars at Risk, 2025b).

**Figure 37: Former Jahangirnagar University Chhatra League Leader Shamim Ahmed Died Following a Mob Assault on Campus**



***Source:*** *Akash, A. R. (2024, September 19). The Daily Star Bangla.*

One major reason many students cannot continue their studies after July 2024 is not their formal expulsion by university authorities, but that their lives are threatened through mob attacks and campus violence. As demonstrated in Figure 37 above, one of the most serious incidents of post-July campus violence occurred at Jahangirnagar University on 18 September 2024, involving former student and former university Chhatra League organising secretary Shamim Ahmed, also known as Shamim Molla. According to *The Daily Star Bangla*, Shamim was detained by students near the university's Prantik Gate and was subsequently subjected to beatings at three different stages: near the gate, after being taken into the university's security/proctorial premises, and again while being handed over to the police. The report, based on video footage, accounts of students, and journalists who were present, stated that some of the assaults occurred in the presence of university officials and that *The Daily Star* was able to identify several students appearing in the footage. Shamim was later taken into police custody to Gonoshasthaya Samaj Vittik Medical College Hospital in Savar, where he was declared dead (Akash, 2024). Although allegations had been made that Shamim had participated in the 15 July attack on protesting students, such allegations did not dispense with the requirement of lawful investigation, due process, and protection from

mob violence. The incident therefore raises serious questions regarding the university's capacity and responsibility to protect a person who had effectively come under institutional control, as well as the broader substitution of collective punishment and physical retaliation for established disciplinary and criminal procedures.

The central human rights concern is therefore not whether universities should investigate violence committed during the July uprising. They should. Rather, accountability must remain distinguishable from political retaliation. A rights-respecting university should determine responsibility through individual evidence rather than organizational identity; provide notice, hearing and review before serious academic sanctions; protect accused students from mob violence regardless of the allegations against them; preserve access to classes and examinations unless restriction is lawfully justified; protect peaceful expression and association; and call on law-enforcement agencies rather than informal student groups to execute any legitimate criminal process.

Without these safeguards, political labeling can itself become a mechanism of academic exclusion. A student who fears assault while attending an examination, avoids campus because of social-media expression, loses academic or representative rights before allegations have been finally determined, or is physically punished by other students instead of being subjected to lawful investigation experiences consequences extending directly into education. The resulting chilling effect is wider than the individual cases. It affects whether students with unpopular political, ideological, or religious positions feel able to attend university, participate in debate, contest student elections, organize peacefully, and complete their education without fear of violence or arbitrary exclusion.

## 3.2 Private Universities: Dismissal, Expulsion, and Political Labeling

Private universities require separate consideration within the post-July academic-repression analysis because their governance structure differs from that of public universities. They operate under the *Private University Act 2010* and are subject to oversight by the University Grants Commission, while institutional authority is exercised through boards of trustees, vice-chancellors, syndicates and university-specific disciplinary and employment rules. The post-July evidence reviewed

for this book is not sufficiently comprehensive to estimate the prevalence of repression across Bangladesh's private-university sector. It nevertheless identifies several significant episodes involving the dismissal of teachers under intense collective pressure, severe disciplinary action against students, disruption of academic activities, restrictions associated with student mobilization, and police use of force. (Government of Bangladesh, 2010; University Grants Commission of Bangladesh).

The report's student-response dataset also contains respondents naming private institutions, including Stamford University Bangladesh, World University of Bangladesh, Southeast University, and Northern University Bangladesh. These entries demonstrate that private-university students are present in the underlying evidence base, but they are self-reported leads rather than verified institutional findings and should not be converted into institution-specific prevalence estimates.

### 3.2.1 Teacher Dismissal under Collective Pressure

A particularly instructive private-university case occurred at North Bengal International University (NBIU) in Rajshahi in August 2025. The controversy concerned A. J. M. Nur-e-Alam, an assistant professor of law who was then serving as proctor. An audio recording circulated on social media purporting to capture a conversation in which he threatened cancellation of studentship for students who participated actively in a movement. Nur-e-Alam disputed the authenticity of the recording, maintaining that it had been edited and asserting that he had himself supported students during the July movement. (Prothom Alo, 2025a; Jugantor, 2025).

Following circulation of the recording, students blocked the Dhaka-Rajshahi highway outside the university and demanded the proctor's removal. The university initially suspended him temporarily on 26 August and established a seven-member review committee, including three student representatives, with instructions to report within three working days. At this stage, the existence of an inquiry was an important procedural safeguard, particularly given the seriousness of the allegation and Nur-e-Alam's challenge to the authenticity and interpretation of the recording. (Prothom Alo, 2025a; Jugantor, 2025).

The subsequent process, however, raises a more direct due-process concern. On 29 August, *Prothom Alo* reported that Nur-e-Alam had been

permanently removed from all university positions. He stated that he first received an email listing 11 allegations on the afternoon before the decision and was initially given only two hours to respond. Although the deadline was subsequently extended until the following morning, he sought additional time. The Vice-Chancellor (Acting) acknowledged to *Prothom Alo* that the university had acted hurriedly because of the pressure created by the assembled students and said an earlier announcement of permanent dismissal had been made to calm the crowd. (Prothom Alo, 2025b).

This case should be analyzed in two directions. If a university official genuinely threatened students with loss of studentship merely for participating in protected protest activity, the allegation itself raises serious concerns regarding freedom of expression, association and access to education. At the same time, accountability for that allegation should be determined through a fair procedure. The seriousness of an accusation does not remove the affected teacher's entitlement to adequate notice, reasonable time to respond and an impartial determination based on evidence. The acting vice-chancellor's own acknowledgment of accelerated decision-making under collective pressure makes the procedural aspect of this case particularly important.

### 3.2.2 Dismissal Following Political and Religious Labelling

A second significant private-university episode occurred at the University of Asia Pacific (UAP) in January 2026. UAP terminated Assistant Professor Layeqa Bashir and Associate Professor ASM Mohsin, head of the Department of Basic Sciences and Humanities, amid sustained student and alumni protests. Protesters accused Bashir of making remarks hostile to Islamic dress and accused Mohsin of supporting her or, in some accounts, of political sympathies associated with the former governing party. Both teachers disputed the allegations or the characterizations attached to them. (The Daily Star, 2026a; Prothom Alo, 2026; Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

The dismissal process generated substantial procedural controversy. *The Daily Star* reported that the university's termination notice referred to the "*prevailing situation resulting from student protests*" but did not identify findings of misconduct or the conclusion of an inquiry. Bashir stated that an inquiry committee had been constituted and that she had been given until 22 January to submit a response, yet her employment

was terminated on 18 January. Mohsin stated that no written allegation had been formally communicated to him, no inquiry had been conducted into his case, and he learned of his termination through social media. These accounts were disputed in part by university authorities, who told *Prothom Alo* that Bashir's dismissal was based principally on alleged classroom conduct rather than merely her Facebook expression and described Mohsin's dismissal as an internal administrative matter. (The Daily Star, 2026a; Prothom Alo, 2026).

The University Teachers' Network subsequently demanded reinstatement of both faculty members, alleging that the university had yielded to collective intimidation and failed to observe due process. The UGC also became involved: a UGC member told *The Daily Star* that the Commission had established committees concerning the teachers' complaints, employment rights and separate sexual-harassment matters. Scholars at Risk later recorded the UAP dismissals within its Academic Freedom Monitoring Project as cases involving loss of position. These external responses do not themselves determine that the dismissals were unlawful, but they reinforce the need for independent scrutiny of the procedures employed. (The Daily Star, 2026a, 2026b; bdnews24.com, 2026; Scholars at Risk, 2026).

The UAP episode demonstrates why religious disagreement, political labeling, and professional misconduct must remain analytically distinct. Universities have obligations to investigate credible complaints that students have been harassed or discriminated against because of religious dress. At the same time, disagreement with religious practices, controversial personal expression, or an allegation of political sympathy cannot by themselves establish professional misconduct. Where dismissal occurs before a pending inquiry is completed or without a clearly communicated allegation and opportunity to respond, a separate concern arises regarding academic freedom and professional security. Following the dispute, UAP also suspended all classes indefinitely, illustrating how unresolved pressure directed at individual academics can expand into institution-wide disruption affecting students who were not parties to the original controversy. (The Daily Star, 2026a; bdnews24.com, 2026a).

### 3.2.3 Student Expulsion and Governance Conflict

The most substantial verified post-July private-university student disciplinary episode identified for this book occurred at United

International University (UIU). A governance dispute developed in April 2025 around examination arrangements, fees, and broader administrative demands. During escalating protests, Vice-Chancellor Abul Kashem Mia and a number of department heads and other senior academic office-holders resigned. The university was subsequently declared closed indefinitely, suspending academic and administrative activities. Students later demanded that most department heads withdraw their resignations while continuing their demand for changes in university leadership and administration. (bdnews24.com, 2025a, 2025b).

The dispute later developed into disciplinary proceedings. Contemporary reporting states that punitive action was taken against 41 students, of whom 26 received permanent expulsion orders. The relationship between those sanctions and earlier student activism was contested. Protesters maintained that the disciplinary action targeted students involved in the reform movement and, in some accounts, students who had participated in the July uprising. UIU's disciplinary process, however, characterized the measures as arising from violations of the university's Code of Conduct. These competing descriptions should be retained rather than resolving motive by assertion alone. (bdnews24.com, 2025c; The Daily Star, 2025; The Business Standard, 2025a).

On 21 June 2025, UIU students launched a lengthy road blockade at Natun Bazar demanding withdrawal of the 26 expulsion orders. Students from other private universities joined the protest. Protesters alleged that those permanently expelled had not received adequate prior notice or explanation and described the measures as arbitrary; the university's disciplinary justification remained that the students had breached institutional rules. Following the day-long mobilization, UIU's Disciplinary Committee reconsidered the cases and withdrew the permanent expulsions. Some students were placed under suspended-expulsion conditions, while others received two-trimester exclusions with a subsequent right to return. (The Daily Star, 2025; The Business Standard, 2025a, 2025b; New Age, 2025).

The reversal is analytically important. It does not itself prove that the original decisions were unlawful; disciplinary bodies may legitimately modify sanctions on appeal or reconsideration. It does, however, demonstrate why an initial headline describing 26 "*permanent*

*expulsions*" should not be treated as their final academic status. The later differentiated outcomes should replace the earlier figure when assessing continuing exclusion.

### 3.2.4 Police Action against Private-University Student Mobilization

The UIU episode also moved beyond internal university discipline. Students blocked a major road in Dhaka on 21 June 2025, substantially disrupting traffic between Badda, Kuril and Rampura. Police had a legitimate public-order interest in restoring movement, and police accounts stated that officers repeatedly asked the protesters to leave the roadway. When police attempted to disperse the blockade, however, students alleged that officers used batons and caused injuries. *Dhaka Tribune* reported baton use and several injured students, some requiring hospital treatment; bdnews24.com reported a student claim that up to nine protesters were injured. (Dhaka Tribune, 2025; bdnews24.com, 2025c).

The official account differed. DMP stated that police sought to resolve the situation without force and described the encounter as a brief scuffle when officers attempted to clear the road. *The Business Standard* similarly reported police denial that students had been beaten, while recording that both students and police personnel were injured. (The Daily Star, 2025b; The Business Standard, 2025a).

The appropriate human rights analysis therefore should not assume either that the blockade was unrestricted protected activity or that police dispersal was necessarily proportionate. Occupation of a major public road affected the rights and movement of third parties and provided a legitimate basis for intervention. The remaining questions concern warning, opportunities for voluntary dispersal, the degree of resistance encountered, whether baton use occurred and, if so, whether the amount of force employed was necessary and proportionate.

### 3.2.5 Restrained Freedom of Expression, and Threat of Future Academic Consequences

Taken together, the NBIU, UAP, and UIU cases demonstrate three different mechanisms through which academic freedom and educational participation can become vulnerable in private universities.

For instance, at NBIU, the original allegation concerned an academic administrator allegedly threatening students with academic consequences

for protest participation, while the subsequent concern concerned whether the teacher himself received adequate procedural protection. At UAP, political and religious labels became intertwined with demands to remove faculty members, generating questions about academic freedom, professional security, and fair procedure. At UIU, a governance dispute culminated in student disciplinary action, institutional closure, road mobilization, and eventual modification of the sanctions.

These distinctions matter because private universities must protect students from genuine intimidation and teachers from coercive removal at the same time. Academic freedom does not authorize a teacher to threaten a student for protected expression; student rights do not authorize collective pressure to substitute for a fair employment process. Similarly, universities may maintain codes of conduct and impose sanctions for substantiated misconduct, but severe measures such as permanent expulsion should be based on identified acts, adequate notice, meaningful opportunity to respond, reasoned decisions, and accessible review.

The sector's broader political environment has also changed. Private-university students were prominently involved in the July 2024 movement, while post-July student political organizations subsequently expanded their activities in private universities. For example, *The Daily Star* reported in June 2025 that Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal had announced committees at 19 additional private universities, including BRAC University, Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology, UAP, Southeast University, Northern University Bangladesh, World University of Bangladesh and ULAB. That organizational development is not evidence of repression, but it reinforces the importance of distinguishing lawful political association from coercion, intimidation, or violence when universities formulate or enforce campus rules. (The Daily Star, 2025c).

### 3.2.6 Evidentiary Limitations and Overall Assessment

The available evidence does not justify a national estimate of how many private-university teachers or students experienced repression after July 2024. Unlike the large disciplinary series documented at several public universities, no comparable verified sector-wide dataset of private-university sanctions was located. The Attachment 13 entries identifying Stamford University Bangladesh, World University of Bangladesh, Southeast University and Northern University Bangladesh should therefore remain verification leads rather than institutional findings.

What the verified cases do establish is that post-July concerns within private universities have included teacher dismissal under intense student pressure, political and religious labeling, severe student disciplinary measures, institutional closure, collective governance disputes, and police intervention in student mobilization. The evidence also demonstrates that accountability and repression cannot be separated simply according to whether the affected person is a teacher or student. Each case requires examination of the underlying conduct, evidence, procedural safeguards, proportionality of the response, and whether an effective remedy was available.

## 3.3 Case Studies on Legal Harassment: Arrest, Detention and Criminal Prosecution involving Public University Teachers

The NBIU and UAP cases are particularly significant for academic freedom because available reporting raises concrete questions about the amount of time and opportunity afforded to teachers to defend themselves before loss of employment. The UIU case, conversely, illustrates the importance of tracking disciplinary measures through appeal or reconsideration rather than presenting an initial permanent-expulsion figure as the outcome. Together, these cases justify retaining private universities as a distinct component of the national academic-repression assessment while avoiding unsupported generalization from a small number of intensively reported institutions. Case Studies on Legal Harassment: Arrest, Detention and Criminal Prosecution involving Public University Teachers.

### 3.3.1 Criminal Proceedings on Individual Teachers

This brief does not presume that every prosecution is politically motivated. Rather, it documents the sequence of arrest, detention, bail, fresh prosecution, and institutional disciplinary action so that the broader implications for academic freedom, freedom of political expression, due process, and protection against arbitrary detention can be independently assessed. As summarized in Table 12 below, a number of teachers experienced various forms of legal harassment in addition to their exclusion from academic activities on campus. The separate case studies

that follow provide more detailed explanations of the legal harassment experienced by these teachers.

**Table 12. Documented Cases Involving Public-University Teachers in the Post-July 2024 Period**

| Teacher and designation | Institution | Arrest/ detention | Principal case or action | Latest verified position |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prof. Sheikh Hafizur Rahman Karzon, Professor of Law | University of Dhaka | 28 Aug 2025 | Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009 case following Mancha 71 roundtable | Released on bail on 28 Nov 2025; the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court subsequently left the High Court Division's bail order in force. |
| Prof. Dr. AKM Jamal Uddin, Professor of Sociology | University of Dhaka | 11 Mar 2026 | Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009 case; later ICT crimes-against-humanity proceedings concerning alleged attacks during the July uprising | In custody; formal charges were submitted to ICT-1 on 16 Sep 2026. |
| Prof. Dr. Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullah, Professor of Public Administration; former Vice-Chancellor, BRUR | University of Dhaka | 7 Aug 2025 | Initially ACC proceedings; subsequently shown arrested in July-uprising criminal cases | Remained in custody after being shown arrested in an additional July-uprising murder case on 10 Sep 2026. |

| Teacher and designation | Institution | Arrest/ detention | Principal case or action | Latest verified position |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prof. Shibli Rubayat-Ul-Islam, Professor of Banking and Insurance; former BSEC Chairman | University of Dhaka | 4 Feb 2025 | ACC corruption, bribery and fraud proceedings | Bail was rejected in reported proceedings; remains in custody. |
| Prof. Dr. Abul Barkat, Professor of Economics; former Chairman, Janata Bank | University of Dhaka | 10 Jul 2025 | ACC proceedings; later shown arrested in a July-uprising murder case | Released on bail; separate ACC asset-related proceedings continued in Sep 2026. |
| Prof. S. M. Anwara Begum, retired Professor of Political Science; former BPSC member | Jagannath University | 28 May 2025 | Attempted-murder case arising from the July uprising | Granted bail on 2 Jun 2025. |
| Prof. Farid Ahmed, Professor of Philosophy | Jahangirnagar University | 3–4 Oct 2024 | Case alleging involvement in or assistance to attacks on protesting students; later university suspension | Formally shown as arrested; subsequently suspended by Jahangirnagar University. Later custodial status was not established in the sources reviewed. |

| Teacher and designation | Institution | Arrest/ detention | Principal case or action | Latest verified position |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahmudur Rahman Jony, former Assistant Professor of Public Health and Informatics; former Assistant Proctor | Jahangirnagar University | 23 Aug 2025 | July-uprising murder case and related proceedings | Bail was denied, and he was sent to jail; no reliable later release report was identified in the reviewed sources. |
| Md. Shariful Islam, Associate Professor of Political Science; former Proctor | Begum Rokeya University | Nov 2024 | Abu Sayed crimes-against-humanity case before ICT-2 | Convicted on 9 Apr 2026 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. |
| Md. Mahmudul Haque, Assistant Professor of Mass Communication and Journalism | Begum Rokeya University | 19 Jun 2025 | Murder case concerning a death during the July uprising | Granted bail and released on 22 Jun 2025. |

**CASE STUDY PUT1. PROFESSOR SHEIKH HAFIZUR RAHMAN KARZON**

**Institution:** University of Dhaka
**Designation:** Professor
**Department:** Department of Law
**Nature of repression:** Arrest and detention following participation in a public discussion; prosecution under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009; prolonged custody before release on bail. Dhaka University identifies him as a Professor in the Department of Law, while contemporary reporting confirms his detention and subsequent bail in the Anti-Terrorism Act case.

Professor Sheikh Hafizur Rahman Karzon was detained on 28 August 2025 after attending a roundtable discussion organized by *Mancha 71* at Dhaka Reporters Unity. The program concerned the Liberation War and the Constitution of Bangladesh.

Reports state that a group entered the venue, disrupted the meeting, accused participants of being Awami League loyalists, and confined or confronted participants before police arrived. Professor Karzon and others were subsequently taken into police custody. Police filed an *Anti-Terrorism Act, 200*9 case alleging, among other things, a conspiracy to destabilize or overthrow the government. On 29 August 2025, Karzon and other accused persons were sent to jail. (BSS)

After unsuccessful attempts to obtain bail, the High Court Division granted Professor Karzon six months' ad-interim bail on 24 November 2025. He was physically released from Dhaka Central Jail on 28 November 2025 at approximately 7:00 pm. (The Daily Star)

On 30 November 2025, the Appellate Division declined to interfere with the High Court Division order, meaning that his bail remained effective. (The Daily Star)

**Current documented status:** Released on bail since 28 November 2025. No disposition of the underlying *Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009* prosecution.

**CASE STUDY PUT2. PROFESSOR AKM JAMAL UDDIN**

**Institution:** University of Dhaka
**Designation:** Professor
**Department:** Department of Sociology
**Nature of repression:** Arrest and detention under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009; subsequent ICT proceedings relating to alleged crimes during the July uprising; temporary suspension from Dhaka University. Dhaka University records identify him as a Professor of Sociology; reporting confirms his March 2026 arrest and subsequent university suspension.

Professor AKM Jamal Uddin was arrested on 11 March 2026 at Gulistan Zero Point while associated with a programme called the "*Bangabandhu Peace March-2026*." Police filed proceedings under the *Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009*. Reports describe him as associated with the pro-Awami League Blue Panel of Dhaka University teachers. (bdnews24.com) Police alleged that he was organising activities on behalf of the Awami League and participating in anti-government or anti-state activities.

On 12 March 2026, a Dhaka court rejected Professor Jamal Uddin's application for bail and sent him to jail. (bdnews24.com)

His legal position subsequently expanded beyond the *Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009* case. In April 2026, the International Crimes Tribunal showed him arrested in a crimes against humanity case relating to the July 2024 uprising. On 27 April 2026, ICT-1 authorised investigators to interrogate him for one day. (The Business Standard)

On 6 August 2026, the ICT investigation agency submitted an investigation report to the Chief Prosecutor's Office naming Jamal Uddin together with former DU Vice-Chancellor ASM Maksud Kamal and others in connection with alleged attacks on students during the July uprising. The Chief Prosecutor's Office was reviewing the report before submission of formal charges. (The Business Standard)

Separately, Dhaka University temporarily suspended Professor Jamal Uddin in June 2026 following university inquiries concerning alleged conduct during the 2024 uprising. (Dhaka University)

**Current documented status:** He remained detained while proceedings, including the ICT process, continued. No release on bail was located.

**CASE STUDY PUT3. PROFESSOR NAZMUL AHSAN KALIMULLAH**

**Institution:** University of Dhaka
**Designation:** Professor; former Vice-Chancellor, Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur
**Department:** Department of Public Administration
**Nature of repression:** Arrest, remand and detention in an ACC corruption case; continued custody through a subsequent shown-arrest order in a July-uprising attempted-murder case; temporary suspension from Dhaka University. Dhaka University lists him as a Professor in the Department of Public Administration, and contemporary reporting confirms both the ACC case and the later shown-arrest proceedings.

Professor Dr. Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullah was arrested by Detective Branch police on 6 August 2025 in connection with an Anti-Corruption Commission case concerning alleged irregularities in development projects at Begum Rokeya University. He was subsequently placed on a five-day remand. (The Business Standard)

The High Court Division granted him permanent bail on 14 June 2026 in that corruption case and ordered him to surrender his passport. At the time, his lawyer stated that no other pending case constituted a legal barrier to his release. (The Daily Star)

His position subsequently changed.

On 28 July 2026, police applied to have him shown arrested in a separate case concerning the alleged attempted murder of Mustain Billah Sabbir, who participated in the July movement. The alleged incident occurred in Uttara during the July 2024 uprising. (The Business Standard)

On 30 July 2026, a Dhaka court granted the application and showed Professor Kalimullah arrested in the attempted-murder case, thereby keeping him in custody notwithstanding the bail previously obtained in the ACC case. (The Business Standard)

Professor Kalimullah disputed the implication that he had opposed the July movement. During the court proceedings, he reportedly stated that

he had protested the killing of Begum Rokeya University student Abu Sayeed and had supported the movement. (The Business Standard)

Dhaka University also suspended him in June 2026 in connection with allegations regarding his conduct during the July uprising. (The Daily Star)

Current documented status: Professor Kalimullah was sent to jail following the 30 July 2026 shown-arrest order. No reliable subsequent report granting him bail in the attempted-murder case was located.

**CASE STUDY PUT4. PROFESSOR SHIBLI RUBAYAT-UL-ISLAM**

**Institution:** University of Dhaka
**Designation:** Professor; former Chairman, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission
**Department:** Department of Banking and Insurance
**Nature of repression:** Arrest and prolonged detention in ACC corruption and bribery proceedings; continued criminal proceedings; temporary suspension from Dhaka University in connection with allegations concerning the July uprising. Dhaka University identifies him as a Professor in the Department of Banking and Insurance; contemporary reports confirm his February 2025 arrest and later university suspension.

Professor Shibli Rubayat-Ul-Islam was arrested by Detective Branch police on 4 February 2025. His initial detention concerned Anti-Corruption Commission investigations rather than a criminal case directly arising from his political expression or participation in the July movement.

The ACC subsequently filed cases alleging that he had received approximately Tk 3.76 crore through allegedly unlawful transactions. The allegations include purported bribery disguised through a rental agreement and transactions involving another company. They remain criminal allegations and should not be presented as established findings of guilt in the absence of a final judicial determination. (BSS)

More importantly, on 8 September 2025, a Dhaka court ordered that he be shown arrested in another ACC case and remain in custody. On 30 October 2025, a Dhaka court rejected his bail petition in the bribery and fraud case.

His case is therefore materially different from cases against Professor Karzon and Professor Jamal Uddin. Nevertheless, it is relevant to the broader post-July situation because Professor Shibli was subsequently subjected to Dhaka University disciplinary action connected with allegations concerning the July uprising.

On 22 June 2026, the Dhaka University Syndicate decided to suspend him together with Professors Kalimullah and Professor Jamal Uddin. The university's own notice confirms that four teachers and three officials were temporarily suspended following various allegations. (Dhaka University)

As of 9 September 2026, two criminal miscellaneous matters in *Shibli Rubayat Ul Islam v The State*, numbered 40646/2026 and 40648/2026, appeared in the High Court Division cause list. (Supreme Court of Bangladesh)

**Current documented status**: No reliable evidence of release located; legal proceedings remained ongoing.

**CASE STUDY PUT5. PROFESSOR DR. ABUL BARKAT**

**Institution:** University of Dhaka
**Designation:** Professor; former Chairman, Department of Economics; Founding Chairman, Department of Japanese Studies
**Department:** Department of Japanese Studies
**Nature of repression:** Arrest and prolonged detention in an ACC corruption case; shown arrested in a separate July-uprising murder case immediately before anticipated release; continued detention until bail and eventual release. Dhaka University currently lists him as a Professor in the Department of Japanese Studies and records his earlier academic leadership roles. Contemporary reporting confirms that the fresh murder-case arrest delayed his release before he later obtained bail.

Professor Dr. Abul Barkat was arrested by Detective Branch police on 10 July 2025 in connection with an ACC case alleging financial irregularities involving AnonTex Group. He remained in jail while challenging his detention.

The High Court Division subsequently granted him bail in the corruption proceeding, and the bail was upheld at the appellate level. (The Daily Star)

However, immediately before his expected release, Professor Barkat was shown arrested on 14 June 2026 in another criminal case, this time concerning the killing of businessman Abdul Wadud in the New Market/Nilkhet area on 19 July 2024 during the quota-reform protests. This prevented his release despite his bail in the original proceedings. (The Daily Star)

A court rejected his first application for bail in the July-Uprising murder case on 15 June 2026. (The Daily Star)

On 16 June 2026, however, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate granted Professor Barkat bail in that case, removing the remaining reported legal obstacle to release. (The Business Standard)

Prison authorities subsequently confirmed that Professor Barkat walked out of Dhaka Central Jail on Thursday, 18 June 2026, after receiving the bail order. (Dhaka Tribune)

**Current documented status:** Released on bail since 18 June 2026. The granting of bail does not terminate the underlying proceedings.

### 3.3.2 Administrative Measures by Universities against Alleged Teachers

Criminal prosecution has been accompanied by institutional action within Dhaka University.

At its meeting on 22 June 2026, the Dhaka University Syndicate temporarily suspended Professors:

- Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullah
- AKM Jamal Uddin
- Shibli Rubayat-Ul-Islam

The University's official notice records broader disciplinary action against four teachers and three officials. Contemporary reporting indicates that some of these measures followed university inquiries concerning allegations of threatening or acting against students during the July 2024 uprising. (Dhaka University)

Other Dhaka University academics were subjected to restrictions on academic duties without necessarily being arrested. These cases should be examined separately from custodial cases in any comprehensive assessment of post-July academic freedom.

### 3.3.3 Matters Warranting Particular Human Rights Scrutiny

The cases examined in this section raise several interrelated human rights concerns that extend beyond the circumstances of individual arrests, criminal proceedings, and institutional sanctions. Although the allegations, legal grounds, and procedural developments differ across cases, certain recurring patterns warrant particular scrutiny in relation to the right to liberty and security of person, freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, political association, and academic freedom. As demonstrated in Figure 38 below, three issues are especially significant: the application of counter-terrorism legislation to academics participating in political gatherings; the continuation of detention through fresh arrest proceedings following the granting of bail; and the simultaneous pursuit of criminal proceedings and university disciplinary measures against academics. These circumstances do not, in themselves, establish that the arrests, prosecutions, or institutional actions were unlawful or politically motivated. Nevertheless, they require careful examination of the legal basis, evidentiary justification, procedural safeguards, and proportionality of the measures imposed, particularly in light of their potential consequences for academic freedom and the broader university environment.

#### A. *Arrest Arising Directly from Political Expression and Assembly*

Professor Karzon and Professor Jamal Uddin cases raise especially direct questions concerning the boundary between legitimate criminal law enforcement and protected political expression, peaceful assembly, academic freedom, and association.

Professor Karzon was detained after attending and speaking at a discussion on the Liberation War and Constitution, while Jamal Uddin was arrested in connection with an explicitly political march. Both were prosecuted under the *Anti-Terrorism Act 2009*. (Prothom Alo)

Whether the particular conduct alleged in each case satisfies the statutory requirements of terrorism is ultimately a matter for the courts. Nevertheless, the use of counter-terrorism legislation against academics in connection with political gatherings deserves close scrutiny because of its potential chilling effect on political and academic expression.

**Figure 38: Renowned Professors in Police Custody in Separate Criminal Cases**




***Source:*** *Compiled by the author from photographs published by Prothom Alo, Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS), Dhaka Post, and Daily Sun, 2025–2026*

**B. *Continued Detention through Fresh 'Shown-Arrest' Proceedings***

A particularly significant feature is visible in the cases of Professor Abul Barkat and Professor Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullah.

Both obtained bail in the proceedings that had originally kept them in prison. Yet before release could be completed, they became subject to fresh arrest or "*shown-arrest*" proceedings in cases arising from the July uprising. (The Daily Star)

In Professor Barkat's case, the additional detention was comparatively short because he obtained bail in the fresh case two days later and was released on 18 June 2026. Professor Kalimullah, however, was shown arrested on 30 July 2026 after having obtained permanent bail in his original ACC case, and no subsequent release has been identified in the sources examined. (Dhaka Tribune)

The practice merits examination from the standpoint of the practical effectiveness of judicial bail, the right to liberty and security of person,

and safeguards against arbitrary or unnecessarily prolonged pre-trial detention.

### C. *Criminal Proceedings at Courts and University Punishment Operating Simultaneously*

In several cases, academics have faced both criminal proceedings and university disciplinary sanctions. This creates a separate academic-freedom issue.

A university is entitled to investigate serious allegations of misconduct by its employees. At the same time, disciplinary action based principally on a teacher's political opinion, association, or lawful expression would raise substantial academic-freedom and freedom-of-expression concerns.

## 3.4 Summary Observation

The documented cases do not establish a single uniform pattern and should not be conflated. Corruption allegations against some academics may involve issues distinct from freedom of expression or political persecution. Likewise, allegations that particular teachers participated in or encouraged violence during July 2024 require independent investigation and adjudication.

Nevertheless, the overall post-July record raises legitimate questions regarding the use of counter-terrorism legislation in relation to political activities, prolonged pre-trial detention, fresh "*shown-arrest*" orders following successful bail applications, the simultaneous use of criminal and university disciplinary proceedings, and the potential impact of these measures on academic freedom and political pluralism within public universities.

These concerns become particularly important where adverse action rests on political association, participation in peaceful gatherings, expression of controversial political views, or allegations that remain untested before a competent and independent court. A human rights assessment should therefore focus not on whether the academics supported or opposed any particular political party or government, but on whether each restriction on liberty, expression, association, employment, and academic activity was lawful, necessary, proportionate, individually substantiated, and accompanied by adequate procedural safeguards.

## 3.5 Case Studies on General University Students (GUS): Exclusion and Educational Consequences

### 3.5.1 Academic Repression on Individual Students

**CASE STUDY: GUS1. ANAS AHMED**

**Institution:** Government Titumir College
**Department:** Not specified in the case record
**Nature of repression:** Threats and mob intimidation; alleged extortion; inability to return safely to college; lack of effective institutional protection; informal academic exclusion without formal expulsion.

Anas Ahmed identified himself as a tertiary-level student of Government Titumir College, session 2020–21. The response form does not specify his department or precise degree programme. Nevertheless, based on the recorded academic session and assuming normal progression through a four-year undergraduate program, he would have been in approximately his fourth year of study at the time of the July 2024 events. Anas stated that after the July 2024 movement, students who had taken a position in support of the former government faced threats and increasing difficulty accessing their educational institutions. According to his account, students who nevertheless attempted to return to college were exposed to threats, mob violence, and demands for money.

He described a particular incident in which he went to the college with two friends and the group was surrounded. Anas stated that one of his friends was severely beaten and that a demand for Tk 200,000 was made, while he and another student managed to escape. He also alleged that belongings of students staying in college residential facilities were burned. These allegations require independent verification, particularly where they concern acts committed against other students rather than the respondent personally.

Anas stated that he approached college authorities seeking assistance and protection but was informed that they could not guarantee his safety. His submission also describes police-related difficulties which, in his account, further discouraged him from returning to normal academic life.

Importantly, Anas stated that he had not received any formal institutional notice of expulsion. Instead, he described remaining unable to attend because of threats and the absence of effective protection. The case is therefore better understood as reported informal academic exclusion, in which formal enrolment may have remained intact while practical access to the institution became unavailable.

**CASE STUDY: GUS2. SAJEDUR RAHMAM SUHAN**

**Institution:** Gopalganj Science and Technology University
**Department:** Political Science
**Nature of repression:** Reported certificate cancellation; exclusion from classes and examinations; death threats and intimidation; alleged destruction of property; practical exclusion from university and lack of effective institutional protection.

Sajedur Rahmam Suhan identified himself as a Political Science student at Gopalganj Science and Technology University, session 2017–18. He reported that following the July movement, he was prevented from returning normally to his department and became the target of collective pressure from other students. According to Suhan, his academic certificate was subsequently cancelled, and he was prevented from participating in classes and examinations. If substantiated, cancellation of an academic certificate would represent one of the more consequential measures documented in the student case studies because it directly affects both completion of education and future employment.

Suhan further described repeated death threats communicated through social-media platforms, including Messenger and Instagram. He alleged that he was warned that returning to his department could lead to abduction, disappearance, or physical assault. He also stated that his room near the department was attacked, that his laptop was stolen, personal belongings were destroyed, academic documents were lost, and certificates kept in the room were burned.

He stated that he approached both university authorities and police seeking assistance. According to Suhan, the university administration said that it could not provide personal security if he returned to classes, while his interactions with police did not result in the protection he

sought. He consequently regarded himself as effectively unable to resume his studies.

The reported consequences extended to his family and livelihood. Suhan alleged that his family home was attacked, relatives were assaulted, and two businesses operated by his father were vandalized or destroyed. He also described severe financial hardship, difficulty obtaining adequate food, and continuing legal harassment. The alleged certificate cancellation should be checked against the relevant university order, including its legal basis, grounds, procedure, and any available appeal mechanism.

**CASE STUDY: GUS3. MOHAMMAD YOUSUF**

**Institution:** University of Dhaka
**Department:** Law
**Nature of repression:** Criminal proceedings; formal expulsion from the university; threats and obstruction of academic access; prolonged educational interruption and associated livelihood consequences.

Mohammad Yousuf identified himself as a Law student at the University of Dhaka, session 2020–21. He reported that after 5 August 2024, two criminal cases were filed against him and that on 17 March 2025 he was expelled from the university. According to his account, the combination of the criminal cases and academic exclusion has delayed his undergraduate education by approximately three years and left him uncertain as to whether or when he will be permitted to resume his studies.

Yousuf's account places the later expulsion within a longer sequence of events. He stated that on 14 July 2024 he and several other students were prevented by a group from reaching their department and were threatened. He further reported that his family home was attacked on 5 August and that police subsequently made repeated visits to the residence. Yousuf described the criminal cases against him as false and politically motivated. That assessment remains his allegation and should not be adopted as an independent finding without examination of the relevant case records.

The interruption also affected his livelihood. Yousuf stated that he previously supported himself through private tutoring but lost those opportunities after leaving Dhaka because of security concerns. He

reported becoming dependent on his father, whom he described as a marginal farmer, and incurring debt to meet ordinary living expenses. He also stated that prolonged separation and repeated police visits generated fear and uncertainty within his family.

Significantly, Yousuf framed his requested remedy in procedural rather than retaliatory terms. He stated that he wished to complete his education and have any allegations against him addressed through a fair, impartial, and transparent process. For the final determination, the expulsion order, underlying allegations, disciplinary record, and any appeal proceedings would determine whether the university action represented lawful accountability or disproportionate exclusion.

**CASE STUDY: GUS4. NAMIUL HOQUE TOFIL**

**Institution:** University of Chittagong
**Department:** Economics
**Nature of repression:** Physical assault; multiple criminal proceedings; repeated police visits; inability to participate in examinations and academic activities; practical academic exclusion without a formal expulsion order.

Namiul Hoque Tofil identified himself as an Economics student at the University of Chittagong, session 2018–19. He reported that after the July–August 2024 events, he was unable to participate normally in academic activities and could not sit important examinations. He described the resulting interruption as having cost him substantial academic time and impaired his plans to complete his degree and enter professional employment.

Tofil further stated that he had been physically assaulted on two separate occasions. He reported repeated police visits to his home and said that approximately four or five criminal cases had been filed against him. He characterized those cases as false and politically motivated and stated that, although he had not been arrested, he feared arrest or detention on more than one occasion. These descriptions should remain attributed to the respondent unless supported by police, court, or medical documentation.

Notably, Tofil expressly declined to make a specific claim concerning property damage because he did not believe he had sufficient supporting evidence. He instead identified his principal losses as

educational interruption, physical insecurity, damage to livelihood, and reduced professional opportunity. This caution enhances the evidentiary usefulness of the interview by showing that the respondent distinguished between matters he wished to assert and those he did not believe he could substantiate.

According to Tofil, repeated police visits and the existence of criminal proceedings made him reluctant to seek assistance from authorities because he feared that doing so could expose him to further legal pressure. His family was also reportedly affected by continuing uncertainty about his safety and future. No formal expulsion order is identified in the form, making the case primarily one of reported disruption and practical exclusion rather than documented institutional dismissal.

**CASE STUDY: GUS5. TAHA BIN ISLAM DHRUV**

**Institution:** University of Rajshahi
**Department:** Urdu
**Nature of repression:** Threats and online death threats; obstruction of examination participation; alleged destruction of admit card; pressure to remain away from the department; informal academic exclusion without formal disciplinary proceedings.

Taha bin Islam Dhruv identified himself as an Urdu student at the University of Rajshahi, session 2020–21. He stated that approximately two months after the July movement, he returned to campus in order to sit an examination. According to his account, he received threats and was instructed not to return to his department. He further alleged that he was compelled to sign a written undertaking stating that, if he suffered harm, neither the department nor the university administration would be responsible. If such a document exists, it would be particularly important evidence because it could illuminate how the institution understood and responded to the security risks faced by the student.

Dhruv also reported repeated online death threats from fake accounts. During one attempt to sit an examination, he stated that a senior student, whom he identified as a Shibir cadre, led a group that took his admit card and tore it up. The political identification of the alleged

perpetrator is the respondent's characterization and requires corroboration.

Unlike several other cases, Dhruv's account also documents a degree of subsequent institutional support. He stated that two teachers from his home district, whom he described as having different political affiliations, assisted him. With their intervention, he was able to sit an examination in a later semester as a non-collegiate student despite having been unable to attend regular classes.

The supporting-document section states that Dhruv was never served with a formal show-cause notice. His account therefore does not describe a conventional formal disciplinary proceeding. Rather, it illustrates how threats and informal obstruction can interfere with academic participation while individual teachers may nevertheless provide partial pathways back into the examination process.

**CASE STUDY: GUS6. FARHAN HOSSAIN CHOWDHURY**

**Institution:** Shahjalal University of Science and Technology
**Department:** Anthropology
**Nature of repression:** Prolonged academic exclusion and uncertainty; alleged political labeling; interruption of education without a reported show-cause notice or clearly identified formal expulsion order; threats affecting the family.

Farhan Hossain Chowdhury identified himself as an Anthropology student at Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, session 2020–21. He stated that since the July 2024 movement, his academic life had effectively come to a standstill. Farhan attributed this primarily to his political identity and association with Bangladesh Chhatra League. He maintained that, to his knowledge, the university had not established a specific criminal act or other individual misconduct sufficient to justify permanently preventing him from completing his education.

His submission differs from cases involving a clearly identified expulsion order. Farhan did not describe a particular act of property destruction and instead focused on continuing uncertainty regarding whether he would be permitted to complete his degree. He stated that he had attempted to understand his academic status through institutional channels but had not received, in his view, a clear

individualized determination specifying the misconduct for which his education was being interrupted.

Farhan also stated that his parents received threatening telephone calls and that uncertainty concerning his educational future had placed emotional and financial pressure on his family. He described university education as central to his plan to establish a profession and achieve financial independence, and expressed concern that prolonged interruption was undermining both objectives.

The form specifically states that he was not served with a show-cause notice. Until further institutional records are obtained, this case should therefore be described as one of reported prolonged academic exclusion or uncertainty, rather than a confirmed formal expulsion. The key evidentiary question is whether any institutional decision exists, what grounds it contains, and what procedure preceded it.

**CASE STUDY: GUS7. MOHIBUL ISLAM HRIDOY**

**Institution:** Government Syed Hatem Ali College, Barishal
**Department:** Not specified; BA Degree student
**Nature of repression:** Threats to life and personal safety; repeated police visits and family harassment; criminal-case involvement; inability to return to campus; approximately two years of practical academic exclusion without formal expulsion.

Mohibul Islam Hridoy identified himself as a BA Degree student at Government Syed Hatem Ali College in Barishal, session 2022–23. He stated that from his second year onward he had been unable to return to campus because of continuing threats to his life and physical safety. He attributed those threats to his association with Bangladesh Chhatra League and reported that classmates received messages from persons attempting to locate him.

Hridoy stated that police visited his residence repeatedly after the July movement and that, when he could not be found, members of his family were questioned or harassed. He also reported that he had been included as an accused person in an older criminal case. Because of these circumstances, he stated that he avoided police assistance and remained away from both the campus and his family residence.

The educational consequences described are substantial. Hridoy stated that approximately two years of academic time had been lost while his

classmates continued their programmes. He also alleged that personal belongings and his higher secondary certificate had been burned. His parents, both of whom he described as being unwell, reportedly experienced repeated pressure from authorities attempting to locate him.

Importantly, his supporting section expressly states that no formal expulsion order was issued. He explains his absence from campus primarily in terms of perceived threats to his safety. The case therefore demonstrates the book's distinction between formal academic status and practical educational accessibility: a student may technically retain enrolment while nevertheless being unable to make meaningful use of it.

**CASE STUDY: GUS8. NAIM HOSSEN**

**Institution:** Mohammadpur Central College, Dhaka
**Department:** Economics
**Nature of repression:** Obstruction of classes and examinations; withholding of academic certificates; alleged physical assault, threats and online harassment; police-related pressure; property damage; practical academic exclusion without formal expulsion.

Naim Hossen identified himself as an Economics student at Mohammadpur Central College in Dhaka, session 2024–25. He reported that following the July 2024 movement, he was prevented from participating normally in classes and examinations and that academic certificates were withheld. He described the continuing interruption as producing severe anxiety regarding both completion of his degree and future employment.

His testimony describes a wider pattern of alleged harm. Naim stated that he had experienced physical assault, threats, online harassment and police operations. He further alleged that personal property, including books, a laptop, tuition-related cash and academic certificates, was damaged or burned. The seriousness of those allegations makes documentary corroboration particularly important.

Naim also reported substantial consequences for his family. According to his form, family members experienced threats and intimidation, property-related interference, destruction of business assets, and repeated police harassment. He stated that he approached the educational institution for assistance but that the authorities declined

to intervene in what they regarded as matters affecting his personal security and losses. He also reported being threatened with social boycott.

The respondent described himself as progressively falling behind his classmates in what he identified as a four-year bachelor's program. He feared that continued interruption would result in years of lost academic progression. At the same time, his supporting section states that no formal expulsion order had been issued. The case should therefore be treated as one of reported obstruction, non-participation, and withholding of academic access pending verification of the institutional records.

**CASE STUDY: GUS9. SAIMUN ISLAM SAKIB**

**Institution:** Pirojpur Government Suhrawardy College
**Department:** Islamic History and Culture
**Nature of repression:** Obstruction of classes and examinations; alleged mob violence, threats, and online harassment; multiple criminal cases; inability to return safely to college; informal academic exclusion without documented formal expulsion.

Saimun Islam Sakib identified himself as a student of Islamic History and Culture at Pirojpur Government Suhrawardy College, session 2022–23. Although the form does not expressly state the title of his degree, the subject and academic session support provisional treatment as a tertiary-level case. He reported that after the July 2024 events, he was prevented from attending classes and sitting examinations.

Sakib described several additional forms of alleged pressure. He stated that his home had been attacked and that, while participating in an announced Bangladesh Chhatra League program, he became the target of mob violence. He also reported receiving threats and online harassment and being named in multiple criminal cases. These criminal allegations and political attributions would require separate verification.

According to Sakib, he approached the head of his college seeking assistance to participate in examinations. He stated that the official told him that the institution could not assume the risk because of the possibility of violence from political actors. He described the resulting circumstances as forcing him to remain away from both his educational

institution and family, with consequences for income, security and psychological wellbeing.

The supporting section records that Sakib possessed no formal written documentation concerning an expulsion. His case is therefore more appropriately classified as reported informal exclusion and inability to participate safely in education, unless later institutional records establish the existence of a formal disciplinary decision.

### 3.5.2 Academic Exclusion beyond Formal Expulsion: Threats, Violence and Educational Disruption among Tertiary Students

The nine selected tertiary-level cases reveal a recurring distinction between formal institutional sanctions and practical exclusion from education. Only some respondents described identifiable formal measures, such as certificate cancellation or expulsion. Others remained formally enrolled but reported being unable to attend classes, sit examinations, enter their departments, or return safely to campus because of threats, physical violence, collective pressure, or the absence of effective institutional protection. Anas Ahmed, for example, reported no formal expulsion but described being unable to return to college after threats and an incident involving alleged mob violence, while Mohibul Islam Hridoy and Saimun Islam Sakib similarly stated that they had received no formal expulsion orders despite remaining effectively unable to participate in academic life.

The cases also show that academic disruption frequently intersected with physical insecurity, online threats and criminal proceedings. Sajedur Rahmam Suhan reported certificate cancellation, exclusion from classes and examinations, death threats, destruction of belongings and attacks affecting his family, while Mohammad Yousuf described expulsion from Dhaka University alongside two criminal cases and substantial delay to his undergraduate education. Namiul Hoque Tofil similarly reported physical assaults, repeated police visits and several criminal cases, although no formal expulsion order was identified in his submission.

A further pattern concerns informal obstruction of examinations and academic participation. Taha bin Islam Dhruv reported being threatened when he returned to sit an examination, being instructed not to return to his department and having his admit card allegedly taken and torn up; he nevertheless later obtained limited academic

access through the intervention of individual teachers. Farhan Hossain Chowdhury described prolonged uncertainty about whether he would be permitted to complete his degree despite, according to his submission, receiving no show-cause notice or clear individualized institutional determination.

Across the cases, the consequences extended beyond interrupted education to loss of livelihood, family insecurity, property damage, displacement, and diminished future employment opportunities. Several respondents reported that their families were also subjected to threats, police visits, attacks, or economic pressure. At the same time, the evidentiary strength of the individual accounts varies: some allegations are supported by identifiable institutional actions, while others remain first-person accounts requiring corroboration through university orders, examination records, police or court documents, medical records and other contemporaneous evidence. The collective significance of these cases therefore lies not in establishing a national prevalence rate, but in demonstrating the different mechanisms through which tertiary students may lose meaningful access to education even when their formal enrolment remains technically intact.

# CHAPTER 4
# SPECIALIZED UNIVERSITY EDUCATION UNDER REPRESSION: ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

## 4.1 Engineering Education: Governance Pressure, Coercive Administrative Measures and Protest Policing

### 4.1.1 Engineering University Teachers under Academic Repression and Coercive Pressure

The political transition following the July–August 2024 uprising was accompanied by significant changes in the governance and working environment of Bangladesh's public engineering universities. As summarized in Table 13 below, Vice-chancellors and other senior academics resigned following demands from students or teachers, while some faculty members subsequently faced suspension or dismissal. Several engineering universities also prohibited teachers from engaging in political organizations or activities.

These developments may not establish that every resignation, suspension, or dismissal constituted academic repression. Some universities raised specific allegations, including obstruction of the July movement, harassment, unauthorized absence, irregular appointment or promotion, and misuse of political influence. The human rights concern therefore lies not simply in the existence of disciplinary action, but in whether academics were targeted because of political identity, opinion, or perceived affiliation; whether identifiable misconduct was established; whether comparable standards were applied consistently; and whether adequate procedural safeguards were available. The remainder of this section identifies several issues that raise concerns about human rights violations in engineering universities and require further investigation to restore justice.

**Table 13. Reported Post-July Administrative and Coercive Measures Involving Engineering University Teachers in Bangladesh**

| University and date | Academic(s) affected | Reported action | Circumstances reported |
|---|---|---|---|
| KUET 12 August 2024 | Prof. Mihir Ranjan Halder, VC; Prof. Sobhan Mia, Pro-VC | Resigned from administrative positions | Students had demanded their resignation, and teachers subsequently demonstrated in support of those demands. Halder formally cited personal reasons, while Mia referred to illness and personal reasons (The Daily Star, 2024d). |
| KUET November 2024 | Professors Mihir Ranjan Halder, Muhammed Alamgir, Shivendra Shekhar Shikder, Sobhan Mia and Pintu Chandra Sheel | Temporarily suspended | KUET reported that a preliminary investigation supported allegations of obstruction of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, student-teacher harassment, exercise of political influence, and violation of the KUET Act. The university stated that further investigation would continue (The Daily Star, 2024c). |
| KUET 5 December 2024 | Five additional teachers | Temporarily suspended | The university stated that preliminary evidence supported allegations that the five teachers had obtained appointments or |

| University and date | Academic(s) affected | Reported action | Circumstances reported |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | promotions through irregular means. These allegations were not reported as arising directly from their conduct during the July movement (The Daily Campus, 2024). |
| DUET 12 August 2024 | Prof. Md. Habibur Rahman, VC; Prof. Abdur Rashid, Pro-VC | Resigned from administrative positions | Their resignations followed student protests demanding the departure of senior university administrators. The registrar and two directors also resigned (The Daily Star, 2024b). |
| CUET 14 August 2024 | Prof. Mohammad Rafiqul Alam, VC | Resigned | Students demanded the resignation of the VC and several senior officials within 48 hours. Alam formally cited personal reasons but also said that students did not want him and that he was resigning for the university's interest (Dhaka Tribune, 2024a). |
| BUET 18 August 2024 | Prof. Satya Prasad Majumder, VC | Resigned | Majumder cited personal reasons. Contemporary reporting nevertheless placed the resignation in the context of student demands following |

| University and date | Academic(s) affected | Reported action | Circumstances reported |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | the political transition. The report concerned resignation from the vice-chancellorship rather than dismissal from his substantive academic position (bdnews24.com, 2024). |
| RUET 31 August 2024 | Prof. Md. Jahangir Alam, VC | Resigned | Jahangir Alam submitted his resignation citing family/personal reasons (Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha, 2024). |
| RUET 2025 | Assistant Professor Siddhartha Shankar Saha, Department of Chemistry | Dismissed | RUET cited allegations that he had taken a position against protesting students during the July–August uprising and had been involved in activities connected with suppression of the movement. The university also relied on his prolonged unauthorized absence after 5 August. Students had previously demanded his removal (Prothom Alo, 2025). |

| University and date | Academic(s) affected | Reported action | Circumstances reported |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUTEX 3 October 2024 | Prof. Shah Alimuzzaman, VC | Resigned | Sections of teachers, officers and employees had campaigned for his resignation. Teachers raised allegations including corruption and discriminatory promotion practices, while Alimuzzaman rejected allegations against him as false or defamatory (Daily Country Today, 2024; The Daily Ittefaq, 2024). |

***Source:*** *Authors' compilation based on contemporary newspaper reports, including The Daily Star (2024a–e), Dhaka Tribune (2024a–b), bdnews24.com (2024), Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (2024), Daily Country Today (2024), The Daily Ittefaq (2024), The Daily Campus (2024), Prothom Alo (2025), and The Business Standard (2025, 2026).*

### A. *Resignation under Sustained Pressure*

One of the most immediate post-July developments was a rapid change in academic leadership. Across KUET, DUET, CUET, BUET, RUET and BUTEX, at least eight vice-chancellors or pro-vice-chancellors covered by the sources reviewed above relinquished senior administrative offices between August and October 2024. In several instances, formal resignation letters referred to personal, family, or health reasons, while contemporary reporting simultaneously documented student or faculty campaigns demanding their departure. (The Daily Star, 2024b; The Daily Star, 2024d; Dhaka Tribune, 2024a; bdnews24.com, 2024).

These cases require careful classification. Loss of a vice-chancellorship is not necessarily a loss of academic employment**.** For example, reporting on BUET concerned Satya Prasad Majumder's resignation as vice-chancellor rather than termination of his faculty appointment. Nevertheless, where resignation follows an ultimatum, continuing

mobilization, exclusion from administrative functions, or sustained demands directed at a particular academic, the circumstances are relevant to assessing the independence of university governance and the degree of coercive pressure operating within the institution.

The BUTEX case demonstrates why competing accounts must also be retained. Sections of teachers alleged corruption and discriminatory administrative practices against Vice-Chancellor Shah Alimuzzaman, while Alimuzzaman publicly disputed the allegations and characterized aspects of the campaign against him as false and defamatory. The available news record therefore establishes the pressure and eventual resignation, but a fair and independent investigation is required to determine the truth of the allegations advanced by either side (Daily Country Today, 2024; The Daily Ittefaq, 2024).

**B. *Administrative Measures against Teachers***

Across a number of public universities in Bangladesh, teachers faced disciplinary and coercive administrative measures over allegations relating to their opposition to, or conduct during, the July 2024 movement. KUET, one of the country's specialized engineering universities, experienced particularly extensive post-July administrative action against faculty members. Five professors were temporarily suspended following a preliminary investigation into allegations that included actively obstructing the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, involvement in harassment of students and teachers, exercise of political influence, and violation of section 44(5) of the KUET Act. The university indicated that further investigation would be undertaken before subsequent legal or disciplinary measures (The Daily Star, 2024c). This procedural sequence is significant. A preliminary finding followed by temporary suspension is not equivalent to a final determination of individual culpability. Any assessment of these cases should therefore establish what evidence was subsequently considered, whether the teachers received the allegations and supporting evidence, whether they were allowed to respond effectively, whether the decision-making body was impartial, and what ultimately happened to the proceedings.

A second set of five KUET teachers was temporarily suspended following allegations of irregular appointments or promotions. KUET reported that preliminary evidence supporting those allegations had been found before the decision at the 95th Syndicate meeting on 5

December 2024 (The Daily Campus, 2024). These cases should be distinguished from the five July-related suspensions. Their occurrence during the post-July restructuring period may be contextually relevant, but the reported allegations concerned appointment and promotion irregularities rather than participation in, or opposition to, the July movement. The timing alone does not establish political retaliation, but neither does it rule out the possibility that disciplinary mechanisms may have been applied selectively in the post-July context**.**

**C.** ***Combined Political and Employment Grounds for Exclusion***

The dismissal of Assistant Professor Siddhartha Shankar Saha at RUET presents a different pattern. The university's reported grounds combined allegations relating to his position and conduct during the July–August movement with a separate employment issue: prolonged absence from his workplace without authorization after 5 August. Students had earlier declared him unwelcome on campus and demanded his removal (Prothom Alo, 2025). For human rights analysis, the combination of different grounds requires particular scrutiny. Political opinion or expression should be distinguished from conduct involving violence, intimidation, or other legitimate disciplinary offenses, while prolonged unauthorized absence may constitute an independently applicable employment matter. Determining whether the dismissal was proportionate and procedurally fair would therefore require access to, and review of, the charges, evidence, applicable service rules, the teacher's response, the syndicate decision, and any available appeal or review mechanism.

**D.** ***Restrictions on Freedom of Assembly***

The post-July transformation also extended beyond individual disciplinary cases. Several engineering universities restricted political participation by faculty members. At CUET, the university's emergency syndicate prohibited political involvement by teachers, students, officials, and employees and stated that violations could result in disciplinary action (The Daily Star, 2024a). At KUET, an emergency syndicate similarly prohibited involvement by teachers, officers, employees, and students in political organizations and their affiliated bodies (Dhaka Tribune, 2024b). At RUET, the university reiterated sections 44(4) and 44(5) of the RUET Act, stating that teachers, officers, and employees could not be involved with political organizations; a separate order prohibited student involvement in political

organizations (The Daily Star, 2024e). These restrictions should be analytically separated from rules directed at violence, coercion, or abuse of official authority. A university may regulate partisan activity under applicable law and institutional rules, but the implications for academic freedom, freedom of expression, professional association, public commentary, research, teaching, and expression on matters of public concern require separate consideration.

**E. *Post-July Governance Instability in Engineering Universities***

Institutional pressure at KUET continued beyond the first months following the uprising. In April 2025, the government removed Vice-Chancellor Prof. Mohammad Mashud and Pro-Vice-Chancellor Prof. Sheikh Shariful Alam following prolonged student protests. One of the students' allegations was that the university administration had failed to act adequately on evidence allegedly implicating Chhatra Dal activists and local BNP leaders and activists in the violence of 18 February 2025. The ministry's notifications returned them to their respective academic departments rather than terminating their university employment (The Business Standard, 2025). The later course of events is noteworthy. Despite his removal following student protest in April 2025, Mashud was reappointed as KUET vice-chancellor in March 2026 (The Business Standard, 2026). It is pertinent to mention here that the BNP-led government took power on 17 February 2026. This sequence illustrates the fluidity of university governance and possible political considerations in the dismissal of teachers following the July 2024 movement.

**F. *Procedural Safeguards Requiring Further Scrutiny***

The available reports raise questions concerning notice of allegations, access to evidence, opportunity to respond, impartial decision-making, proportionality, consistency of disciplinary standards, and availability of appeal or review. Newspaper reporting can establish that actions occurred and can record the reasons publicly advanced by universities or protesters, but it is generally insufficient to determine whether the complete disciplinary process complied with applicable institutional rules and human rights standards. The UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel identifies academic freedom, institutional autonomy, professional rights and responsibilities, and conditions of employment as central elements of the international framework governing higher-education

teaching personnel (UNESCO, 1997). Accountability and academic freedom are not mutually exclusive. Universities may legitimately investigate credible allegations of violence, harassment, corruption, improper appointment, abuse of authority or unauthorized absence. Human rights concerns become particularly significant, however, where sanctions are imposed principally because of political identity, affiliation or protected expression, where concrete misconduct is not individually established, or where procedures do not provide an affected teacher with a meaningful opportunity to defend against the allegations.

### G. *Overall Human Rights Observations*

The engineering-university record examined here indicates at least three distinguishable forms of post-July pressure on academics: resignation from senior administrative posts following organized mob rule and violence; formal suspension or dismissal through institutional disciplinary mechanisms; and restrictions on political association affecting teachers generally. The evidence is particularly concrete in relation to five KUET professors suspended over allegations expressly linked to the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement and the RUET dismissal of Siddhartha Shankar Saha, where July-related allegations were combined with allegations of unauthorized absence. A separate five KUET teachers were suspended on appointment and promotion-related grounds rather than reported July-movement conduct.

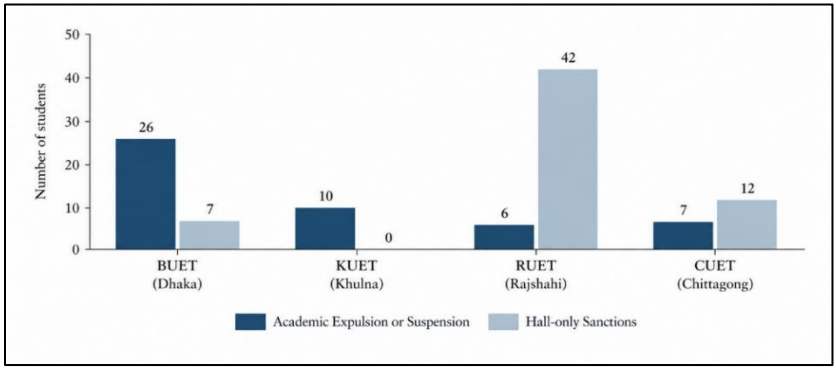
The broader series of resignations demonstrates substantial redistribution of administrative authority after the political transition, but it should not automatically be characterized as academic repression in every case. Some academics faced serious allegations advanced by students, faculty members, or university authorities, while several affected academics disputed allegations or formally attributed their departure to personal circumstances. Accordingly, the available evidence supports further examination of possible selective, politically influenced, or coercive disciplinary practices, while individual findings should depend upon the evidence against each teacher, the applicable rules, procedural safeguards, consistency of treatment across political affiliations, and the existence of effective review or appeal.

### 4.1.2 Student Expulsion and Coercive Administrative Measures in Engineering Universities

Following the July–August 2024 political transition, several public engineering universities in Bangladesh initiated or concluded disciplinary proceedings against substantial numbers of students as well. Newspaper reports reviewed for this book identify significant actions at Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Khulna University of Engineering and Technology (KUET), Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology (RUET), Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology (CUET), and Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology (DUET), all of which are public engineering universities in Bangladesh (Dhaka University of Engineering & Technology.; The Daily Campus, 2025; Bangla Tribune, 2025; The Daily Star, 2025a; The Business Standard, 2025; Jugantor, 2024).

The cases, however, should not all be described simply as "*student expulsions*." As demonstrated in Table 14 below, the sanctions ranged from permanent cancellation of studentship and lengthy exclusion from academic activities to removal from residential halls, cancellation or withholding of academic certificates, warnings, and show-cause proceedings. Moreover, the relationship of the underlying allegations to the July 2024 movement varies considerably between institutions (Bangla Tribune, 2025; The Daily Star, 2025a; The Business Standard, 2025; Jugantor, 2024).

**Figure 39. Administrative Measures against Public Engineering University Students**




***Source:*** *Compiled from various newspaper reports*

### A. *Scale of the Coercive Administrative Measures at Public Engineering Universities*

Across BUET, KUET, RUET and CUET, the newspaper reports identify 142 students subjected to finalized disciplinary measures. As demonstrated in Figure 39 above, of these 142 students, approximately 49 received some form of academic expulsion or suspension: 26 at BUET, 10 at KUET, 6 at RUET, and 7 at CUET. Another 61 received hall-only sanctions: 7 at BUET, 42 at RUET, and 12 at CUET. The remainder received warnings or other forms of disciplinary punishment (The Daily Campus, 2025; Bangla Tribune, 2025; The Daily Star, 2025a; The Business Standard, 2025).

These categories should not be added indiscriminately. In particular, KUET's certificate and studentship cancellations were additional consequences imposed on students already included among the 10 permanently expelled. Similarly, CUET's seven academically suspended students were also permanently excluded from residential halls (Bangla Tribune, 2025; The Business Standard, 2025).

DUET, another public engineering university considered in this book, adds another 14 students to the population subjected to disciplinary proceedings, but the available December 2024 reports record a show-cause process. The notices expressly provided seven working days to respond and stated that the proposed punishment would become effective if a student failed to respond, while a satisfactory response could prevent disciplinary action. The notices also provided for an appeal to the Academic Council. Accordingly, adherence to due process, including adequate notice and the right to defence, remains a vital issue for consideration here (Jugantor, 2024).

**Table 14. Reported Disciplinary Measures against Students at Public Engineering Universities**

| University and date | Total affected | Lifetime/ permanent academic expulsion | Fixed-term academic expulsion /suspension | Hall-related sanction | Certificate /studentship sanction | Other action/qualification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BUET 4 Feb 2025 | 60 | 8 | 18: 12 for varying terms + 6 for two terms | Hall seats canceled for 7 | — | 27 warned. These categories total 60. |
| KUET 27 Jan 2025 | 13 | 10 | — | — | Among the 10 permanently expelled: 4 had BSc Engineering certificates canceled; 6 had studentships canceled. | Another 3 received certificate /testimonial-related sanctions. The 4+6 are subsets of the 10, not additional students. |

| University and date | Total affected | Lifetime/permanent academic expulsion | Fixed-term academic expulsion/suspension | Hall-related sanction | Certificate/studentship sanction | Other action/qualification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RUET 26 Feb 2025 | 48 | 4 | 2 suspended for four semesters | 42 permanently expelled from residential halls | — | The 4 lifetime expulsions were connected to attacks on July-uprising protesters; the 2 fixed-term suspensions concerned examination misconduct, while the 42 hall expulsions arose from a separate investigation concerning prohibited items in halls. |

| University and date | Total affected | Lifetime/permanent academic expulsion | Fixed-term academic expulsion/suspension | Hall-related sanction | Certificate/studentship sanction | Other action/qualification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUET 17 Mar 2025 | 21 | — | 7: 4 for two years + 3 for one year | 12 temporarily expelled from halls only; the 7 academically suspended students were also permanently barred from halls | — | 2 warned. The one-year sanctions against 3 students could be stayed upon submission of the required undertaking. |

| University and date | Total affected | Lifetime/ permanent academic expulsion | Fixed-term academic expulsion /suspension | Hall-related sanction | Certificate /studentship sanction | Other action/qualification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DUET 12 Dec 2024 | 14 | Not clearly reported as lifetime academic expulsion | Reports describe one academic year / varying academic sanctions | 14 proposed/decided for lifetime hall expulsion | Reports also mention certificate seizure, studentship cancellation, and recording punishment on character certificates. | This requires a caution: these were show-cause notices. DUET stated that sanctions would be implemented if responses were absent or unsatisfactory. Three of the named persons were already former students, so it would be unsafe to count all 14 as one-year academic expulsions. |

### *B. Severity and Diversity of Sanctions with Consequences Extending Beyond Academic Life*

The reviewed cases demonstrate substantial differences in the severity and legal or academic consequences of disciplinary measures. Permanent cancellation of studentship, as reported at KUET, effectively terminates the student's relationship with the institution and further career progression. Cancellation of an already obtained BSc Engineering certificate, reported for four KUET students, potentially has consequences extending beyond continued study to employment and professional opportunities (Bangla Tribune, 2025).

Fixed-term academic exclusions also varied substantially. BUET imposed sanctions extending from two terms to longer periods, while CUET imposed one- and two-year suspensions. RUET imposed a four-semester sanction on two students for examination misconduct. By contrast, hall expulsion does not itself necessarily terminate a student's academic enrollment, although permanent loss of university accommodation can still materially affect the student's ability to continue education (The Daily Campus, 2025; The Business Standard, 2025; The Daily Star, 2025a).

### *C. Procedural Safeguards Requiring Further Scrutiny*

The reporting also indicates differences in procedure. CUET reportedly considered written complaints, responses to show-cause notices, and other evidence before imposing its March 2025 sanctions (The Business Standard, 2025). DUET's December 2024 notices, on the other hand, expressly provided students with seven working days to respond and referred to a right of appeal to the Academic Council (Jugantor, 2024). Newspaper reports alone, however, generally do not provide enough information to determine whether each disciplinary proceeding satisfied all requirements of notice, access to evidence, an opportunity to respond, impartial decision-making, proportionality of sanction and effective appeal. Those questions would require examination of the universities' disciplinary rules, investigation reports, individual notices and any subsequent appeals or court proceedings.

### **D.** *Disciplinary Measures at Other Engineering and Technology Institutions*

A separate search was conducted for comparable post-July mass disciplinary-expulsion cases involving other engineering and

technology institutions such as Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST), Islamic University of Technology (IUT), Military Institute of Science and Technology (MIST), Bangladesh Army University of Engineering and Technology (BAUET), and Bangladesh Army International University of Science and Technology (BAIUST). However, sufficiently reliable newspaper reporting was not available for establishing a comparable mass-expulsion episode at these institutions during the period reviewed. This should be treated as a limitation of the available reporting, rather than evidence that no disciplinary action occurred. Further empirical study may clarify the issue.

**E. *Overall Human Rights Observations***

The available record points to a substantial wave of disciplinary action in Bangladesh's major public engineering universities after July 2024, but the cases are heterogeneous. At least 142 students at four institutions were subjected to finalized measures, including approximately 49 academic expulsions or suspensions, while 14 additional students at DUET, itself a public engineering university, faced potentially severe sanctions through a show-cause process (The Daily Campus, 2025; Bangla Tribune, 2025; The Daily Star, 2025a; The Business Standard, 2025; Jugantor, 2024).

Some actions directly concerned alleged violence during the July uprising; others concerned earlier political or disciplinary incidents, residential-hall misconduct, examination offenses, or violations of campus rules. For human rights or academic-freedom analysis, these distinctions are essential. Permanent academic expulsion, cancellation of studentship or degrees, temporary academic suspension, removal from residential accommodation, and warnings should be analyzed separately, and the existence of a political association should not by itself be treated as proof either of misconduct or of politically motivated punishment. Assessment of individual cases requires attention to the alleged conduct, evidence relied upon, procedural safeguards, proportionality of the sanction, and availability of an effective review or appeal.

### 4.1.3 Violence, Intimidation and Other Restrictions Affecting Engineering University Teachers and Students

Repression and coercive pressure affecting teachers and students of engineering universities extended beyond formal academic exclusion,

suspension, or expulsion. The post-July record also contains reported incidents of physical assault, intimidation, threats, pressure surrounding university governance, police use of force, disruption of academic activities, and digital harassment or defamatory online campaigns. While students were particularly exposed during clashes and protest-policing episodes, teachers also reported physical harassment, cyberbullying, social humiliation, and pressure affecting their ability to perform academic and administrative functions.

**Figure 40: Students protesting the removal of CUET Vice-Chancellor Professor Abu Sadat Muhammad Sayem**



***Source:*** *bdnews24.com News Service. (2026, September 22). Protests paralyse CUET over VC replacement. bdnews24.com. https://bdnews24.com/campus/obrihkf1zc*

Although the culture of mob violence and forced removal of teachers from their academic and administrative positions emerged immediately after the July 2024 movement, as illustrated in Figure 40 above, such practices continue to haunt Bangladesh's education sector. These incidents therefore require consideration not only as disciplinary matters, but also in relation to physical security, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, institutional autonomy, and the ability of teachers and students to participate in university life without intimidation.

The most extensive evidence concerning both teachers and students comes from KUET. During the violence of 18 February 2025, clashes

arising in the context of opposition to partisan student politics left numerous students injured. *The Daily Star* subsequently reported that a local Jubo Dal (youth wing of ruling BNP) leader was expelled from the organization after being seen brandishing a sharp weapon during the confrontation. The book constitutes evidence of a case-specific party connection and a recorded organizational response, but does not establish responsibility of the party as a whole. Nor should an internal party expulsion substitute for investigation of possible criminal responsibility (The Daily Star, 2025b).

Teachers were also affected by the KUET unrest. The university reported that faculty members, including the vice-chancellor, sustained injuries during the February violence, while subsequent reporting described physical assault and harassment of teachers. The KUET Teachers' Association later refused to resume normal academic activities until the incidents were investigated and those responsible were identified. By May 2025, the Association was demanding investigation not only of physical harassment but also of alleged cyberbullying, spreading of rumors, defamatory remarks, social humiliation and psychological harassment directed against faculty members. It sought action against social-media pages, groups and individuals allegedly involved in such conduct (The Daily Star, 2025d; Prothom Alo, 2025a). These are allegations reported by the teachers' organization and should not be treated as independently established findings against particular individuals, but they demonstrate that faculty concerns extended well beyond formal employment or disciplinary measures.

The consequences for teachers became institutionally significant. KUET teachers boycotted classes and later administrative activities while demanding accountability for alleged assaults on faculty members. The university subsequently served show-cause notices on 37 students over allegations that included misconduct toward teachers; later in September 2025, five students were suspended for varying periods and 32 received warnings in relation to reported faculty harassment (Dhaka Tribune, 2025b; Dhaka Tribune, 2025c). This sequence illustrates the interaction between alleged violence against teachers and subsequent disciplinary measures against students. It also reinforces the need for individualized evidence and fair procedure on both sides: teachers have a legitimate interest in protection from assault and intimidation, while

accused students remain entitled to a fair determination of responsibility.

Students themselves also reported intimidation outside formal university proceedings. On 25 April 2025, four KUET students involved in the movement demanding the vice-chancellor's resignation were assaulted by unidentified persons near the campus. One of the injured students said that the attackers accused them of leading the campaign to remove the vice-chancellor before beating them. The identities and motivations of the attackers had not been established in the book, so the incident should be recorded as an alleged retaliatory assault rather than attributed to any organization without further evidence (The Daily Star, 2025e).

A different form of coercive pressure appeared at RUET. Before Assistant Professor Siddhartha Shankar Saha was formally dismissed, students had reportedly declared him unwelcome on campus and organized demands for his removal over allegations concerning his position and conduct during the July uprising. RUET later relied on both movement-related allegations and prolonged unauthorized absence in taking employment action against him (Prothom Alo, 2025b). Whatever the eventual merits of the disciplinary grounds, organized exclusion of a teacher from campus before completion of a formal process is relevant when assessing whether institutional procedures can operate independently of external or collective pressure.

**Figure 41: Chhatra League leader handed over to police at RUET after coming to attend an examination**



***Source:*** *The Daily Campus. (2025, November 11). পরীক্ষা দিতে এসে বুয়েটে ছাত্রলীগের এক নেতা আটক [Chhatra League leader detained at RUET after coming to attend an examination]. Photograph: TDC. https://thedailycampus.com/engineering-university/226776*

Reported incidents at engineering universities illustrate how student intimidation, collective pressure, and police intervention may restrict students' access to academic activities and their exercise of fundamental rights. On November 11, 2025, Md. Abu Taher, a student of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering at Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology (RUET), was handed over to police by the university administration following pressure from other students after he had attended an examination (see Figure 41 above). The incident reportedly arose from allegations concerning his association with Bangladesh Chhatra League and involvement in earlier campus activities, although the police indicated that the allegations required verification (*The Daily Campus*, 2025).

**Figure 42. Police Use of Physical Force Against a BUET Student During an Engineering Students' Protest in Dhaka, August 27, 2025.**




***Source:*** *The Daily Star, photograph by Orchid Chakma, reproduced and discussed in Moslem, S. R. (2025, August 29). They kicked me with boots and beat me: BUET student Rafid. Prothom Alo. https://en.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/whvcs3p5sk*

In a separate incident on August 27, 2025, engineering students demonstrating in Dhaka faced police intervention involving tear gas, water cannons, sound grenades, and baton charges. As demonstrated in Figure 42 above, Rafid Zaman Khan, a student of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), reported that police officers forcibly restrained him, covered his mouth, pushed him to the ground, and physically assaulted him during the protest (*Prothom Alo*, 2025). These incidents raise distinct but interconnected human rights concerns. The use of police intervention following a student's participation in an examination may create a climate of fear that discourages students from attending classes and examinations, thereby threatening their right to education. Similarly, the reported use of physical force against protesting engineering students raises questions concerning freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of expression, and protection from arbitrary or disproportionate interference. Although the underlying allegations and circumstances require individual

examination, these incidents demonstrate how intimidation and coercive interventions may undermine both academic participation and the exercise of fundamental human rights.

In August 2025, violence affecting engineering students moved beyond individual campuses. Students from BUET and other engineering institutions attempted to march toward the Chief Adviser's residence in Dhaka over employment-related demands. Police used batons, tear gas, sound grenades, and water cannon to disperse the march. Protest organisers reported at least 50 students injured, while the Home Ministry reported injuries to eight police personnel. The Dhaka Metropolitan Police commissioner later apologized for the incident and announced an investigation (The Daily Star, 2025c; The Daily Star, 2025f). BUET formally condemned the police action and called for an investigation. The incident subsequently produced protests and academic disruption across engineering institutions, including boycotts at CUET and postponement of BUET examinations (The Daily Star, 2025g; The Daily Star, 2025h).

Violence associated with university governance also continued at DUET. In May 2026, the appointment of Prof. Mohammad Iqbal as vice-chancellor generated opposition from a section of students and teacher leaders who argued that the head of the specialized engineering university should be selected from DUET's own senior faculty. On 17 May 2026, supporters and opponents of the appointment became involved in prolonged clashes, with DUET officials reporting 23 injured students. The newly appointed vice-chancellor was unable to enter the campus for several days because of continuing protests, and police subsequently filed a case naming approximately 200–250 unidentified persons (The Daily Star, 2026a; The Daily Star, 2026b). The large number of unidentified accused does not by itself establish arbitrary prosecution, but subsequent identification of suspects, evidentiary standards and protection against indiscriminate inclusion require scrutiny.

Taken together, these incidents demonstrate that the post-July experience of engineering universities cannot be assessed solely through lists of expulsions, suspensions or employment sanctions. For students, the record includes physical violence, off-campus intimidation, police force, criminal proceedings and interruption of education. For teachers, it includes reported physical assault,

harassment, cyberbullying and defamatory online material, campaigns for removal and pressure affecting the exercise of academic or administrative responsibilities. The UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel identifies academic freedom and institutional autonomy as central protections for higher-education teachers (UNESCO, 1997). For student protest, the Human Rights Committee needs to emphasize that force used in policing assemblies must satisfy necessity and proportionality requirements and that allegations of unlawful force require effective, impartial and timely investigation (Human Rights Committee, 2020). These standards support separate examination of each episode, including the identity of perpetrators, nature of the conduct, institutional response, procedural safeguards and availability of effective remedies.

## 4.2 Engineering Students' Case Studies: Expulsion, Exclusion and Educational Loss

### Academic Repression on Individual Students

**CASE STUDY SUS1. MOSTAK AHMED**

**Institution:** Khulna University of Engineering and Technology (KUET)
**Department:** Computer Science and Engineering
**Nature of repression:** mob violence and intimidation; formal expulsion; interruption of studies; lack of effective institutional protection; adverse consequences for future professional qualification and livelihood.

Mostak Ahmed identified himself as a Computer Science and Engineering student at Khulna University of Engineering and Technology, session 2018–19. He stated that his education was severely disrupted following the July 2024 events and that he was subjected to mob violence and intimidation before being expelled from KUET. According to Mostak, the expulsion prevented him from continuing his degree normally and caused him to lose academic time at a critical stage of his academic career.

Mostak's account is comparatively restrained in relation to property allegations. Although he described serious insecurity, he expressly stated that he did not wish to claim that personal property had been damaged, lost or confiscated unless such a claim could be supported by

evidence. He identified his principal losses instead as interruption of education, personal insecurity and damage to future professional opportunities.

He reported that the expulsion affected not only his immediate academic status but also his ability to obtain the professional qualification necessary for an engineering career. According to his submission, the resulting uncertainty created serious financial concerns and made it difficult to plan an independent future. He also stated that he sought assistance concerning his circumstances but did not receive effective institutional protection.

Mostak further reported that his family experienced emotional and financial pressure as a result of his exclusion. He emphasized that he wished to regain a fair opportunity to complete his studies rather than obtain immunity from legitimate disciplinary responsibility. The form itself does not identify the specific misconduct alleged by KUET, the evidence relied upon, or the disciplinary procedure followed. Those materials would therefore be necessary before we reach any conclusion regarding whether the expulsion was justified or constituted disproportionate academic repression.

**CASE STUDY SUS2. MD. ASIKUL ALAM**

**Institution:** Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)

**Department:** Chemical Engineering

**Nature of repression:** Threats and intimidation; cancellation of residential-hall seat; prolonged exclusion from classes and examinations; permanent expulsion; alleged property loss and destruction; lack of effective institutional protection.

Md. Asikul Alam identified himself as a Chemical Engineering student at Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, session 2020–21. His testimony describes a sequence beginning with fear of returning to campus because of threats allegedly connected with his involvement in cultural and secular activities. He stated that he received threatening telephone calls and messages and that university authorities did not provide the protection he sought. He further alleged that his residential-hall seat was canceled without prior notice, after which the belongings left in his room were looted or destroyed.

Asikul reported that he was unable to participate in classes or examinations for approximately six months. He stated that he then received notice that he had been permanently expelled from the university. According to his account, the university listed allegations against him but did not provide evidence that he considered sufficient to justify permanent exclusion. One of the matters referred to by Asikul concerned his involvement in providing free educational assistance to disadvantaged persons. These statements reflect the respondent's description of the allegations; the actual disciplinary documents must be examined before their content or adequacy can be independently assessed.

He also reported continuing threats, fear of criminal cases, loss of academic certificates, vandalism of his room, destruction of books and artworks, and loss of money. According to Asikul, the resulting insecurity forced him to move repeatedly and substantially affected his ability to earn a livelihood. He further stated that members of his family experienced threats, police harassment, and psychological pressure.

This case has potentially stronger documentary support than several others because the respondent states that he possesses the permanent-expulsion notice, screenshots of threats, and documents setting out the allegations against him. Those materials should be examined alongside BUET's disciplinary regulations, any notice of charges, opportunity to respond, hearing record, and available appeal mechanism.

## 4.3 Medical and Dental Education: Discipline, Coercion and Criminal Process

Medical education occupies a distinctive position within the broader assessment of academic repression because medical teachers may simultaneously exercise academic, clinical, administrative, and public-service functions, while interns and postgraduate trainees combine education with professional responsibilities. Measures such as suspension from teaching, exclusion from campus, interruption of internship, forced or pressured resignation, removal from administrative responsibilities, transfer, or recommendations affecting professional registration may therefore have consequences extending beyond immediate academic participation to employment, professional reputation and future medical practice.

The relevant inquiry is consequently not merely whether an institution possessed disciplinary authority. It is whether adverse action was based on individually established conduct, applied without discrimination, imposed through fair procedures, proportionate to the misconduct established, and subject to meaningful review. As discussed in Section 1.3 of Chapter 1, *Articles 31 and 32 of the Constitution of Bangla*desh protect treatment according to law and personal liberty; *Article 35(5)* prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; and *Articles 37–39* protect peaceful assembly, association, thought, conscience and expression subject to constitutionally permissible restrictions. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972) For higher-education personnel, the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel provides an additional framework concerning academic freedom, institutional autonomy, professional responsibilities, employment conditions and disciplinary protection. (UNESCO, 1997)

### 4.3.1 Academic Repression on Teachers in Medical Colleges and Medical Universities

The political transition following the July–August 2024 movement was accompanied by substantial disruption within public medical colleges and medical universities. Professors, department heads, principals and other academic office-holders faced suspension from academic and administrative activities, recommendations for transfer, show-cause notices, demands for resignation, office blockades and, in some cases, effective exclusion from their institutions. A nationwide investigation published in *The Daily Star* found that between 5 August and 2 October 2024, at least 86 physicians and 136 medical students (subsequently the student figure increased to 377 (see Appendix) in eight public medical colleges and hospitals faced punitive measures. Among the physicians were five professors, three associate professors, and two assistant professors. Reported grounds ranged from violence, threats, extortion, ragging and abuse to opposition to the quota-reform movement, participation in Awami League politics and other political activities. (Deepto, 2024b)

These grounds should not be treated as interchangeable. Credible allegations that students participated in violence, supplied information for unlawful retaliation, engaged in extortion or otherwise abused professional authority may warrant investigation and proportionate

sanction. However, political affiliation, peaceful political activity, lawful expression or disagreement with a protest movement cannot by themselves establish professional misconduct. Public-health expert Professor Rashid-E-Mahbub similarly cautioned that some post-July allegations appeared political rather than academic and required proper institutional verification before punitive measures were imposed. (Deepto, 2024b)

This distinction also engages *ILO Convention No. 111* on *Discrimination in Employment and Occupation. Bangladesh ratified Convention No. 111* on 22 June 1972, and it remains in force. The Convention expressly includes political opinion among the grounds on which distinctions or exclusions impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation may constitute discrimination. (International Labour Organization [ILO], 1958) Political opinion does not immunize a teacher from accountability for proven misconduct; equally, actual or perceived political affiliation cannot substitute for evidence that misconduct occurred.

### A. *Suspension, Transfer and Exclusion from Academic Functions*

At Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College, the disciplinary measures directly affected teaching functions. In early September 2024, six teachers were removed from educational activities, and steps were initiated for their transfer on the reported ground that they had directly opposed students during the anti-discrimination movement. Three other teachers received show-cause notices on similar grounds, while two additional teachers were asked to explain allegations concerning the removal of female students from a hall during the movement. (Prothom Alo, 2024c)

Subsequent reporting showed that disciplinary action eventually covered 11 teachers at Osmani Medical College. Six were suspended from all academic and administrative activities and five received show-cause notices. The principal stated that complaints had been investigated, that the Academic Council made recommendations, and that affected persons could appeal. At the same time, he described the relevant teachers and medical personnel as having "*taken a stance against*" the movement. (Deepto, 2024b) The existence of an investigation and appeal mechanism (due process) is relevant, but the substantive basis of each sanction remains crucial. However, the phrase *"taken a stance against [the movement],"* which was applied as a

substantive basis for punishment, appears to rest on political considerations and, without more, may not constitute a criminal offence under applicable national or international law

At Sher-e-Bangla Medical College in Barishal, students demanded punitive measures against doctors, teachers and interns whom they accused of opposing the movement, passing the names of protesters to intelligence agencies, intimidating participants and engaging in Awami League-associated professional politics. Following the demonstrations, the authorities forwarded recommendations to transfer four hospital doctors and two medical-college teachers, while six interns were suspended for two years. (Prothom Alo, 2024b) (bdnews24.com, 2024) Later nationwide reporting also recorded six physicians at Sher-e-Bangla as having been declared *persona non grata* for life. (Deepto, 2024b)

At Mymensingh Medical College, the College Council adopted an especially broad formulation on 24 August 2024. In addition to prohibiting student and teacher politics on campus, it decided that teachers who had directly opposed the July movement, threatened participants, or organized "*peace rallies*" should resign, be transferred, or submit written apologies. (Prothom Alo, 2024a) This formulation raises a particular academic-freedom concern because potentially actionable conduct such as threats was grouped together with conduct that may consist only of political opinion or peaceful expression. Participation in or organization of a peaceful political event does not, without additional unlawful conduct, establish professional misconduct.

**B. *Pressure on Academic Leadership and Coerced Resignation***

Pressure also extended to medical-college and medical-university leadership. At Dhaka Medical College, Principal Professor Md. Shafiqul Alam Chowdhury and Vice-Principal Professor Debesh Chandra Talukdar resigned on 22 August 2024. The principal's written resignation described the decision as voluntary and stated that he had lost the confidence of students and the public because of his position against the anti-discrimination movement. (Star Digital Report, 2024b)

Later reporting, however, documented materially different surrounding circumstances. *The Daily Star* reported that the principal and vice-principal had been confined to their offices by protesting students for approximately two and a half hours before resigning. Three professors confirmed the circumstances, and the former principal

subsequently stated that he had been forced to resign. Protesters also initially demanded the removal of teachers and officials identified as pro-Awami League, although this particular demand was later withdrawn. (Deepto, 2024a) The formal resignation letter and the evidence concerning the conditions under which it was submitted should therefore be considered together.

At Chittagong Medical College, students stopped academic activities in August 2024 while demanding the resignation of Principal Professor Sahena Akhtar. Their allegations included mental harassment, deprivation of student facilities, and opposition to students during the quota-reform movement. Hospital treatment reportedly continued. (Star Digital Report, 2024a) The available report establishes the protest and allegations, but not their ultimate truth or that a subsequent resignation was coerced. It is therefore best treated as evidence of intense pressure on academic leadership rather than, by itself, proof of an unlawful removal.

At Rajshahi Medical University, Vice-Chancellor Professor A. Z. M. Mostaque Hossain formally resigned on 2 September 2024 citing personal reasons. The surrounding events nevertheless indicate substantial pressure. Students reportedly arrived at his office with a prepared resignation letter, waited for him, locked his office when he did not appear, and placed a notice prohibiting his entry containing threatening language about what would happen if he returned (Prothom Alo, 2024d; Ittefaq, 2024).

At Rangpur Medical College, Professor Mahfuzar Rahman was promoted to principal on 29 October 2024. Protests demanding his removal began the following day. Protesters accused him of opposing the anti-discrimination movement and attempting to influence forensic documentation concerning Abu Sayed's death. Professor Rahman disputed the allegations, and a counter-demonstration described them as baseless. Doctors subsequently observed a two-hour work abstention; academic activities were disrupted, and his office was locked. (The Daily Star, 2024a) On 5 November, the Health Ministry made him Officer on Special Duty and attached him to the Directorate General of Health Services, approximately one week after his promotion. (The Daily Star, 2024b) The allegation concerning manipulation of forensic evidence was serious and warranted investigation; the separate rights question is whether the employment decision followed

an independent determination of those disputed facts or whether collective pressure effectively determined the outcome.

Comparable pressure affected Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, now Bangladesh Medical University. Medical students and doctors demonstrated on 6 August 2024, demanding the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Professor Deen Md. Nurul Haque and making serious allegations concerning the administration's conduct during the movement. At that stage, these remained allegations advanced by protesters rather than findings of an independent inquiry. (The Business Standard, 2024a) The Vice-Chancellor and two pro-vice-chancellors resigned on 18 August. Contemporary reporting recorded personal reasons in at least one resignation letter, while later reporting described the senior officials as having resigned under pressure. (Star Digital Report, 2024c) (Prothom Alo, 2024e) (Deepto, 2024a) The institution was formally renamed Bangladesh Medical University in April 2025. (The Business Standard, 2025)

A further liberty concern arose at Sylhet Medical University. Employees had demanded removal of the vice-chancellor and other senior officials in August 2024, citing allegations including corruption, misconduct and prolonged non-payment of salaries. (Dhaka Tribune, 2024) When Vice-Chancellor Professor AHM Enayet Hossain returned to his office on 7 November following an extended absence, employees confined him there for approximately three and a half hours before releasing him after assurances concerning their demands. (The Business Standard, 2024b) Whatever the merits of the underlying grievances, physical confinement presents a distinct issue concerning liberty and coercion and cannot be justified merely by establishing that institutional complaints existed.

Taken together, these incidents disclose several overlapping concerns affecting medical academics: suspension from teaching and administration, transfer or recommendations for transfer, compelled apology, *persona non grata* declarations, pressure to resign, office-locking, confinement and employment action following campaigns based partly on actual or perceived political affiliation. The appropriate assessment should therefore ask what specific conduct was alleged, what evidence established it, whether the individual was informed and permitted to respond, whether political opinion was treated as misconduct, whether the decision-making body was impartial, whether

the sanction was proportionate, and whether an effective avenue of appeal existed.

### 4.3.2 Exclusion and Expulsion of Medical Students following the July 2024 Movement

The post-July disciplinary process also affected a substantial number of medical students. *The Daily Star* identified 136 students across seven public medical colleges who faced punitive measures between 5 August and early October 2024: 39 at M Abdur Rahim Medical College in Dinajpur, 28 at Mymensingh Medical College, 20 at Rajshahi Medical College, 19 at Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College, 16 at Rangpur Medical College, 10 at the then Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical College in Faridpur, and four at Sir Salimullah Medical College in Dhaka. Measures included suspension from academic activities, expulsion from residential halls, lifetime exclusion from campus, and interruption of internship. (Deepto, 2024b)

Again, the stated allegations were heterogeneous. Some concerned assault, attempted murder, threats, ragging, extortion, drugs, sexual harassment, or abuse of fellow students. Others expressly referred to opposing the movement, attending political programs, or membership in the Chhatra League. It is therefore inappropriate either to characterize all sanctions as political repression or to presume that political affiliation established responsibility for misconduct.

At Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College, 19 students were punished. The college principal later stated that the affected students and medical personnel had "*taken a stance against*" the anti-discrimination movement, while also explaining that disciplinary decisions followed investigation and Academic Council recommendations and could be appealed. (Deepto, 2024b) (The Daily Campus, 2024) Where the operative basis was merely opposition to the movement, the sanctions raise a substantially different concern from punishment for individually established threats or violence.

At M Abdur Rahim Medical College in Dinajpur, 39 students were temporarily excluded from both the campus and residential halls on 29 August 2024. The allegations were more specific and included attempted murder, violent or terrorist activity, ragging, and physical abuse. The principal stated that 11 written complaints had been received, that the initial exclusion followed a preliminary assessment, and that a five-member committee would conduct further investigation

before final sanctions were determined. (Prothom Alo, 2024f) This case therefore presents a stronger basis for legitimate disciplinary inquiry, although the necessity and proportionality of excluding all 39 students before final determination still require scrutiny.

At Mymensingh Medical College, 28 students were temporarily suspended from academic activities, the campus, and residential halls on 5 October pending investigation. (Prothom Alo, 2024g) The subsequent investigation produced differentiated outcomes. Eight students were expelled for life, 11 received academic suspensions of varying duration, four were permanently barred from residential halls, while five were allowed to return to classes and examinations after written undertakings. (Dhaka Tribune, 2024b) The differentiated outcome suggests individual consideration rather than identical punishment for the entire group. Nevertheless, *The Daily Star* recorded the account of one affected student who maintained that his suspension resulted from attending a Chhatra League rally without participating in violence. That remains his account rather than an independently established finding, but it demonstrates why organizational affiliation should not itself establish culpability. (Deepto, 2024b)

At Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical College in Faridpur, subsequently renamed Faridpur Medical College, the Academic Council imposed sanctions on 18 persons after a six-member investigation into allegations of physical and psychological abuse and sexual harassment. Measures included lifetime campus and hall exclusions, suspension from academic activities, multi-year suspension of internships, recommendations concerning BMDC certificates, and recommendations for legal action. (Prothom Alo, 2024h) The reporting also recorded allegations from two students that those sanctioned had not been given an adequate opportunity to defend themselves. This illustrates the importance of separating the seriousness of the underlying allegations from the question of whether procedural safeguards were sufficient.

At Rajshahi and Rangpur Medical Colleges, the nationwide investigations identified respectively 20 and 16 sanctioned students. Some were excluded from academic activities and halls for defined periods, while others faced long-term or permanent campus restrictions. (Deepto, 2024b) At Sir Salimullah Medical College, four female students were expelled from residential accommodation under

an August 2024 office order in the context of complaints relating to violence during the movement. The available public reporting does not establish that every affected student was individually responsible for the alleged attack, making individualized evidence and reasons especially important. (Deepto, 2024b)

The consequences of medical-student exclusion can be particularly serious. Suspension from academic activities delays progression through a tightly structured professional program; residential expulsion may substantially interfere with attendance and clinical training; interruption of internship postpones completion of professional requirements; and recommendations affecting medical registration may extend the sanction into the student's future occupation. Such measures require clear notice of allegations, access to the substance of the evidence, a meaningful opportunity to respond, impartial decision-making, reasons for the decision, proportionality and an effective review process.

The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has specifically recognized that the right to education in higher education is closely connected to academic freedom and that both higher-education staff and students may be vulnerable to political and other pressures. Its General Comment No. 13 emphasizes the ability of members of the academic community to pursue their functions without discrimination or fear of repression and stresses fair, transparent and participatory institutional arrangements. (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [CESCR], 1999, paras. 38–40)

Accordingly, legitimate accountability for violence, ragging, harassment, extortion or coercion should not be confused with political exclusion. The critical distinction is whether a student was sanctioned for individually established misconduct or because of political identity, political association, attendance at a peaceful political event, or expression of an unpopular view.

### 4.3.3 Restrictions on Collective Mobilization by Medical Students, Interns and Doctors

Medical students and interns also experienced restrictions in the context of organized professional mobilization during 2025. On 25 February 2025, several hundred intern doctors and medical students from government and private medical colleges joined a "*March for Justice*" from the Central Shaheed Minar toward the High Court Division

in support of five professional demands (see Figure 43 below). Police stopped the procession at the High Court Division gate, after which a 30-member delegation was permitted to meet the Attorney General. (Star Digital Report, 2025a)

The movement continued with work stoppages and an "*academic shutdown*" involving medical and dental students. (The Daily Star, 2025a) On 12 March 2025, doctors and medical students again marched from the Central Shaheed Minar toward the Health Ministry after one of their demands had been addressed through a High Court Division ruling. Police initially restricted the procession at Doel Chattar and later stopped it at Shikkha Bhaban after demonstrators continued forward. (Dhaka Tribune, 2025) The same mobilization affected healthcare delivery. *The Daily Star* reported that outpatient services at Dhaka Medical College Hospital were suspended during the 12 March strike, leaving patients waiting for treatment. (The Daily Star, 2025b) At the same time, reporting on the national strike stated that ICU, CCU, and other emergency services were intended to remain operational. (Dhaka Tribune, 2025b).

**Figure 43. Medical Students and Intern Doctors during the "*March for Justice*" at the High Court Division Gate**



***Source:*** *The Business Standard (2025), photo credited to Facebook/Medical Campus*

The competing interests should be expressly recognized. *Articles 37 and 39 of the Constitution* protect peaceful assembly and expression subject to restrictions imposed in accordance with law for constitutionally recognized purposes. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972) Medical-

sector mobilization, however, may directly affect patients and continuity of essential healthcare. The relevant inquiry is therefore whether restrictions on marches had a clear legal basis, whether an identifiable public-order or public-health concern existed, whether representatives retained meaningful access to decision-makers, and whether authorities used the least restrictive reasonably available means. The character of the police response should also be accurately described. Unlike several other education-sector protests considered elsewhere in this book, the February and March 2025 medical demonstrations were principally documented as being blocked or restricted, rather than dispersed through extensive use of batons, sound grenades or water cannon. That evidentiary distinction should be preserved.

Freedom of association is additionally relevant where employed doctors, interns or medical teachers organize to pursue professional interests. Bangladesh ratified ILO Convention No. 87 on Freedom of Association and *Convention No. 98 on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining* in 1972, and both remain in force. (ILO, Bangladesh ratifications) Strikes by doctors and intern doctors can have an immediate impact on national healthcare services. This may have been one factor contributing to the government's comparatively restrained response to medical students, particularly when compared with its treatment of engineering students and students at other public universities, whose protests did not have the same immediate implications for the continuity of essential public services.

### 4.3.4 Violence at the Former Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) and Individual Accountability

The events at the former  (BSMMU), now Bangladesh Medical University, require separate treatment because the relevant record includes allegations of serious violence rather than political expression or association alone.

On 4 August 2024, clashes between protesters and Awami League activists spilled into the BSMMU campus. *The Daily Star* reported that at least 24 vehicles were set on fire and others were vandalized during the confrontation, creating fear among patients, attendants, doctors and university staff. Contemporary reporting attributed some of the destruction to unidentified persons and described exchanges of bricks between opposing groups. (The Daily Star, 2024c) A *Daily Star*

photojournalist was also assaulted while covering events at the university. (Star Digital Report, 2024d)

Subsequent disciplinary proceedings therefore concerned allegations materially different from mere political affiliation. In January 2025, the university temporarily suspended 15 doctors, nurses and other staff members over alleged involvement in violence associated with the uprising. The university proctor stated that video footage showed the individuals participating in a confrontation and that the decision had been taken through the university's syndicate. (The Daily Star, 2025c)

In June 2025, Bangladesh Medical University dismissed a further 19 people, including doctors, over allegations involving attempted murder, vandalism and arson. The university stated that its disciplinary committee relied on video footage, media reporting and videos posted on social media. Across the two rounds, 34 persons were subjected to disciplinary measures. (bdnews24.com, 2025)

Academic freedom cannot provide immunity for assault, attempted murder, arson, or vandalism where such conduct is individually established. For medical and dental trainees, the consequences of a disciplinary decision may extend beyond enrollment to clinical placement, completion of internship, professional registration, or access to a hospital. Further, an inquiry into procedural unfairness toward an accused trainee should not erase their complaints. A sound remedy can protect complainants, preserve evidence, and provide fair process simultaneously. The medical chapter therefore examines both potential abusive discipline and the duty to respond to substantiated student harm.

The human rights question in these cases therefore concerns fair accountability, not whether the university had any authority to act. Relevant questions include whether the evidence reliably identified each individual, whether accused personnel received precise notice of the allegation and access to the substance of the material relied upon, whether they could respond and submit contrary evidence, whether an impartial body reached a reasoned determination, whether the sanction corresponded to the individual's established role, whether any students affiliated with the ruling party who took part in the confrontation were subjected to fair and proportionate disciplinary action for their conduct, and whether effective appeal or review was available.

This distinction is essential to the credibility of the broader academic-repression analysis. Protection from politically motivated retaliation and accountability for proven violence are complementary requirements rather than competing principles.

### 4.3.5 Arrest, Remand and Criminal Proceedings Affecting Medical Academics

The post-July record in the medical sector extended beyond suspension, transfer, resignation, exclusion from academic activities, and internal disciplinary proceedings. The material reviewed for this book identifies a series of arrests, remand orders, and criminal proceedings involving medical academics, institutional administrators, and physicians following the July–August 2024 movement. The allegations were not uniform. They included murder or attempted murder, assault, vandalism, arson, offenses involving explosives, and alleged participation in attacks associated with the movement. These cases therefore require careful differentiation. Arrest, remand or prosecution does not itself establish either criminal responsibility or academic repression. The relevant inquiry is whether criminal responsibility was individually substantiated, whether arrest and detention followed lawful procedures, whether the accused had meaningful access to legal representation and judicial review, and, for persons working in educational institutions, whether criminal proceedings also produced consequences for teaching, institutional participation or professional life.

A direct connection with medical education is evident in proceedings involving personnel of Bangladesh Medical University (BMU), formerly Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University. Dr. Sumit Saha, a physician at BMU, was arrested from the university area on 18 April 2025 in a case concerning alleged vandalism at the university during the events of 4 August 2024. The university authorities had filed the case with Shahbagh Police Station on 14 January 2025. When Saha was produced before the Metropolitan Magistrate the following day, the court ordered that he be sent to jail while the investigation continued (Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha [BSS], 2025; BanglaNews24, 2025, BSS). The underlying material reviewed for this book similarly records his arrest and subsequent detention. The published accounts establish the arrest, accusation, and procedural status at that stage; they do not themselves establish that the alleged vandalism was proved.

A further BMU case concerned Professor Dr. Ariful Islam Joarder Tito, an Assistant Professor in the Department of Cardiology. On 18 November 2025, police arrested him at his workplace in connection with a case concerning alleged vandalism and burning of vehicles during the July uprising. bdnews24.com reported that other doctors had surrounded him after he arrived at work and that police subsequently intervened. Police attributed involvement in the alleged vandalism to him, while the underlying case had been filed by the BMU administration in January 2025 against a wider group of teachers, physicians, nurses, officials and employees in relation to the confrontation of 4 August 2024. A Dhaka court rejected his bail application and ordered him to jail (bdnews24.com, 2025a; Views Bangladesh, 2025). bdnews24.com Earlier reporting also identifies Tito as an academic physician at the then BSMMU, strengthening the educational nexus of the case (The Daily Star, 2024). The material supplied for this book likewise records his university position and subsequent arrest.

The case of Dr. S. M. Millat Hossain, Principal of Bogura Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Acting), presents a different sequence in which alleged physical coercion preceded formal criminal process. On 5 May 2025, National Citizen Party activists reportedly removed him from his private chamber, physically assaulted him while taking him through the city, and handed him over to the Detective Branch. Prothom Alo reported that Bogura Sadar Police initially found no existing case against him in its records. The following day, however, he was shown arrested in connection with a case concerning an alleged attack, vandalism, arson, and cocktail explosions at a district labor-organization office. Contemporary accounts also recorded allegations made against Millat by political activists, including political activity, financial misconduct, and support for organizations associated with the former ruling party; those remained allegations rather than judicial findings in the reporting reviewed here (Prothom Alo, 2025a, 2025b; bdnews24.com, 2025b). The source material submitted for this book likewise identifies him as the acting principal and records his alleged assault before his transfer to police custody.

This episode requires two analytically separate inquiries. The first concerns the allegations for which police were entitled to conduct a lawful and impartial investigation. The second concerns the reported apprehension and physical assault of an educational administrator by

private political actors before he entered formal custody. Criminal allegations against a person do not by themselves justify physical punishment or informal detention by non-state actors. Conversely, the occurrence of such treatment does not determine the truth or falsity of the criminal allegations subsequently investigated by police. Keeping those questions separate is necessary for a rights-based assessment.

A further education-linked case involved Dr. Md. Abu Sayeed, a former civil surgeon and founder and chairman of Brahmanbaria Medical College Hospital. He was arrested at Brahmanbaria Medical College Hospital on 27 October 2024 in connection with a case concerning alleged violence against participants in the anti-discrimination movement. Contemporary reporting identified him both as a medical-college founder and chairman and as a leader of professional and political organizations (Prothom Alo, 2024a; The Daily Star, 2024b). On 28 October, a Brahmanbaria court granted a five-day remand in connection with the case, according to several reports (Dhaka Times, 2024; Jugantor, 2024; BanglaNews24, 2024). Here, too, his association with a medical college establishes an education-sector connection, but that connection should not be used either to presume that the prosecution was politically motivated or to infer criminal responsibility before adjudication.

The wider source material identifies additional physicians who were arrested, remanded or subjected to criminal proceedings after the political transition, although their connection with medical education is less direct. For example, physician and former minister Dr. Dipu Moni was arrested on 19 August 2024 and initially shown arrested in a murder case concerning the death of Abu Saeed during the July protests. A court granted a four-day remand the following day, and she was subsequently placed on further remand in other cases (The Daily Star, 2024c, 2024d; Dhaka Tribune, 2024). She remained in custody into 2026, receiving a 12-hour parole in August 2026 to attend her husband's funeral (bdnews24.com, 2026; The Daily Star, 2026). The underlying source compilation also records this extended sequence.

Similarly, Dr. Mostofa Jalal Mohiuddin, a physician and Bangladesh Medical Association leader, was arrested by Detective Branch police in January 2025 and placed on five days' remand in a murder case arising from a death during the anti-discrimination movement (The Daily Star, 2025a; bdnews24.com, 2025c). Dr. Sadi Bin Shams, a medical officer at

Delta Health Care, and four hospital employees were sent to jail in January 2025 after their bail applications were rejected in a case concerning the death of a wounded rickshaw-puller during the July protests (The Daily Star, 2025b; BSS, 2025b). Dr. Kathak Das, a Chattogram ophthalmologist, was placed on two days' remand in February 2025 in a sedition case and later on three days' remand in a separate case concerning an alleged assault on members of the joint forces. Further, SWACHIP President Dr. Jamal Uddin Chowdhury was detained for three months for an alleged murder case (The Daily Star, 2025c, 2025d; Bangla Tribune, 2024).

These wider physician cases provide relevant context concerning the interaction between the post-July criminal-justice process and the medical profession. They should not, however, automatically be classified as cases of academic repression. Being a physician, professional-association leader, or former office-holder does not establish an educational nexus. For purposes of the present book, the stronger medical-education cases are those involving a teacher, university physician, principal, institutional administrator, or other person whose educational role can be independently established and whose arrest, detention, or prosecution affected, or was connected to, that role. The remaining cases are better treated as contextual evidence concerning the broader professional environment.

The available reporting also demonstrates why the legal status of each case should be stated precisely. An arrest is not a conviction; a remand order is not a finding of guilt; being named in a case is not equivalent to individual criminal responsibility; and bail or release does not establish that the original allegation was unfounded. At the same time, allegations of murder, attempted murder, arson, assault or sabotage are sufficiently serious to justify investigation where supported by credible evidence. The human rights concern is therefore not whether medical academics or physicians may be investigated, but whether criminal process is based on individualized evidence and administered according to law rather than political identity, collective attribution or informal coercion.

Within the wider medical-education analysis, these cases consequently raise issues concerning liberty, procedural safeguards, protection from physical coercion, access to legal representation and judicial review, and the relationship between criminal proceedings and continued academic or professional participation. Where a serving teacher,

principal, or university physician is arrested or detained, the educational consequences should also be separately documented, including whether the person was suspended, prevented from teaching or entering the institution, removed from an academic position, or subjected to parallel disciplinary proceedings. Such consequences should not be presumed from arrest alone but established from institutional evidence in each case.

### 4.3.6 Cross-Cutting Human Rights and Due-Process Concerns

Across the teacher, student, and professional-mobilization cases, the post-July medical-education record reveals several recurring concerns. First, political opinion and professional misconduct must remain analytically separate. *ILO Convention No. 111* protects against discrimination in employment and occupation based on political opinion. (ILO, 1958) A person's political affiliation may be relevant background evidence in a particular case but cannot by itself prove threats, violence, extortion, harassment, or abuse.

Second, academic freedom and professional security require fair disciplinary procedures. UNESCO's 1997 Recommendation is directly relevant to teachers engaged in higher education and provides an international framework for academic freedom, employment protection, institutional participation, and professional responsibility. (UNESCO, 1997) Serious sanctions are not inherently inconsistent with academic freedom, but they should follow established procedures based on individual evidence rather than collective accusation or political labeling.

Third, collective pressure should not substitute for institutional adjudication. Peaceful protest demanding accountability is itself protected activity. Different issues arise where academic officials are confined, offices are forcibly locked, individuals are prevented from entering their workplace, or resignation becomes the only practically available means of ending immediate intimidation. *Article 31* protects against detrimental action affecting liberty, body, and reputation except in accordance with law, while *Article 32* protects personal liberty. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972)

Finally, contemporary international standards concerning workplace violence and harassment should be applied with appropriate temporal caution. Bangladesh ratified *ILO Convention No. 190* on Violence and Harassment on 20 November 2025, but the Convention does not enter

into force for Bangladesh until 20 November 2026. It should therefore not be presented as a binding treaty obligation governing incidents that occurred in 2024 or 2025, although its principles may be identified as a contemporary international standard concerning violence, threats and intimidation in the world of work. (ILO, 2019)

Overall, the evidence from medical colleges and medical universities after July 2024 presents a mixed but significant record. Some disciplinary measures responded to serious and specific allegations and were accompanied by inquiry mechanisms or differentiated sanctions. Other actions were expressly framed around opposition to the movement, political association or participation in political activities, sometimes combined with intense collective pressure. A rights-based assessment must therefore proceed case by case, examining what conduct was actually alleged, what evidence established it, whether responsibility was individualized, whether political opinion was improperly treated as misconduct, whether fair procedures were followed, whether coercion influenced the institutional decision, and whether the eventual sanction was necessary and proportionate.

## 4.4 Medical Students' Case Studies: Exclusion, Internship Disruption and Future Practice

### Academic Repression on Individual Students

**CASE STUDY SUS3. JABEDUL ISLAM**

**Institution:** Chattogram Medical College
**Department:** MBBS Program
**Nature of repression:** Reported two-year expulsion; mob violence, and intimidation; physical assault; arrest and approximately two months' detention; exclusion from classes and examinations; hostel-room vandalism; loss of livelihood and lack of effective institutional protection.

Jabedul Islam identified himself as a second-year MBBS student at Chattogram Medical College, session 2020–21. He reported that his medical education was interrupted after the July movement when the institution imposed what he described as a two-year expulsion. He further stated that mob violence, pressure, and intimidation prevented him from attending classes and examinations, leaving him unable to progress normally through the MBBS program.

According to Jabedul, the exclusion was accompanied by physical violence and criminal-law consequences. He stated that when he attempted to attend classes, a group of students surrounded and physically assaulted him before handing him over to police. He reported subsequently spending approximately two months in detention. After his release, he attempted to return to his studies but stated that he was again prevented from doing so and that the medical-college administration did not provide effective protection.

He also alleged that individuals entered his room in the medical hostel, vandalized his books and documents, and searched for him with the intention of attacking him. The resulting educational interruption had direct economic consequences. Jabedul stated that from his first year of medical college he had supported himself through private tutoring and used part of that income to assist his family. Once he could no longer attend college normally, he reported losing those tutoring opportunities and experiencing severe financial hardship.

Jabedul also described continuing threats and reported that members of his family experienced humiliation and harassment, while his father's shop was forced to close. Because a formal two-year expulsion is alleged, the institutional order and disciplinary record are essential. We should examine the allegations against him, evidence relied upon, opportunity to respond, duration and proportionality of the sanction, and whether detention and disciplinary measures were treated independently.

**CASE STUDY SUS4 (CONSENTED TO GIVE INTERVIEW BUT WANTED TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS)**

**Institution:** Sir Salimullah Medical College

**Department:** MBBS / Internship Training

**Nature of repression:** Reported ten-year expulsion; interruption of internship; criminal proceedings; persistent online threats; destruction of academic materials and certificates; prolonged exclusion from medical training; social and financial hardship; lack of effective institutional and police protection.

The Respondent identified himself as an intern doctor at Sir Salimullah Medical College, session 2017–18. His case concerns a particularly advanced stage of medical education. According to his submission, his internship commenced in March 2024 but remained incomplete

because he was subjected to what he described as a ten-year expulsion. He therefore reported being unable to complete the remaining portion of his internship despite having already progressed through the principal academic stages of his medical education.

The Respondent further reported that a criminal case had been filed against him and that he had received persistent online threats. He described the resulting circumstances as affecting him mentally, physically, socially and financially. In addition to the interruption of his internship, he alleged that his academic certificates, essential books and furniture were destroyed. The form does not specify in detail when, where, or by whom these materials were destroyed, and those aspects would therefore require further clarification and supporting documentation.

The interruption of his medical training appears to have had consequences extending beyond immediate academic participation. Sabbir stated that the combination of legal proceedings, online threats, and continuing insecurity subjected him to prolonged social and financial hardship. He also reported that members of his family experienced social harassment and humiliation as a consequence of his circumstances. According to his submission, he repeatedly sought assistance from both the medical college and the police but did not receive effective support.

The Respondent expressed particular concern that the prolonged exclusion would prevent him from completing his internship altogether. At the time of his statement, he reported seeing no realistic prospect of completing the remaining period of training and requested measures that would enable him and similarly affected individuals to return to normal educational and professional life.

This case is significant because the alleged sanction operates at the boundary between education and entry into professional life. A ten-year exclusion imposed on a person who had already reached the internship stage may have consequences substantially different from a short interruption earlier in a degree program. Before drawing a conclusion as to whether the measure constituted legitimate disciplinary accountability or disproportionate academic exclusion, however, the formal expulsion order should be obtained and examined. In particular, we should establish the conduct alleged against the Respondent, the evidence relied upon, whether he received notice and

an opportunity to respond, the authority under which a ten-year sanction was imposed, and whether any appeal or review procedure was available.

## 4.5 Agricultural and Veterinary Education: Coercive Pressures and Academic Disruption

Agricultural and veterinary higher education forms a distinctive part of Bangladesh's public university system. It includes specialized agricultural universities, veterinary and animal-science institutions, and universities in which agriculture, fisheries, veterinary medicine and animal husbandry constitute major professional disciplines. The post-July 2024 record in this sector is not as comprehensively documented as the evidence available for engineering or medical education. Nevertheless, the available material identifies several recurring concerns: rapid changes in university leadership, disciplinary action against teachers and students, restrictions on political activity, coercive pressure surrounding institutional governance, prolonged disruption of academic programs, violence affecting teachers and students, and disputes concerning professional degree structures.

**Figure 44: Public Humiliation and Mob Violence Against a Student at Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Following the July 2024 Movement**




***Source:*** *Jago News 24 (August 13, 2024), "শেকৃবিতে ছাত্রলীগ নেতাকর্মীদের গণপিটুনি" [Mob Beating of Chhatra League Leaders and Activists at Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University]. https://www.jagonews24.com/campus/news/961060*

The strongest quantitative evidence comes from Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), while Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Sylhet Agricultural University, Patuakhali Science and Technology University (PSTU), and Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU) provide important institution-specific evidence.

Following the July 2024 movement, several incidents of mob violence and intimidation were reported at agricultural universities. On August 13, 2024, several students affiliated with the Bangladesh Chhatra League were reportedly assaulted by groups of students after entering the Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University campus in Dhaka. As we see in Figure 44 above, one student leader, Altabur, was allegedly beaten, had his hair forcibly cut, and was publicly humiliated with a garland of shoes. Another victim was Rahat Islam, former vice president of the university's Veterinary Student Association. Student movement coordinators subsequently distanced themselves from the violence, describing certain attacks as acts of personal retaliation. These incidents raise serious concerns regarding students' physical security, freedom from intimidation, and ability to access university premises without fear of mob violence

Therefore, as in the medical and engineering sections, the occurrence of a resignation, suspension, expulsion, or campus protest does not itself establish academic repression. Some of the disciplinary cases reviewed below concern serious allegations of violence, ragging, intimidation or other misconduct for which universities have legitimate protective and disciplinary responsibilities. The human rights inquiry is therefore narrower: whether individual responsibility was established on evidence; whether political opinion, identity or association was treated as a substitute for misconduct; whether affected teachers and students received fair procedures; whether collective pressure displaced authorized institutional decision-making; and whether restrictions on academic participation were necessary and proportionate.

### 4.5.1 Academic Repression and Coercive Pressure on Teachers

One of the earliest features of the post-5 August period was substantial turnover in the leadership of agricultural universities. At Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Vice-Chancellor Professor Md. Shahidur Rashid Bhuiyan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor Professor Alok Kumar Pal, and Proctor Professor Md. Harun-ur-Rashid resigned on 6 August 2024. The

university itself subsequently confirmed the resignations, while *The Daily Star* reported that there had been multiple student demands and pressure for the office-holders to step down. The vice-chancellor's statement referred to the prevailing national circumstances rather than admitting that his resignation had been compelled. The evidence therefore establishes the institutional pressure and the resignations, but not that the resignations were legally coerced. (Rahaman, 2024; Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, 2024).

**Figure 45: Academic Exclusion in BAU at a glance**




***Source:*** *Collected from teachers' network (on file)*

**Figure 46: Temporary Suspension Letter Issued to a BAU Teacher over Allegations of Opposing the July 2024 Movement**

**English Translation of the Original Bangla Document**

**Bangladesh Agricultural University**
**Mymensingh**

**ORDER**

No. Sha-2/672/Establishment Date: 04-08-2025

**Professor Dr. Purba Islam**
Department of Pharmacology
Bangladesh Agricultural University
Mymensingh

Under section 3(g) of the Bangladesh Agricultural University Employess (Efficiency and Discipline) Ordinance, and on allegations of involvement in destructive activities under section 3(6) and in anti-university and anti-state activities, and in accordance with decision no. 8(i) adopted at the 386th meeting of the Syndicate held on 18-05-2025, you are hereby temporarily suspended under section 15(2) of the Bangladesh Agricultural University Employees (Efficiency and Discipline) Ordinance.

During the period of suspension, under section 16(a) of the said Ordinance, you shall receive a subsistence allowance equal to one-third of the basic salary, together with such other legally admissible allowances as are consistent with the subsistence allowance (such as house-rent allowance, medical allowance, etc.).

This order shall take immediate effect.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor

04-08-2025
Acting Registrar

**Copy forwarded for necessary action to:**

1. **Professor Dr. Purba Islam** (under temporary suspension), Department of Pharmacology.
2. Head, Department of Pharmacology.
3. Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Science.
4. Co-ordination, Higher Education and Research Committee.
5. Student Affairs Adviser.
6. Director, BAURES.
7. Registrar.
8. Treasurer.
9. Provost.
10. Controller of Examinations.
11. Librarian.
12. Director, Transport.
13. Officer on Special Duty, VC Secretariat, for kind information of the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor.
14. Information and Monitoring Cell.
15. Deputy Registrar, Establishment Branch-1 (Guard file), for information of the Registrar.

***Source:*** *Collected from the Repressed Teacher (on file)*

**Figure 47: Formal Dismissal Letter to a BAU Teacher with Allegation to Oppose July 2024 Movement**

English Translation of the Original Bangla Document

**Bangladesh Agricultural University**
**Mymensingh**

**NOTICE OF DISMISSAL FROM SERVICE**

No. Sha-2/171/Establishment Date: 24-03-2026

**Professor Dr. Purba Islam**
Department of Pharmacology
Bangladesh Agricultural University
Mymensingh
E-mail: purba.islam@bau.edu.bd

With reference to Order No. Sha-2/672/Establishment dated 04-08-2025 and Memo No. Sha-2/148/Establishment dated 03-03-2026, and as your written explanation in response to the allegations brought against you was not found satisfactory, you are, under section 41(1)(g) of the Bangladesh Agricultural University Employees (Efficiency and Discipline) Ordinance, dismissed from service (Dismissal from Service). In lieu of one month's notice, one month's salary shall be deducted.

Your release from service shall take effect from the afternoon of 24-03-2026.

Yours faithfully,

24-03-2026

Additional Registrar (Establishment)

***Source:*** *Collected from the Repressed Teacher (on file)*

A similar restructuring occurred at Bangladesh Agricultural University. Vice-Chancellor Professor Emdadul Haque Chowdhury resigned on 11 August 2024, formally citing personal reasons. Contemporary reporting also recorded the resignation of the treasurer, student-affairs officials, research and transport office-holders, and members of the proctorial body. The reports placed these departures in the immediate aftermath of the political transition, but they do not establish a common coercive cause for every resignation. Many teachers were also barred from performing academic duties following student demand, followed by final termination in some cases (see Figure 45, 46, 47 above). Accordingly, these cases should be recorded as a major turnover in institutional leadership rather than automatically classified as repression. (The Daily Observer, 2024; Daily Messenger, 2024).

At Sylhet Agricultural University, Vice-Chancellor Professor Md. Jamal Uddin Bhuiyan resigned on 21 August 2024 amid student protests. His resignation letter cited personal reasons. The Dean Council subsequently assigned temporary financial and administrative responsibility to a senior faculty member. Here too, the coexistence of a formally stated personal reason and contemporaneous protest pressure makes it necessary to distinguish the documented political and institutional context from any conclusion that the resignation itself was unlawfully obtained. (The Business Standard, 2024a; NewsBangla24, 2024).

Patuakhali Science and Technology University experienced a comparable leadership transition. Vice-Chancellor Professor Swadesh Chandra Samanto and Treasurer Muhammad Ali resigned on 22 August 2024 while students were protesting alleged corruption and administrative irregularities. Their formal letters reportedly cited personal and family reasons, respectively. Academic and administrative activity subsequently experienced significant disruption while the vice-chancellorship remained vacant. (The Daily Star, 2024a, 2024b).

These events demonstrate that agricultural universities experienced extensive leadership change after August 2024. They should nevertheless be analytically distinguished from dismissal from substantive academic employment. Resignation from a vice-chancellorship or other administrative office may affect university autonomy and professional security, particularly where it follows an

ultimatum or sustained collective pressure, but it does not necessarily terminate the individual's underlying status as a professor.

A more direct employment issue emerged at Bangladesh Agricultural University in 2025. On 4 August 2025, multiple reports stated that BAU had approved disciplinary action against 133 teachers, students, officers and employees, including 57 teachers, 24 officers, 21 employees and 31 students (see Appendix, public record, for student details). The reported action followed an institutional inquiry into participation in the 4 August 2024 program titled "*Sheikh Hasinay Aastha"* and allegations that some individuals had intimidated, oppressed, or abused teachers and students during the uprising. Among the 57 teachers, reports stated that six were suspended, 12 dismissed, eight demoted, and 31 reprimanded. (Prothom Alo, 2025a; The Daily Campus, 2025a; Dhaka Stream, 2025).

This BAU series is especially important because the stated grounds potentially combine political participation with allegations of identifiable misconduct. Participation in a political procession or expression of support for a political leader is analytically different from threatening, assaulting, or otherwise abusing colleagues or students. If violence, intimidation, or misuse of institutional authority was established through reliable evidence, disciplinary action may be legitimate. Conversely, political opinion or peaceful participation in a political program cannot by itself establish professional misconduct. The individual charge, evidence, response, reasoning and appellate outcome are therefore necessary before a particular teacher can properly be classified either as a perpetrator of misconduct or as a victim of politically discriminatory discipline. This distinction is consistent with *ILO Convention No. 111*, which includes political opinion among prohibited grounds of discrimination in employment and occupation, and with UNESCO's framework on academic freedom and the professional rights and responsibilities of higher-education teaching personnel. (International Labour Organization [ILO], 1958; UNESCO, 1997).

### 4.5.2 Exclusion and Suspension against Agricultural University Students

The same BAU proceeding involved 31 students. Contemporary reporting states that seven students were permanently expelled and the academic certificates of 24 students were canceled. These are

among the most consequential student sanctions documented in the agricultural-university sector because cancellation of a completed or earned credential can affect not only immediate access to education but also employment, professional registration, and future postgraduate study. (Prothom Alo, 2025a; The Daily Campus, 2025a, 2025b; Dhaka Stream, 2025).

As with the teacher cases, however, the 31 students should not be collectively described as victims of political repression merely because the proceedings were connected to the July uprising. The university's reported allegations included conduct extending beyond political association. The appropriate assessment requires examination of what each student actually did, whether an individual allegation was proved, what procedural safeguards were available, and whether cancellation of a certificate or permanent expulsion was proportionate to the proven conduct.

A second BAU disciplinary episode concerned 15 female students of July 36 Hall. In July 2025, university authorities imposed differentiated academic and residential sanctions following an investigation into events arising from a January protest concerning the renaming of the former Bangamata Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Hall. One student was permanently excluded from the residential hall; four were suspended from academic activities and hall residence for two semesters; six received similar restrictions for one semester; two received a one-semester academic suspension and two-semester hall exclusion; and two were excluded from the hall for one semester. University authorities stated that the measures followed a three-member investigation and a decision of the Board of Residence and Discipline. (The Daily Observer, 2025; Ajker Patrika, 2025; Jugantor, 2025).

This case deserves particular attention because the underlying dispute involved a politically symbolic change in the name of a residence hall, while the university characterized the punishable conduct as disorderly behavior and a violation of discipline. The two issues should not be conflated. Students may lawfully express disagreement with the renaming of a hall, while conduct involving intimidation, violence, or serious disruption may legitimately attract disciplinary consequences. The available reports indicate that an investigation occurred, but a definitive human rights assessment would require the individual

charges, responses, and reasoning establishing why the particular sanction imposed on each student was necessary.

Veterinary education also provides a useful counter-example demonstrating why discipline should not automatically be classified as repression. In July 2025, CVASU imposed disciplinary measures on 19 students in connection with several reported incidents of ragging and physical and psychological harassment. Sanctions included residential-hall exclusions, financial penalties and warnings. Separately, two postgraduate students had their studentships permanently revoked following findings relating to assaults on other students. CVASU stated that its Student Discipline Committee reviewed the cases, while reporting on the two postgraduate students indicated that earlier investigations had been conducted and that they had failed to respond to show-cause notices. (The Business Standard, 2025a; Bangladesh Post, 2025).

These cases should remain in the book because protection from ragging, physical violence, and psychological abuse is itself a student-rights and institutional-safeguarding responsibility. Where such misconduct is established through a fair process, disciplinary action may represent legitimate accountability rather than academic repression. At the same time, permanent loss of studentship is a severe sanction and should still be supported by clear evidence, notice, meaningful opportunity to respond, and effective review.

### 4.5.3 Student Protest and Academic Disruption regarding Combining Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

The most serious post-July institutional confrontation within agricultural and veterinary education occurred at Bangladesh Agricultural University during the dispute over the relationship between the Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry degrees. Students of the two faculties had been campaigning for a single combined degree. On 31 August 2025, after the Academic Council decided to maintain three pathways, namely the existing Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry degrees together with a combined option, protesting students locked the Zainul Abedin Auditorium and confined the vice-chancellor and more than 200 teachers for several hours. *The Daily Star*, *Prothom Alo*, bdnews24.com, and UNB independently reported the confinement, although estimates of the

number of teachers and the duration varied somewhat. (The Daily Star, 2025b; Prothom Alo, 2025b; bdnews24.com, 2025a; UNB, 2025).

Confinement of academic personnel as leverage to compel a curricular decision raises concerns distinct from protected student protest. Students are entitled to advocate for curriculum reform and professional recognition; physically preventing academics from leaving a meeting for several hours, however, engages personal liberty, safety, and the independence of institutional decision-making.

The episode subsequently escalated in the opposite direction. When the confined teachers were released, students alleged that outsiders entered the campus and attacked the protesters. Contemporary sources reported different casualty figures: *The Daily Star* reported at least seven injured students; UNB and *The Business Standard* initially reported four, while later bdnews24.com reporting referred to at least ten injured persons, including a student journalist. The identity and affiliation of the attackers were not conclusively established in the reporting reviewed. The incident should therefore be described as an alleged attack by outsiders, without attributing responsibility to a political or institutional organization in the absence of stronger evidence. (The Daily Star, 2025c; UNB, 2025b; The Business Standard, 2025b; bdnews24.com, 2025b).

The university responded by declaring BAU closed indefinitely and initially ordering students to vacate residential halls. Police and other security personnel were deployed. The shutdown directly affected classes, examinations, residence, and research activity. After negotiations and further protest, the hall-eviction order was withdrawn, and the university ultimately reopened after approximately 34 days, with academic activity resuming on 5 October 2025. (bdnews24.com, 2025c; The Daily Star, 2025d; The Daily Campus, 2025c).

This sequence illustrates the reciprocal character of rights and responsibilities in campus conflict. Teachers required protection against confinement and coercion, while students required protection against retaliatory violence. The subsequent closure also affected students who may not have participated in either form of coercion. Where university closure is used as an emergency security measure, its continuation should therefore be periodically reviewed and educational disruption minimized.

A related veterinary-education dispute developed at Patuakhali Science and Technology University (PSTU). On 3 September 2025, the PSTU Academic Council approved a combined BSc in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry program. The university publicly described the decision as resolving a longstanding dispute. Students of the veterinary and animal-husbandry streams had also participated in mobilization over the degree structure, and reporting on 31 August documented a complete shutdown at the university's Babuganj campus in support of the combined-degree demand. (Patuakhali Science and Technology University, 2025; New Age, 2025).

The issue subsequently entered judicial review. Writ Petition No. 17318 of 2025 challenged the decision abolishing the separate DVM and BSc in Animal Husbandry programs and replacing them with the combined degree. The High Court Division initially stayed the operation of the impugned decision, and the Supreme Court's published case record confirms that the writ was ultimately disposed of in February 2026. Secondary reporting described the judgment as restoring the separate programs alongside the combined degree. (Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2026; Digi Bangla, 2026).

The significance of the PSTU dispute is therefore somewhat different from ordinary student discipline. It concerns the security and continuity of a professional academic qualification and the extent to which existing students can be moved from one degree structure to another. Later student reports alleged pressure and threats surrounding implementation of the combined program; those allegations require independent verification and should not be treated as established facts. The judicial intervention nevertheless demonstrates that curricular restructuring affecting enrolled students may raise questions capable of legal review rather than being exclusively an internal administrative matter.

### 4.5.4 Restrictions on Political Activity and Academic Association

Several agricultural universities introduced broad restrictions on campus politics following August 2024. At Bangladesh Agricultural University, students initially demanded a complete prohibition on political activity by students, teachers, staff and workers. On 28 August, an emergency Syndicate decision suspended political gatherings, processions and meetings, and the university subsequently clarified that the restriction applied to teachers, students, officers and

employees. (Dhaka Tribune, 2024a; United News of Bangladesh, 2024; The Daily Star, 2024c).

A broader survey by *Prothom Alo* identified Bangladesh Agricultural University, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University and Sylhet Agricultural University among institutions imposing prohibitions on student politics after the political transition; in many institutions the restrictions also extended to teachers and employees. (Prothom Alo, 2024).

The human rights issue is not whether universities may regulate violence, coercion, or the partisan use of institutional resources. They clearly have legitimate interests in maintaining safety and an academic environment. A blanket restriction on political association, however, should be distinguished from rules specifically directed at violent or coercive conduct. *Articles 38 and 39 of the Constitution* protect association and expression subject to lawful restrictions, while *Articles 19, 21 and 22 of the ICCPR* protect expression, peaceful assembly and association. Any restriction should therefore have a clear legal basis and be applied consistently and proportionately rather than used selectively against disfavored opinions. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1966).

### 4.5.5 Governance Conflict and Violence

Sylhet Agricultural University provides a worthy example of the intersection between political organization, campus safety, and institutional discipline. On 25 October 2024, a confrontation occurred after banners associated with the university unit of Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal were torn down. Contemporary reports described clashes between general students and Chhatra Dal activists and reported at least six injuries. The party's central organization subsequently dissolved the university unit committee and expelled a senior unit office-holder in connection with the incident. These reports establish a specific party-linked campus conflict and a documented internal party response; they do not establish responsibility of the party as a whole for every act committed during the confrontation. (The Business Standard, 2024b; New Age, 2024; The Daily Observer, 2024b).

The dispute then developed into a wider university-governance crisis. Students accused the administration of failing to protect them and objected to an official characterization of aspects of their conduct as sedition. They boycotted classes and examinations, locked

administrative and academic buildings, and demanded the resignation of the registrar and proctor, improved security, investigation of the clash, and withdrawal or correction of the university's statement. The university entered negotiations with the protesters, and subsequent reporting stated that the movement was suspended after the administration agreed to address most demands and temporarily removed the proctor from duties pending investigation. (The Daily Star, 2024d; Dhaka Tribune, 2024b; Daily Country Today, 2024).

The episode is relevant to academic repression in two directions. Students had a legitimate interest in protection from violence and in challenging official statements they considered defamatory or politically prejudicial. At the same time, locking academic and administrative buildings and demanding personnel decisions through collective pressure raises questions concerning the ability of university governance to function independently. Neither aspect should be omitted.

Institutional conflict at Sylhet Agricultural University continued into 2026. On 15 February 2026, a confrontation occurred in the vice-chancellor's office during a dispute involving recruitment and administrative decisions. *The Daily Star*, *New Age* and other reporting recorded competing accounts. Teachers critical of the vice-chancellor alleged that they were assaulted when attempting to raise concerns; the vice-chancellor and his supporters disputed this account and alleged aggressive conduct by members of the visiting group. *New Age* reported four teachers injured. Because the accounts are contested, the event should be recorded as a documented physical confrontation requiring independent investigation rather than attributed conclusively to one side. (The Daily Star, 2026; New Age, 2026; Views Bangladesh, 2026).

Similarly, Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU) experienced another prolonged governance dispute after the end of Professor ASM Lutful Ahasan's tenure as vice-chancellor on 15 September 2024. The university's official record confirms the end of his term on that date. By early October, students were demanding that the next vice-chancellor be appointed from among senior CVASU professors. Their mobilization included rallies, road blockades and a complete campus shutdown. Academic and administrative activities were suspended, and teachers, officers and employees later joined the movement in support of an internal appointment. (Chattogram

Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, The Business Standard, 2024c, 2024d; Dhaka Tribune, 2024c).

CVASU experienced a prolonged governance dispute after the end of Professor ASM Lutful Ahasan's tenure as vice-chancellor on 15 September 2024. The university's official record confirms the end of his term on that date. By early October, students were demanding that the next vice-chancellor be appointed from among senior CVASU professors. Their mobilization included rallies, road blockades and a complete campus shutdown. Academic and administrative activities were suspended, and teachers, officers and employees later joined the movement in support of an internal appointment. (Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University; The Business Standard, 2024c, 2024d; Dhaka Tribune, 2024c).

The CVASU mobilization itself should not be characterized as repression. It was a collective governance campaign in which teachers and students sought influence over the selection of institutional leadership. It becomes relevant to this book because the shutdown interrupted teaching and administration and because the broader post-July environment raises questions about the extent to which appointments and removals could occur independently of collective pressure. The appropriate distinction is between internal demand on university governance and independent external decision-making bypassing collective demand.

### 4.5.6 Cross-Cutting Human Rights and Due-Process Concerns

The agricultural and veterinary education record reveals several concerns also identified in the engineering and medical sectors.

First, political opinion must be separated from misconduct. The BAU disciplinary series is the clearest example because the publicly reported grounds referred both to participation in a politically supportive program and to allegations of abuse of teachers and students. *ILO Convention No. 111* expressly identifies political opinion as a protected ground in employment and occupation. UNESCO's 1997 Recommendation similarly treats academic freedom, professional autonomy, employment security and institutional participation as central concerns in higher education. Neither instrument protects violence or other proven professional misconduct; both reinforce the need to base sanctions on conduct rather than political identity. (ILO, 1958; UNESCO, 1997).

Second, collective pressure cannot replace lawful institutional procedure. Students and teachers may protest, demand investigations or call for the resignation of university leaders. Different concerns arise when office-holders are physically confined, prevented from working, forced to sign documents, or subjected to threats before an authorized body determines the underlying allegations. *Article 31 of the Constitution* requires detrimental action affecting liberty, body, reputation, or property to occur in accordance with law, while *Article 32* protects personal liberty. (Government of Bangladesh, 1972).

Third, serious academic sanctions require particularly strong procedural safeguards. Permanent expulsion, dismissal of a teacher, demotion, prolonged suspension, or cancellation of an academic certificate may produce consequences extending for years beyond the original event. The existence of an investigation committee is relevant but is not sufficient by itself to establish procedural fairness. A rights-based review should examine notice, disclosure of allegations, access to evidence, meaningful opportunity to respond, impartial adjudication, individualized reasoning, and an effective route of appeal.

Fourth, the sector demonstrates that teachers and students may simultaneously require protection. At BAU, confinement of more than 200 academics was followed by an alleged attack on protesting students. At Sylhet Agricultural University, students alleged inadequate protection from political violence while later teacher groups themselves became involved in physical confrontation. The duty of an educational institution is not to choose which constituency is entitled to protection, but to safeguard peaceful participation and investigate violence consistently regardless of the identity or political association of the alleged perpetrator.

Finally, the available evidence remains institutionally uneven. Bangladesh Agricultural University is supported by a comparatively detailed disciplinary and protest record, while evidence from other specialized agricultural universities is more episodic. The sector therefore supports a finding of significant post-July pressure, disciplinary restructuring, and disruption at particular institutions, but it does not provide a statistically defensible basis for claiming a uniform national prevalence of academic repression across all agricultural and veterinary universities.

## 4.6 Agricultural and Veterinary Students' Case Studies: Exclusion and Administrative Measures

**CASE STUDY SUS5. MD. MUIN NADIM AL MUNNA**

**Institution:** Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh
**Department:** Faculty of Veterinary Science
**Nature of repression:** Cancellation of DVM degree certificate; threats and intimidation; vandalism/loss of personal and academic belongings; inability to use professional qualification for employment; lack of effective institutional remedy.

Md. Muin Nadim Al Munna identified himself as a student of the Faculty of Veterinary Science at Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, session 2017–18. His case differs from many of the other tertiary cases because he reported that the adverse measure affected an academic qualification that he had already earned. Muin stated that his DVM degree certificate had been canceled by the university. If verified, cancellation of a completed professional credential has potentially long-term consequences extending beyond access to current classes or examinations.

Muin also reported receiving threats through fake Facebook accounts and unidentified WhatsApp calls. He stated that he had lived in Room 116 of Shahjalal Hall, where books, study materials, a mobile telephone, and other personal belongings remained. According to his account, those belongings were vandalized, and he was unable to retrieve them.

He stated that he formally wrote to the university authorities asking for restoration of his certificate and right to education. He did not lodge a police complaint because, according to his account, he believed the police environment to be hostile. Muin described the certificate cancellation as directly preventing him from applying for employment, sitting job examinations, or attending interviews. He also expressed concern that age limits for employment eligibility were continuing to run while he remained without a usable professional certificate.

The respondent additionally alleged that local BNP leaders extracted Tk 400,000 from his father and subjected his family to harassment. That allegation requires independent corroboration and should remain attributed to him.

Muin's supporting section states that the university's punishment was publicly reported and that his name appeared as serial number 22 in the relevant list. This provides a potentially useful route for documentary verification. The central institutional questions are the legal and regulatory authority for canceling a completed DVM certificate, the conduct attributed to Muin, the evidence establishing individual responsibility, whether he received notice and an opportunity to respond, and what appeal or restoration mechanism was available.

**CASE STUDY SUS6. MD. ADNAN SAMI**

**Institution:** Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh
**Department:** Agricultural Engineering and Technology
**Nature of repression:** Lifetime suspension from the university; threats and intimidation; vandalism of academic and personal belongings; inability to complete graduation; prolonged exclusion from education and resulting employment consequences.

Md. Adnan Sami identified himself as a student of Agricultural Engineering and Technology at Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, session 2017–18. His submission is comparatively concise, but it describes a highly consequential formal measure: Sami stated that he had been subjected to a lifetime suspension from the university. He reported that he had received threats through fake Facebook accounts and unidentified WhatsApp calls. Sami also stated that he had been residing in Room 209 of Isha Khan Hall, where his books, study materials, and other personal belongings were located, and that these possessions were vandalized.

Sami stated that he formally approached the university authorities and submitted a written request asking for restoration of his right to education. According to his testimony, however, his studentship was not restored. He reported that because he had been unable to complete his graduation, he could not obtain employment and regarded the interruption as having seriously damaged his professional future.

The employment consequences are central to his account. Sami stated that he was concerned about the expiry of age-based eligibility for employment while remaining unable to complete his degree, sit job examinations or attend interviews. His submission therefore illustrates

how prolonged exclusion at the final stages of a degree may produce consequences that cannot easily be remedied simply by restoring enrollment at a much later date.

Unlike several of the other interview forms, Sami's submission refers to documentary material concerning the university sanction. He states that the punishment circular was publicly reported and that his name appears at serial number 17 (See Appendix). The form also contains a reproduced copy of a Bangladesh Agricultural University document listing affected individuals. This provides an important opportunity for independent verification.

The central rights-based questions are therefore the basis for the sanction, the particular conduct attributed to Sami, the evidence supporting individual responsibility, the disciplinary procedure followed, whether he received notice and an opportunity to respond, and whether an effective appeal or review mechanism existed. The existence of a university circular gives this case a potentially stronger documentary foundation than cases resting solely on testimony, but the circular alone does not establish whether the underlying disciplinary decision was justified or procedurally fair.

**CASE STUDY SUS7. PAYEL DATTA**

**Institution:** Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
**Department:** Health Institute (as stated in the form; precise academic program should be verified)
**Nature of repression:** Threats and intimidation; alleged physical assault and destruction of hostel belongings; prolonged exclusion from university; criminal proceedings; lack of effective institutional protection; severe financial and housing insecurity.

Payel Datta identified herself as a student of Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, session 2022–23, with the form recording her department as the Health Institute. She reported that following the political transition in 2024, she became unable to return to the university because of repeated threats and intimidation. According to Payel, persons connected with the university administration threatened that she would be subjected to mob violence if she returned. She stated that the resulting fear prevented her from participating in academic activities and effectively interrupted her university education.

These allegations concerning the involvement and motivation of university personnel remain respondent claims unless corroborated through institutional records or other evidence.

Her account also describes an earlier incident involving physical violence and destruction of property. Payel stated that during the July 2024 movement, she was staying in a residential hall when protesters entered her room and assaulted her. She reported managing to escape, after which her room and belongings were allegedly vandalized and set on fire. She specifically identified academic certificates, clothes, furniture, her study table, and bed among the items destroyed. If substantiated, destruction of academic certificates and study materials would have implications beyond ordinary property loss because it could compound the respondent's difficulty in restoring her education.

Payel stated that she informed the university administration about the attack and subsequent harassment but did not receive effective assistance. According to her account, she was instead informed that she would not be permitted to return to the university. She attributed the administration's response to political influence from Jamaat-BNP-associated actors. That political attribution represents her interpretation and should not be adopted as an independently established conclusion. The analytically relevant fact from the testimony is that she reported seeking institutional protection and receiving no practical route back into education.

The consequences described in this case are unusually severe. Payel stated that the loss of educational access affected her financial position, freedom of movement, and ability to secure basic accommodation. At times, according to her testimony, she survived on one meal a day and slept on the streets because she lacked a stable place to stay. She described the loss of her university identity and educational progression as contributing to social humiliation and a substantial deterioration in her standard of living.

Her family was also reportedly affected. Payel stated that relatives experienced social stigma and derogatory comments associated with her circumstances, and that misinformation concerning her was circulated within the community. She reported that her father in particular encountered humiliating remarks in public places and local markets. Payel further stated that two criminal cases had been filed against her, which she regarded as false, and that she had experienced

harassment by law-enforcement authorities. According to her account, the existence of these proceedings also prevented her from returning home normally and contributed to continuing insecurity and emotional distress.

Her case therefore illustrates the potential cumulative effect of physical insecurity, destruction of educational materials, criminal proceedings, institutional non-protection, housing instability and prolonged academic exclusion. One detail should nevertheless be clarified before publication: the basic-information section records her department as the *"Health Institute,"* while later in the narrative she refers to herself as studying in the field of veterinary medicine. The precise program and current formal academic status should therefore be confirmed through university records.

## 4.7 Cross-Case Analysis of Specialized University Students' Accounts: Shared Patterns and Human Impact

The 16 tertiary cases reinforce the conclusion that post-July 2024 educational disruption did not occur through a single mechanism. Instead, the cases describe a continuum extending from informal or security-driven exclusion to highly consequential formal academic sanctions. Some students report remaining formally enrolled but being unable to enter campus, attend classes, sit examinations, or return to residential halls because of threats or fear of violence. Others describe suspension, expulsion, permanent exclusion, cancellation of academic credentials, or sanctions that they characterize as lasting for ten years or for life. These differences are analytically important because the legality, procedural requirements, and consequences of each type of measure are not the same.

For instance, three cases strengthen the importance of distinguishing between formal academic status and practical access to education. Payel Datta states that she was effectively unable to return to her university because of threats and lack of institutional protection, while the response form does not identify a formal expulsion order. Her account therefore resembles several earlier cases in which students technically may have retained enrollment but could not meaningfully exercise it. By contrast, Adnan Sami and Nahiduzzaman Sabbir describe formal sanctions of exceptional duration: a lifetime university suspension in Sami's account and a ten-year expulsion in Sabbir's. These measures, if confirmed through institutional documents, would

require especially close scrutiny concerning individual responsibility, procedural fairness and proportionality.

The enlarged case set also sharpens the significance of the stage of education at which exclusion occurs. Educational interruption may be serious at any stage, but the consequences can be particularly difficult to reverse when the affected person is nearing completion of a professional qualification. Sabbir had already commenced his medical internship, Sami reported being unable to complete his graduation, and Muin Nadim Al Munna reported cancellation of a DVM certificate after reaching the end of his veterinary studies. These cases show that the harm may extend beyond delayed classroom learning to the loss of immediate access to employment, professional progression and age-sensitive career opportunities.

A related pattern concerns the duration and proportionality of disciplinary sanctions. Earlier cases already included permanent expulsion, multi-year exclusion and cancellation of certificates. Such sanctions cannot be evaluated solely by their formal label. The relevant inquiry is whether the underlying misconduct was individually established, whether the student received adequate notice, access to evidence and an opportunity to respond, whether less restrictive sanctions were considered, and whether meaningful review or appeal remained available. The fact that a student contests an allegation does not itself establish that institutional discipline was illegitimate; equally, the existence of an institutional order does not by itself establish that the sanction was lawful, evidence-based or proportionate.

The cases also continue to demonstrate significant interaction between academic measures and criminal-law processes. Several respondents describe criminal cases, arrest, detention, police visits, fear of being handed over to police or reluctance to seek assistance from law-enforcement authorities. Payel reports two criminal cases and alleged law-enforcement harassment; Sabbir also reports a criminal case alongside his academic exclusion. These accounts reinforce the need to keep academic and criminal responsibility analytically separate. A pending criminal allegation should not automatically establish disciplinary responsibility, while university procedures should not substitute for criminal adjudication where criminal conduct is alleged.

Another recurring pattern is the destruction or loss of academic materials and residential property. Several respondents previously

described books, certificates, laptops, or personal possessions being destroyed or lost. The new cases reinforce this dimension. Payel reports that certificates, clothing, furniture, her study table, and bed were burned following an attack on her residential room, while Sami reports vandalism of books and study materials in his hall room. Such losses can compound academic exclusion by making eventual return more difficult, especially where identity documents, certificates, or study materials must be replaced.

The additional cases also deepen the evidence concerning livelihood and material deprivation. Earlier respondents described loss of tutoring income, debt, disrupted professional opportunities and financial dependence on family members. Payel's testimony goes further, describing periods without stable accommodation and occasions when she survived on only one meal a day. This account illustrates how prolonged academic exclusion can interact with housing insecurity and basic subsistence, particularly where the university previously provided residential accommodation or the student's social and economic position was linked to continuing enrollment.

Family consequences remain another strong cross-case theme. Respondents describe threatening calls, police visits, attacks on family homes, financial losses, reputational harm, and psychological distress among parents and siblings. Payel's testimony particularly emphasizes social stigma affecting her father and family, while Sabbir reports that his relatives were subjected to harassment and humiliation alongside him. These cases support the broader finding that academic repression, where it occurs, may produce effects that extend beyond the individual student and alter the economic, psychological and social circumstances of an entire household.

The expanded evidence also strengthens concerns regarding institutional response and access to remedy. Across the 16 cases, students variously report seeking assistance from university administrations, individual teachers, police or other authorities. Responses appear uneven. In some cases, individual academics reportedly helped students regain access to examinations; in others, respondents describe institutions as unable or unwilling to provide security or reconsider exclusion. Payel states that she informed the university of the attacks but was subsequently told that she would not be permitted to return, while Sami reports submitting a formal written

request for restoration of his educational rights without securing the outcome he sought. The relevant question is therefore not simply whether a complaint channel existed, but whether it offered a practical and timely route to educational restoration or review.

Political identity or perceived political association remains prominent in respondents' explanations of why they believe they were targeted. This feature must continue to be presented cautiously. The interviews can establish that respondents perceived political identity as relevant to their treatment; they do not, without corroboration, independently establish the political motivation of every alleged perpetrator or institution. A student may lawfully be disciplined for individually proven misconduct irrespective of political affiliation. Conversely, affiliation or political expression alone should not replace individualized evidence of wrongdoing. The central analytical distinction therefore remains between accountability based on established conduct and adverse treatment based principally on identity, association or protected expression.

The evidentiary strength of the 16 cases remains uneven, but different cases provide some useful avenues for stronger verification. Sami's reply refers to and reproduces a university punishment circular, while Asikul Alam previously reported possessing a formal permanent-expulsion notice and screenshots of threats. Muin Nadim Al Munna similarly referred to a publicly reported university disciplinary list. Such documentation does not establish that a sanction was wrongful, but it can independently establish that institutional action occurred and provide the basis for examining its grounds and procedure. By contrast, several other claims remain dependent principally on first-person testimony and would benefit from disciplinary orders, police and court records, medical documents, hall records, examination records, contemporaneous communications or witness testimony.

The expanded case set also makes it even more important not to collapse the evidence into a single category of *"repression."* Some cases involve clear allegations of formal exclusion; others involve practical inability to attend because of insecurity; some concern criminal proceedings alongside academic sanctions; and others remain more ambiguous regarding the exact institutional measure imposed. A rights-based assessment should therefore continue to examine each case individually, distinguishing formal discipline, informal exclusion,

violence or threats, criminal proceedings, institutional non-protection and broader educational disruption.

Taken together, the 16 tertiary cases do not establish the national prevalence of academic repression or demonstrate that every disciplinary decision described was unlawful. They do, however, provide a substantial qualitative record of recurring mechanisms through which students reported losing access to higher education after July 2024. The enlarged case set particularly highlights prolonged and potentially irreversible consequences in professional and specialized education, where exclusion may interrupt internships, prevent completion of qualifications, cancel credentials or consume limited years during which graduates would ordinarily enter the labor market. The evidence therefore supports careful case-by-case review of outstanding sanctions and barriers to return, with particular attention to individual responsibility, due process, proportionality, educational continuity, personal security and access to an effective remedy.

# CHAPTER 5
# VULNERABILITY BEYOND MAINSTREAM EDUCATION: MADRASAS (ISLAMIC LEARNING INSTITUTIONS), TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

## 5.1 Technical and Vocational Education: Coercion, Exclusion and Restrictions on Freedom of Assembly

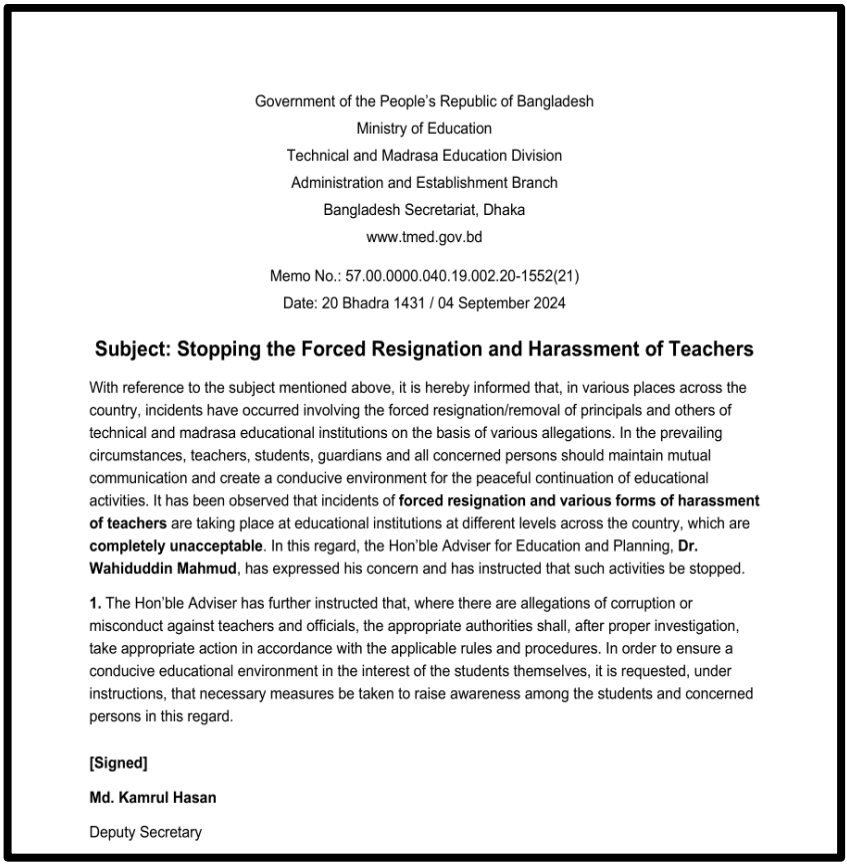
Technical and vocational education warrants separate treatment because it operates through an institutional structure distinct from general schools, colleges and universities. The sector includes government and private polytechnic institutes, technical schools and colleges, vocational programs, survey institutes and other institutions administered or regulated through the Technical and Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Division, Directorate of Technical Education and Bangladesh Technical Education Board. Academic repression or coercive interference in this sector may therefore involve forced resignation of teachers or institutional heads, exclusion from teaching or training, disruption of examinations and punitive academic measures, restrictions on peaceful mobilization, or physical and coercive action against students.

### 5.1.1 Forced Resignation and Repressions on Teachers

The Technical and Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Division memorandum of 4 September 2024, supplied for this book, explicitly concerns forced resignation or removal in technical as well as madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* institutions. As demonstrated in Figure 48 below, the issuer of this memorandum is the Technical and Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Division of the Ministry of Education, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, not the Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Board. It indicates that the memorandum comes directly from the government. The memorandum followed broader government concern over the nationwide pattern of forced resignations. Education Adviser Wahiduddin Mahmud publicly stated on 3 September that forcing teachers to resign and subjecting them to harassment was unacceptable and that allegations of corruption or misconduct should instead be investigated through the competent authorities. This position was independently reported by *The Daily Star*, *The Business Standard*, UNB, BSS, *Dhaka Tribune* and bdnews24.com (The Daily Star, 2024a; The

Business Standard, 2024a; UNB, 2024; BSS, 2024; Dhaka Tribune, 2024a; bdnews24.com, 2024a).

**Figure 48. Instruction to Stop Forced Resignation at Technical and *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Institutions**



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Education
Technical and Madrasa Education Division
Administration and Establishment Branch
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
www.tmed.gov.bd

Memo No.: 57.00.0000.040.19.002.20-1552(21)
Date: 20 Bhadra 1431 / 04 September 2024

**Subject: Stopping the Forced Resignation and Harassment of Teachers**

With reference to the subject mentioned above, it is hereby informed that, in various places across the country, incidents have occurred involving the forced resignation/removal of principals and others of technical and madrasa educational institutions on the basis of various allegations. In the prevailing circumstances, teachers, students, guardians and all concerned persons should maintain mutual communication and create a conducive environment for the peaceful continuation of educational activities. It has been observed that incidents of **forced resignation and various forms of harassment of teachers** are taking place at educational institutions at different levels across the country, which are **completely unacceptable**. In this regard, the Hon'ble Adviser for Education and Planning, **Dr. Wahiduddin Mahmud**, has expressed his concern and has instructed that such activities be stopped.

**1.** The Hon'ble Adviser has further instructed that, where there are allegations of corruption or misconduct against teachers and officials, the appropriate authorities shall, after proper investigation, take appropriate action in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures. In order to ensure a conducive educational environment in the interest of the students themselves, it is requested, under instructions, that necessary measures be taken to raise awareness among the students and concerned persons in this regard.

**[Signed]**

**Md. Kamrul Hasan**

Deputy Secretary

***Source:*** *Technical and Madrasah Education Division memorandum of 4 September 2024, supplied English reproduction. (Technical and Madrasah Education Division, 2024) Note. The image documents the wording of the supplied translation, not independent authentication or proof of subsequent compliance.*

The concerns addressed in the September memorandum were already visible in several technical institutions immediately after the political transition. These cases should be analyzed carefully because allegations of corruption or professional misconduct may legitimately justify

investigation, but they do not themselves justify coercive resignation or removal without established procedures.

At Bogura Polytechnic Institute, students gave acting principal Abu Saim Jahan an ultimatum to resign by the afternoon of 11 August 2024. Contemporary reporting stated that he subsequently left the institution amid the demonstrations. Students made a range of allegations involving irregularities, misuse of authority, and treatment of students, but these remained allegations rather than adjudicated findings. *Ajker Patrika*, *Bangla Tribune,* and *Jugantor* independently reported the pressure and his departure (Ajker Patrika, 2024; Bangla Tribune, 2024a; Jugantor, 2024a). A subsequent report stated that he was transferred from the institute and attached to the Directorate of Technical Education on 12 August, demonstrating that the episode ultimately resulted in a formal administrative change (Risingbd, 2024).

A more direct example of coercion was documented at Jashore Government Polytechnic Institut**e**. On 22 August 2024, protesting students obtained signatures on blank sheets from Principal G. M. Azizur Rahman and three other officials, Chief Instructor Shariful Islam, Treasurer Kamrul Islam, and Hostel Superintendent Bablu Rahman, for the purpose of securing their resignations. Students alleged corruption, financial irregularities, and misuse of institutional authority. Significantly, the principal himself confirmed that students had taken his signature on blank paper for resignation. The episode was independently reported by *Jugantor* and the Jashore-based *Daily Spandan* (Jugantor, 2024b; Daily Spandan, 2024).

The existence of corruption allegations does not resolve the procedural question. If established, such allegations could justify disciplinary or criminal proceedings. Obtaining signatures on blank paper under collective pressure, however, bypasses investigation, an opportunity to answer the allegations, a reasoned institutional decision, and any meaningful mechanism of review. The Jashore case therefore provides one of the clearest documented examples of coercive removal within the technical-education sector.

At Dhaka Polytechnic Institute, *The Daily Campus* reported that contractual principal Kazi Zakir Hossain resigned on 18 August 2024 following student demands and pressure (The Daily Campus, 2024a). His employment status requires careful description: the Technical and Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Division had already

issued an official retirement and lump-sum grant notice concerning him on 12 June 2024, while the August report described him as continuing as principal on a contractual basis (Technical and Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Division, 2024b). The book also reproduced serious allegations against him and political accusations made by protesters. Those allegations should remain attributed to the protesters and should not be presented as established facts without an independent inquiry.

These incidents should also be placed in the broader post-August context. Before the September instruction, the Education Adviser had already warned on 25 August that compelling officials of educational institutions to resign could destabilize institutional administration and emphasized that appointment, transfer and posting in government institutions were governed by established rules (The Daily Star, 2024b; BSS, 2024b). The September direction therefore represented a continuation of an already articulated governmental position rather than the first official recognition of the problem.

### 5.1.2 Exclusion and Disciplinary Actions against Polytechnic Students

Compared with the extensive post-July exclusions documented in medical colleges, engineering universities and other public universities, the currently available record does not establish a comparable nationwide wave of expulsions from polytechnic institutions. Nevertheless, individual cases indicate that academic and campus exclusion did occur. In December 2025, Dinajpur Polytechnic Institute expelled sixth-semester Power Department student Manmohan Roy following an institutional inquiry into a social-media post concerning the death of Osman bin Hadi and alleged association with a political organization prohibited on campus. The Academic Council approved the expulsion after receiving the inquiry committee's recommendation. (Prothom Alo, 2025) The case raises questions concerning the relationship between disciplinary authority, political association, freedom of expression, and the proportionality of permanent educational exclusion.

Therefore, though cases remain too few to support a national estimate, they indicate the need to investigate whether political opinion, association, or expression became grounds for educational or campus exclusion in technical institutions after July 2024, and whether affected

individuals received notice, an opportunity to respond, an impartial determination, and a proportionate sanction.

### 5.1.3 Restrictions on Freedom of Assembly

A substantial nationwide movement involving public and private polytechnic students developed in April 2025. Reported demands included cancellation of the promotion arrangement allowing craft instructors to enter junior-instructor positions, action concerning instructors appointed after 2021, preservation of the four-year Diploma in Engineering structure with six-month semesters, protection of eligibility for Grade-10 deputy assistant engineer and equivalent technical posts, and broader reform of technical education. These demands were reported extensively by *The Daily Star* and *The Business Standard* (The Daily Star, 2025a; The Business Standard, 2025a).

The protests began to significantly affect public movement. On 15 April, students from Rajshahi Government Polytechnic Institute, Rajshahi Government Women's Polytechnic Institute and Government Survey Institute blocked a road in Rajshahi for more than two hours. Army personnel subsequently attempted to clear the road, resulting in a verbal confrontation, although that report did not describe a substantial use of physical force (The Business Standard, 2025b).

The following day, 16 April 2025, coordinated demonstrations took place across Bangladesh. More than 1,000 students occupied the Saat Rasta intersection in Tejgaon, while protesters also blocked roads, highways, or railway lines in Chattogram, Rajshahi, Cumilla, Khulna, Dinajpur, Pabna and other areas. In Khulna, students stopped a passenger train for several hours. Reporting by *The Daily Star* and *The Business Standard* documented both the national scale of the mobilization and the considerable disruption to transport and public movement (The Daily Star, 2025a; The Daily Star, 2025b; The Business Standard, 2025a).

The blockades are important context for assessing the authorities' response. Blocking national highways and railway lines directly interfered with the movement and interests of other members of the public and gave the authorities a legitimate public-order interest in restoring access. That consideration, however, does not itself determine whether every form of force used in dispersal was necessary and proportionate.

### 5.1.4 Use of Force against Polytechnic Students

The most significant documented use-of-force incident in the technical-education movement occurred on 16 April 2025 at Kotbari in Cumilla, where students from Cumilla Polytechnic Institute and associated technical institutions blocked the Dhaka–Chattogram highway. The fact of the blockade is supported by several independent contemporaneous reports, including *Bangladesh Pratidin*, NTV, *Samakal,* and *The Business Standard* (Bangladesh Pratidin, 2025; NTV, 2025; Samakal, 2025; The Business Standard, 2025a).

The subsequent confrontation is also supported by multiple sources, although the reported number of injured students differs considerably. *Bangla Tribune* reported that the army acknowledged firing blank rounds to restore movement and that Cumilla Polytechnic Institute authorities said approximately 30 students were injured in baton action by law-enforcement personnel. *The Daily Campus* reported 35 injuries, while *Desh Rupantor* and *Shomoyer Alo* reported 12. *The Business Standard*, reporting the incident the following day, referred to clashes with police and military personnel that reportedly injured 35 students (Bangla Tribune, 2025; The Daily Campus, 2025; Desh Rupantor, 2025; Shomoyer Alo, 2025; The Business Standard, 2025c). The reporting also differs somewhat regarding the sequence of events. *Bangla Tribune* reported that blank shots were fired and students were subjected to baton action, while *Desh Rupantor* reported that after blank firing, students threw bricks and a confrontation followed (Bangla Tribune, 2025; Desh Rupantor, 2025).

The appropriate rights inquiry is consequently not whether the authorities were entitled to seek reopening of the Dhaka–Chattogram highway. They plainly had a legitimate interest in restoring movement on a major national transport route. The relevant questions are whether protesters received adequate warning and opportunity to disperse, whether less coercive measures remained reasonably available, whether baton use was necessary in the circumstances, whether blank firing was justified by the immediate security situation, and whether the level of force employed was proportionate to the threat or obstruction faced.

### 5.1.5 Continued Mobilization and Government Dialogue

The government's response to the technical-student movement was not exclusively coercive. After the nationwide demonstrations on 16 April,

protesters postponed a planned countrywide railway blockade to participate in discussions with the authorities. An 18-member student delegation subsequently met officials of the Technical and Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Division at the Secretariat. Student representatives characterized that meeting as unsuccessful because they said no sufficiently concrete implementation commitment had been provided (The Daily Star, 2025c; The Business Standard, 2025c).

The movement then adopted several other forms of mobilization. On 18 April, Dhaka Polytechnic students held a *"Kafan Michhil",* or procession in white burial shrouds (The Business Standard, 2025d; The Daily Star, 2025d). On 19 April, the movement launched *"Rise in Red,"* covering institute gates with red cloth and organizing human chains. Organisers specifically said these programs were intended to avoid obstructing public movement (The Daily Star, 2025e; The Business Standard, 2025e). Mobilization also varied by institution. Students at Chattogram Polytechnic Institute began an indefinite hunger strike on 21 April after boycotting classes and examinations (The Business Standard, 2025f). These actions demonstrate the breadth and persistence of the technical-student movement, but the demonstrations themselves should not be classified as evidence of repression unless accompanied by documented coercive, discriminatory, or punitive responses.

On 22 April, the government established an eight-member committee to prepare a roadmap for addressing the six demands. Its membership reportedly included representatives of the Technical and Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Division, Directorate of Technical Education, Institution of Engineers Bangladesh, Institution of Diploma Engineers Bangladesh, and student representatives. Following the committee's formation, students temporarily suspended their movement (The Daily Star, 2025f; The Business Standard, 2025g; New Age, 2025).

Protests later resumed when students concluded that implementation was proceeding too slowly. By 27–29 April, demonstrations had again taken place across many campuses. At Rajshahi Polytechnic, students locked the administrative building, while on 29 April students initiated a broader campus shutdown, locking academic and administrative buildings at Dhaka Polytechnic and other institutes (The Daily Star, 2025g; bdnews24.com, 2025b; The Business Standard, 2025h). These

shutdowns were initiated by the student movement and should therefore not themselves be classified as state repression.

A related administrative development occurred at Dhaka Polytechnic Institute during the April movement. Principal Mohammad Mostafizur Rahman Khan was transferred and attached to the Directorate of Technical Education after students had demanded his removal. *Ittefaq* explicitly linked the change to the ongoing student demands (Ittefaq, 2025). The temporal association is clear; the available reporting, however, does not by itself establish that the transfer was unlawful or punitive. It is more accurately treated as an example of student pressure intersecting with an administrative personnel decision.

### 5.1.6 Assessing Academic Repression in Polytechnic Institutions

The current evidence permits several findings. What the evidence does establish is more specific. Several technical institutions experienced intense student pressure against principals or teachers following August 2024, including at least one well-documented case in Jashore in which signatures for resignation were obtained on blank paper. A nationwide polytechnic student movement subsequently developed in 2025. Much of the movement involved road and rail blockades, symbolic protest, negotiation, class boycotts, and institutionally organized shutdowns rather than documented state violence. Cumilla on 16 April 2025 stands out as a documented use-of-force incident, with multiple sources reporting baton action, blank firing, and student injuries, although they disagree on the precise number of persons injured.

Further, the normative framework can also be made more sector-specific. The ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (1966) expressly applies to teachers providing technical and vocational education up to the completion of secondary education and addresses their professional status, employment and working conditions (ILO/UNESCO, 1966). The UNESCO Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education and Training (2015) provides an additional international framework specifically addressing TVET (UNESCO, 2015).

Accordingly, the technical-education record should be assessed through the same principles applied elsewhere in this book, i.e., allegations against teachers or students should be individually established; collective pressure should not replace disciplinary

procedures; peaceful expression and association should be protected; public-order restrictions should have a clear legal and factual basis; and any physical force used against demonstrators should satisfy requirements of necessity and proportionality. At the same time, road and railway blockades and interference with the rights of others are relevant circumstances and should be incorporated into, rather than omitted from, the proportionality assessment.

## 5.2 *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Education: Professional Vulnerability, Expression and Child Abuse

Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* education requires a somewhat different analytical approach from the other education sectors examined in this book. It encompasses institutionally distinct streams, particularly state-regulated Aliya madrasas *(Islamic learning institutions)* and more autonomously governed institutions, and many madrasas *(Islamic learning institutions)* also operate residential or boarding arrangements involving children who are highly dependent on teachers and institutional authorities. Political engagement likewise varies considerably across institutions. Earlier research found differing forms of political engagement across Aliya and Qawmi madrasa (Islamic learning institutions) settings, but such historical patterns cannot establish the political affiliation of a particular institution, teacher, or student in the post-2024 period. (Rahman, 2020)

The July-August 2024 movement itself altered the context in which these questions arise. Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* students participated alongside university, college, and school students in the uprising, and subsequent reporting documented injuries and deaths among madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* students. For example, *The Daily Star* later described the movement as unusual in bringing students from universities, schools, colleges, and madrasas *(Islamic learning institutions)* into a common mobilization, while a Dhaka Alia Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* student subsequently reported losing vision in one eye after being struck by pellets during an August 2024 protest. (The Daily Star, 2025a); (bdnews24.com, 2025a)

The post-July madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* record, however, does not reproduce the same pattern seen in public universities, where extensive disciplinary exclusion based on alleged conduct during the uprising can be documented. Instead, the evidence considered here reveals several overlapping issues: coercion and police action against

madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* teachers seeking professional recognition; violence and intimidation affecting students; punishment or mob violence associated with expression about the July uprising; political competition within some madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* campuses; and serious child-protection failures, particularly in residential institutions. These categories are analyzed separately below.

### 5.2.1 Post-July Vulnerability of Teachers during Professional Mobilization

The change of government in August 2024 did not eliminate the vulnerability of madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* teachers. The Technical and Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Division's memorandum of 4 September 2024, supplied for this book, explicitly addressed forced resignation and removal in institutions within both the technical and madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* sectors. It should be read alongside the Education Adviser's statement the previous day that forcing teachers to resign or subjecting them to harassment was unacceptable and that allegations of wrongdoing should instead be investigated through competent authorities. (The Daily Star, 2024)

The subsequent experience of independent madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* teachers demonstrates that post-July vulnerability was not confined to forced resignation. On 26 January 2025, hundreds of teachers marched from the National Press Club toward the Chief Adviser's Office demanding nationalization and related employment reforms. Police stopped the procession at Shahbagh and used batons and water cannon (see Figure 49 below). *Prothom Alo* additionally reported tear-gas or stun-grenade use and identified six injured persons, while *The Daily Star* and *Dhaka Tribune* reported that at least five teachers received treatment at Dhaka Medical College Hospital. (The Daily Star, 2025b); (Dhaka Tribune, 2025); (Prothom Alo, 2025a); (bdnews24.com, 2025b)

**Figure 49. Police Action against Protesting Independent *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Teachers**



***Source:*** *The Business Standard (2025). Photo: TBS*

The immediate aftermath is important. Rather than ending the mobilization, the police action was followed by a continuing sit-in at Shahbagh. Two days later, on 28 January 2025, an official of the Technical and Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* Education Division announced that 1,519 registered independent madrasas *(Islamic learning institutions)* would be nationalized in phases and stated that the teachers' six demands had been accepted in principle. The official also publicly criticized the earlier baton charge and water-cannon use. (bdnews24.com, 2025c) (The Daily Star, 2025c)

The dispute nevertheless continued well beyond January. In November 2025, police again blocked teachers attempting a *"Long March to Jamuna"* while they sought implementation of the nationalization pledge. (bdnews24.com, 2025d) By May and June 2026, teachers were again demonstrating, this time particularly over MPO enlistment and arrears. Police stopped marches toward government offices on several occasions, and teachers at one point announced an indefinite closure of their institutions and subsequently threatened a fast unto death. (The Daily Star, 2026a); (bdnews24.com, 2026a); (bdnews24.com, 2026b)

The post-July trajectory is therefore not one of simple political protection for madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* teachers. It moved from a government instruction against coercive resignation in September 2024, to documented police use of physical force against a professional mobilization in January 2025, to a government commitment on nationalization, and then to repeated later mobilization over implementation. The January incident raises questions under the constitutional protections of peaceful assembly and expression, while the later blocked marches should be distinguished from the January episode because the reports reviewed do not establish comparable physical force in every subsequent intervention.

### 5.2.2 Intimidation and Academic Exclusion Affecting Freedom of Expression of *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Students

The most direct post-July example of coercion linked to political expression occurred at *Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa* in Tongi. On 1 July 2025, Alim examinee Mezbah Uddin was confronted over a Facebook post described by others as objectionable or critical of the July uprising. Police and newspaper accounts state that other students and local people caught him, beat him, cut his hair, and handed him to police. A case was filed, and a court subsequently sent him to jail. The madrasa principal said that the student had been handed to police in the interest of maintaining law and order. (The Daily Star, 2025d, Prothom Alo, 2025b, The Daily Campus, 2025, Ittefaq, 2025)

This case is analytically important because the coercive acts were directly connected to expression about the July 2024 uprising itself. Regardless of whether other students found the post offensive, physical assault and forcible cutting of a student's hair are not disciplinary procedures. The subsequent criminal process is a separate question and must be assessed according to the precise offense alleged, applicable law, and procedural safeguards. The reporting reviewed does not establish that Mezbah was formally expelled from his academic program, so the case should be classified as physical intimidation, interference with expression, and criminal-law consequences, rather than as a confirmed academic expulsion.

A considerably more serious allegation emerged from Madhabpur, Habiganj. In September 2026, RAB arrested a madrasa teacher in connection with the April 2025 death of a 14-year-old residential

student. According to the case statement reported by *The Daily Star*, the student and others had protested alleged financial irregularities at the madrasa. The case alleges that the teacher subsequently severely beat and poisoned the student, who died the same day after being taken to hospital. These remain allegations in a criminal case rather than judicial findings, but if established, they would constitute an extreme form of retaliation against student protest within a religious educational institution. (The Daily Star, 2026b)

### 5.2.3 Child Sexual Abuse and Failures of Institutional Protection in *Madrasas* (Islamic learning institutions)

Another significant form of academic exclusion was reported in Rajshahi in August 2026. The family of an 11-year-old residential student at Ta'limul Quran Hafezia Qawmi Boys and Girls Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* alleged that a teacher had repeatedly sexually abused the child and threatened him with physical punishment and academic failure. (Ajker Patrika, 2026) (Dhaka Tribune, 2026a)

Subsequent reporting suggests that the institutional response did not develop into a clearly documented accountability process. After the family informed the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* authorities, the accused teacher, Abdur Rouf, was reportedly removed from Ta'limul Quran Hafezia Qawmi Boys and Girls Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)*. However, the child was later allegedly subjected to mistreatment by the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* director and his wife and ultimately expelled on an accusation of theft. The family further alleged that they were threatened against pursuing legal action and that the child's mother attempted to file a case but police did not accept it. The madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* director was also reported to have offered a journalist Tk 50,000 not to publish the allegations. Police acknowledged being aware of the incident and stated in mid-August 2026 that the matter was under investigation. (Ajker Patrika, 2026; Views Bangladesh, 2026; Dhaka Tribune, 2026)

As of 21 September 2026, however, no subsequently published report located for this review confirms that a criminal case was formally registered against Rouf, that he was arrested or prosecuted, or that any judicial or administrative sanction beyond his reported removal from the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* was imposed. The available record therefore raises concerns not only about the alleged sexual abuse of a residential child, but also about possible retaliation against

the complainant, barriers to accessing an effective remedy, and the absence, so far, of publicly documented accountability.

The Rajshahi allegation was not an isolated occurrence. Similar cases involving children in madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* settings have been reported across Bangladesh in recent years. At Popular Ideal Hifz Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* in Chandraganj, Lakshmipur, a 12-year-old student alleged that the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* principal sexually assaulted him in his room on 18 July 2026; after the child fled the institution and informed his family, the principal was arrested, a case was filed by the child's mother, and a court ordered him to jail (The Daily Star, 2026a). In Rangabali, Patuakhali, a 10-year-old Hifz student at Akramiya Shishu Orphanage and Hafiziya Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* was reportedly sexually abused after being called to a teacher's room shortly after midnight on 5 May 2026; the accused teacher was subsequently arrested and sent to jail under a case filed pursuant to the Women and Children Repression Prevention Act (The Daily Star, 2026b).

At Darun Hikmah Hafizia Madrasa *(an Islamic learning institution)* in Maona, Sreepur, Gazipur, the family of a 12-year-old boy alleged that a teacher raped him inside the madrasa *(Islamic learning institution)* on 24 October 2025; local residents detained the accused, and police subsequently arrested him after the child's father filed a case (The Daily Star, 2025a). At Al-Qarim Darul Uloom Azadi Madrasa *(an Islamic learning institution)* in Bhuapur, Tangail, an 11-year-old boy reportedly experienced repeated sexual abuse by a teacher who threatened to beat him if he disclosed it. Although the teacher was initially dismissed after the allegation became known, reporting indicated that the matter was first subjected to local arbitration and the family was pressured not to pursue legal action; after official intervention, a case was filed, the teacher was arrested, and a court placed him on remand on 1 August 2025 (The Daily Star, 2025b).

Similarly, at Miftahul Ulum Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* in Aditmari, Lalmonirhat, a 12-year-old residential student was allegedly sexually assaulted after being called to a teacher's room on the night of 9 February 2025; other teachers and students reportedly intervened, and the accused was arrested and subsequently sent to jail by a judicial magistrate (The Daily Star, 2025c). These documented cases do not establish the prevalence of abuse across madrasas *(Islamic learning*

*institutions)* generally, but they demonstrate recurring child-protection concerns in some residential and Hifz settings, including abuse in teachers' rooms, threats intended to prevent disclosure, delayed or informal institutional responses, and, in some cases, dependence on families, local residents, or outside authorities to initiate formal accountability.

These cases link child safeguarding directly to the right to continue education. If a child is removed or academically disadvantaged because the child or family disclosed abuse, institutional retaliation compounds the underlying alleged violence and may deter other children from reporting similar conduct in future.

### 5.2.4 Child-Rights Obligations and Safeguarding

The child-protection dimension engages obligations that go beyond ordinary academic freedom. Bangladesh ratified the *Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990*. (United Nations, 1990) *Article 1*9 requires protection of children from physical or mental violence, abuse and neglect while in the care of adults; *Article 34* addresses sexual exploitation and sexual abuse; and *Article 39* requires measures supporting the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of children subjected to abuse. (UNICEF) These obligations are particularly significant where a child lives inside an educational institution and relies on that institution for accommodation, supervision, discipline and access to family. Removal of a victim from education, threats for reporting abuse, pressure to settle allegations privately or failure to provide an independent channel of complaint can deepen the underlying harm.

Safeguarding measures should therefore include confidential and child-accessible reporting channels, mandatory referral of credible allegations to competent authorities, protection against retaliation, independent investigation, access to medical and psychosocial care, preservation of the child's education during investigation, and institutional monitoring. These protections should apply across all education sectors. The cases identified here justify particular attention to residential madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* settings but do not support portraying sexual abuse as uniquely a madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* problem.

### 5.2.5 Summary Observation

The madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* sector followed a different post-July trajectory from the university, engineering and medical sectors considered elsewhere in this book. The available evidence does not demonstrate a comparable nationwide program of political expulsions of madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* students or teachers. Instead, the post-2024 record shows a more fragmented set of risks. Teacher mobilization moved from the September 2024 governmental instruction against forced resignations to the January 2025 police dispersal of teachers, followed by a nationalization commitment and repeated later disputes over its implementation. Student experience ranged from physical punishment and criminal proceedings for expression concerning the July uprising, to institutional disputes affecting academic space, political clashes disrupting education, police force during confrontations, and alleged retaliation against children who reported abuse.

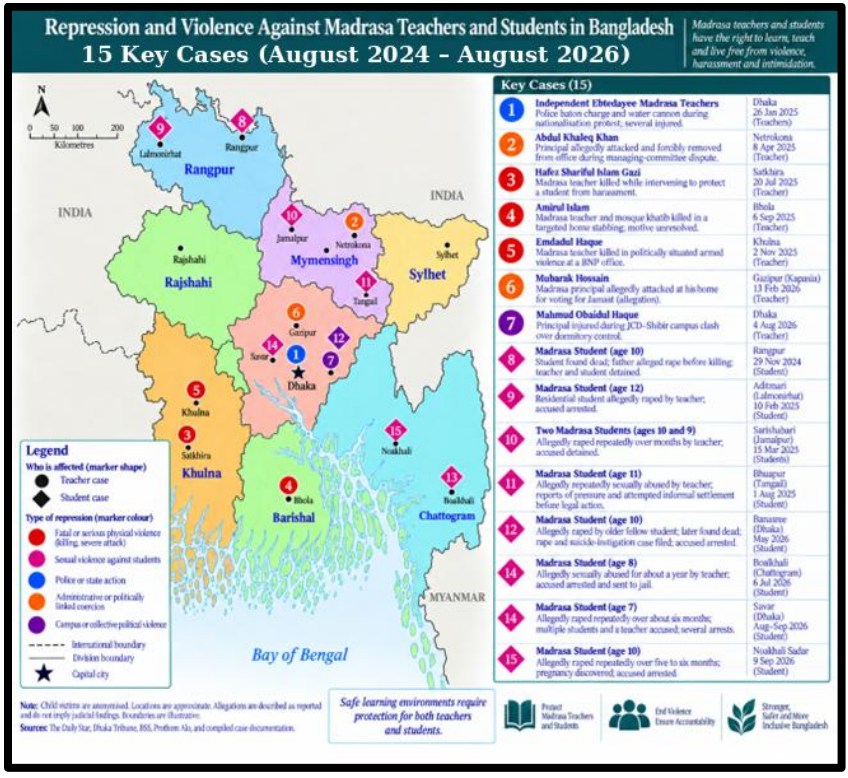
Finally, the post-July period has generated substantial reporting on sexual and physical abuse of children in madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* settings. Though the record does not establish any causal link, reported abuses increased after the political transition. What it does show is the need for stronger safeguarding, independent complaint procedures and protection against institutional retaliation. The most defensible conclusion is therefore that academic repression, political contestation and child-protection failures overlap in the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* sector but should not be collapsed into a single causal narrative.

## 5.3 *Madrasa* Teachers' Case Studies: Repression and Violence on *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Teachers

The cases presented in this section illustrate the varied forms of repression and violence affecting madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions),* and technical education teachers and students during the period under review. The documented incidents include physical assault, police action during collective mobilization, forced or contested removal from institutional positions, intimidation, campus-related political violence, and serious concerns regarding the safety and protection of students. As demonstrated in Figure 50 below, cases were purposively selected to illustrate that similar incidents have occurred

across Bangladesh. These cases do not arise from identical circumstances, and the underlying allegations, actors, and institutional settings differ considerably. The central concern is therefore not to treat all incidents as a single pattern, but to assess whether teachers and students were adequately protected from violence, coercion, abuse, and arbitrary exclusion, and whether institutional and state responses were lawful, proportionate, and effective.

**Figure 50. Geographic Distribution of *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Teacher Cases**



### 5.3.1 Individual Cases of Repression against *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Teachers

**CASE STUDY MT1. ABDUL KHALEQ KHAN**

**Institution:** Garodi Islamia Dakhil Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions)
**Designation:** Principal
**District:** Netrokona
**Nature of repression:** Alleged physical attack and forced removal from office

Abdul Khaleq Khan, principal of Garodi Islamia Dakhil Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* in Netrokona Sadar, was allegedly attacked and forcibly removed from his office on 8 April 2025 during a dispute over the institution's managing committee. The political connection in this case is considerably stronger than in many of the other madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* incidents because contemporary reporting specifically identified a local BNP leader in allegations surrounding the attack (The Daily Star, 2025b).

According to *The Daily Star*, a group allegedly led by Abul Kalam Azad Renu, president of the BNP's Mougati union unit, attacked the principal and forced him out of his office. The incident was reportedly linked to an ongoing dispute concerning control or composition of the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* committee. Students and local residents responded the following day by organizing a human chain and protest rally against the treatment of the principal (The Daily Star, 2025b).

The controversy then escalated. Maulana Anisur Rahman, a local Hefazat-e-Islam leader and mosque imam, spoke at the protest. According to a complaint later filed by his wife, Renu and his associates subsequently attacked Anisur's home, assaulted family members, vandalized property, and later beat Anisur himself. Police confirmed that a formal complaint concerning that later attack had been received and said they were also investigating the original incident involving Principal Abdul Khaleq Khan (The Daily Star, 2025b).

Renu denied involvement and argued that he was being falsely implicated because of the pre-existing dispute over the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* committee. That denial should remain part of the case study.

**Further progression and significance:** This case provides a strong example of how institutional control of a madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* may intersect with local party politics. The allegation is not merely that an unidentified crowd removed a principal; a named local BNP office-holder was accused of leading the group, although that allegation had not been judicially established in the reporting reviewed.

The subsequent alleged attack on a religious leader who publicly protested the principal's treatment also suggests that the dispute extended beyond an internal employment disagreement. For that reason, Abdul Khaleq Khan's case is best classified as alleged politically linked coercive removal from educational office, with the political affiliation of the accused clearly documented but responsibility still subject to investigation.

**CASE STUDY MT2. HAFEZ SHARIFUL ISLAM GAZI**

**Institution:** Shahpur Dawatul Quran Hafiziya Madrasa (Islamic learning institution)
**Designation:** Teacher
**District:** Satkhira
**Nature of repression:** Fatal physical assault while intervening to protect a madrasa (Islamic learning institution) student

Hafez Shariful Islam Gazi, 48, was a teacher at Shahpur Dawatul Quran Hafiziya Madrasa in Tala upazila of Satkhira. On 20 July 2025, he was killed after intervening when a local man was allegedly harassing a madrasa student. The circumstances are corroborated by multiple English-language reports and police statements (Dhaka Tribune, 2025a; UNB, 2025).

According to local accounts cited by police, Raju Gazi, 44, was harassing a student at around 3:00 p.m. Shariful intervened and asked him to leave. Raju allegedly attacked the teacher from behind with a wooden stick and continued striking him, causing fatal injuries. Shariful died at the scene (Dhaka Tribune, 2025a).

The incident then escalated into a second act of violence. Local residents caught Raju and beat him to death in what police described as a mob lynching. Tala Police Station Officer-in-Charge Main Uddin Islam confirmed both deaths and said police recovered the bodies (UNB, 2025).

Shariful's case is important because his teaching role was directly relevant to the incident: he was killed while intervening on behalf of a madrasa student. The available evidence therefore supports treating this as violence affecting a teacher in the performance of a protective professional role.

Raju, as a local man, allegedly had drug-related problems and identified the immediate trigger as his harassment of a student. It would therefore be weak to infer political motivation solely because the victim was a madrasa teacher.

**Further progression and significance:** The case should be classified as fatal violence against a madrasa teacher arising from intervention to protect a student, not political repression on present evidence. It remains relevant because teacher vulnerability includes violence from community actors, and Shariful appears to have lost his life while exercising a basic duty of care toward a pupil.

**CASE STUDY MT3. AMIRUL ISLAM**

**Institution:** Bhola Darul Hadis Kamil Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions)
**Designation:** Assistant Teacher; also khatib of a local mosque
**District:** Bhola
**Nature of repression:** Fatal targeted home attack

Amirul Islam, an assistant teacher at Bhola Darul Hadis Kamil Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)*, was killed inside his home on the night of 6 September 2025. He also served as khatib of a local mosque and lived in Ward 9 of Bapta Union in Bhola Sadar (The Daily Star, 2025c).

According to local witnesses, Amirul returned home following Esha prayers at around 9:30 p.m. A group of assailants then entered his residence and attacked him repeatedly with knives before fleeing. Neighbors responded to his screams and found him seriously wounded. He was taken to Bhola Sadar Hospital, where doctors pronounced him dead. Police confirmed multiple stab wounds and announced operations to identify and arrest those responsible (The Daily Star, 2025c).

The attack has characteristics that justify treating it differently from a random street crime: multiple assailants reportedly entered the

teacher's home and carried out a sustained stabbing attack. However, the motive was not established in the initial reporting.

There was also an identifiable political-religious response. Yusuf Adnan, organizational secretary of Islami Andolan Bangladesh in Bhola, publicly warned that the party would launch a strong movement unless those responsible were arrested within 24 hours. Police deployed additional personnel at the hospital and other important locations in the town following the killing (The Daily Star, 2025c).

The correct analytical distinction is therefore between political reaction to the killing and political motivation for the killing.

**Further progression and significance:** Amirul's case should be retained as a serious case of targeted fatal violence against a madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* teacher and mosque khatib whose motive remained unresolved in the reporting reviewed. Because an organized group entered his home, and because the killing rapidly drew a response from a political Islamic organization, subsequent investigative findings should be monitored for evidence of ideological or political motive.

Until such evidence is available, describing the killing as politically motivated would go beyond the record.

**CASE STUDY MT4. EMDADUL HAQUE**

**Institution:** Bashitala/Buchitla Nurania Hafizia Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions)
**Designation:** Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions) teacher
**District:** Khulna
**Nature of repression:** Killed in a gun-and-bomb attack on a BNP office

Madrasa teacher Emdadul Haque, also rendered as Imdadul Haque in some English reports, was killed during an armed attack on a local BNP office near the KUET IT Gate in Aranghata, Khulna, on 2 November 2025. This case has an unmistakable political setting, although the precise political position of the victim requires careful treatment (Prothom Alo, 2025; BSS, 2025).

Police and local sources reported that several assailants arrived on motorcycles, hurled crude bombs, and fired multiple rounds at the office. Mamun Sheikh, organizing secretary of the Jogipole Union BNP and a former union parishad member, was sitting there with others.

Police concluded preliminarily that Mamun was the intended target. The first bullet reportedly missed him and struck Emdadul, killing the teacher instantly; Mamun and others were wounded by subsequent gunfire (Prothom Alo, 2025).

There are differing reports concerning why Emdadul was at the office. *Prothom Alo* and BSS reported that local residents said he had gone there to collect donations for a religious gathering and described him as a respected religious teacher who was not the intended target. By contrast, bdnews24.com and Dhaka Stream described him as a BNP activist as well as a madrasa teacher (BSS, 2025; bdnews24.com, 2025; Dhaka Stream, 2025). This discrepancy should be explicitly acknowledged rather than resolved without evidence.

The political nature of the attack itself is much clearer. It occurred at a BNP office and targeted a local BNP leader. Law-enforcement agencies launched a joint investigation. BSS reported that police were examining several possible motives, including local dominance, narcotics-related rivalry, and links with outlawed extremist groups (BSS, 2025).

**Further progression and significance:** Emdadul's case demonstrates how madrasa teachers may become casualties of local political violence even when it is uncertain whether they themselves were deliberately targeted for their ideology. If the reports describing him as a BNP activist are correct, his political identity adds another dimension; if the donation-collection account is correct, he was an unintended victim of violence directed at political actors.

Either way, the case belongs in the report because the teacher was killed inside a clearly political environment. The appropriate classification is madrasa teacher killed in politically situated armed violence, with his own political affiliation and intended-target status requiring qualification.

**CASE STUDY MT5. MUBARAK HOSSAIN**

**Institution:** Pakiaba Balika Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions)
**Designation:** Principal
**District:** Gazipur
**Nature of repression:** Attack on home, assault on teacher and family, vandalism, attempted arson, displacement

Mubarak Hossain's case provides the clearest example in this dataset of alleged violence against a madrasa educator directly connected to political belief and electoral choice.

Mubarak was principal of Pakiaba Balika Madrasa in Kapasia, Gazipur, and publicly identified himself as a supporter of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami. He alleged that in the early hours of 13 February 2026, approximately 40–50 people attacked his home because he had voted for a Jamaat candidate in the national election (The Daily Star, 2026a).

According to Mubarak, the assailants were led by local BNP activists, including Belayet Hossain, president of a BNP ward unit, and Babul Mia, a ward organizing secretary. He alleged that the attackers entered or surrounded the property, vandalized the house, attempted to set it on fire, and assaulted him using knives, spears, and sticks. His wife suffered a broken hand, and his daughter Mahmuda Nasrin was also injured (The Daily Star, 2026a).

Police and army personnel later arrived and restored order. The Kapasia Police Station officer-in-charge confirmed that an attack had occurred at the principal's house and stated that legal action would follow upon receipt of a complaint. Mubarak told *The Daily Star* that he and his family remained in hiding two days after the incident because they feared for their safety (The Daily Star, 2026a).

**Further progression and significance:** This case has a much stronger political nexus than most madrasa incidents. Three elements converge: Mubarak's self-identified Jamaat support, his explicit allegation that the attack was retaliation for his vote, and his identification of named local BNP office-holders as alleged organisers.

Those allegations had not yet been established judicially in the report reviewed, so attribution remains necessary. However, unlike cases where political motivation is merely inferred, political belief and electoral choice form the alleged reason for the attack itself.

The case therefore directly supports the report's concern that teachers may remain vulnerable because of political belief. The alleged attack on Mubarak's entire family and his subsequent displacement also demonstrate that such vulnerability can extend beyond professional life into personal security, family safety, and the effective enjoyment of political participation.

**CASE STUDY MT6. MAHMUD OBAIDUL HAQUE**

**Institution:** Government Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions)-e-Alia, Dhaka
**Designation:** Principal
**District:** Dhaka
**Nature of repression:** Injury during political student-group violence on campus

Mahmud Obaidul Haque, principal of Government Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)*-e-Alia in Bakshibazar, Dhaka, was injured on 4 August 2026 during violent clashes between Islami Chhatra Shibir and Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal. The political character of this case is explicit rather than inferential: the confrontation involved the student organizations associated respectively with Jamaat-e-Islami and the BNP (Dhaka Tribune, 2026; SATP, 2026).

The immediate dispute concerned control of madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* residential halls and allocation of dormitory seats. Campus sources reported longstanding tensions between the two student groups over Allama Kashgari Hall and Shaheed Ibrahim Hall. On 4 August, Shibir activists reportedly brought out a procession after learning of clashes elsewhere in Dhaka. JCD supporters attempted to stop the procession, leading to repeated chases and counter-chases and the throwing of bricks (Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

Mahmud Obaidul Haque was caught in the violence and sustained injuries. Teachers and students rescued him and took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital, where he was admitted for treatment. Several political activists were also injured, including leaders from JCD and Jubo Dal (Dhaka Tribune, 2026).

The competing political organizations blamed one another. Shibir said its members were attacked after objecting to what it described as illegal occupation of dormitory seats. JCD accused Shibir of deliberately creating instability within educational institutions. Police deployed additional personnel and brought the immediate situation under control.

The institutional consequences continued beyond the day of the clash. Subsequent reporting indicated that JCD gained control of the halls after the confrontation; Shibir activists later attempted to re-enter, and police intervened to prevent further escalation. The two organizations

eventually agreed to coexistence in the residential halls following mediation by the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* administration.

**Further progression and significance:** Mahmud's case demonstrates the vulnerability of educators who are not necessarily political protagonists but work inside institutions contested by rival political student organizations. A principal charged with maintaining academic administration was physically injured because partisan competition over campus control spilled into violence.

The case therefore supports a broader point particularly relevant to madrasas *(Islamic learning institutions)*: political affiliation need not belong to the teacher personally for political violence to endanger the teacher. Institutional environments themselves may become politicized, exposing teachers and administrators to physical harm irrespective of their own beliefs.

### 5.3.2 Overall Assessment of the *Madrasa* Teachers' Cases

Taken together, these six selected cases do not support a simple division between *"political"* and *"non-political*" repression. Rather, they reveal a continuum of exposure to violence and coercion, in which political affiliation, institutional control, professional responsibility and wider community conflict intersect in different ways. At one end are cases in which political belief or political actors form an explicit part of the alleged reason for the adverse treatment. Mubarak Hossain alleged that his home and family were attacked because of his electoral choice and identified local political office-holders as alleged organisers, while Abdul Khaleq Khan's reported assault and removal arose from a dispute over institutional control in which a named local party leader was accused of direct involvement. These allegations require attribution and should not be treated as judicially established facts, but they provide the clearest examples in the selected cases of an alleged nexus between political power and the security or professional position of a madrasa educator. Contemporary reporting supports those underlying distinctions.

A second pattern concerns exposure to organized political violence without clear evidence that the teacher was personally targeted for political opinion. Mahmud Obaidul Haque was injured when rivalry between opposing student organizations over residential-hall control developed into violence at Government Madrasah-e-Alia. Emdadul Haque was killed during an armed attack at a BNP office, but reporting

differed over whether he had a political affiliation, and police initially considered another local political figure the intended target. These cases show that a teacher may experience serious harm because the institutional or physical environment has become politicized, even where the teacher's own political position is uncertain or irrelevant to the immediate violence.

A third category consists of serious violence for which the available evidence does not establish a political motive. Shariful Islam Gazi was killed while reportedly intervening to protect a student, while Amirul Islam was killed in a targeted attack whose motive remained unresolved in the reporting reviewed. Their inclusion is nevertheless important because academic vulnerability is not confined to politically motivated disciplinary action. Teachers may also face physical danger while performing professional or protective responsibilities, or may be exposed to violence originating outside formal institutional processes. The common concern across the six cases is therefore broader than political affiliation alone: it is whether madrasa teachers and administrators can perform their educational responsibilities without coercive removal, physical attack, intimidation, or spillover from political and community conflict, and whether effective protection, investigation, and remedy follow when such harm occurs.

This formulation is stronger than the current short paragraph because your present evidence itself distinguishes direct political targeting, politically situated violence, and violence for which political motive has not been established.

## 5.4 Case Studies: Sexual Abuse of *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Students

### 5.4.1 Individual Cases of Sexual Abuse against *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Students

**CASE STUDY MS1. DEATH OF A 10-YEAR-OLD *MADRASA* STUDENT FOLLOWING ALLEGED SEXUAL ASSAULT**

**Location:** Rangpur city
**Date:** November 2024
**Affected student:** 10-year-old boy
**Nature of violation:** Alleged rape followed by death; serious safeguarding failure
**Status:** Criminal case filed; teacher and another student initially detained

A 10-year-old student of a madrasa in Rangpur city was found dead inside an under-construction part of the institution in late November 2024. Police recovered the child's body and sent it to Rangpur Medical College Hospital for post-mortem examination. The child's father subsequently filed a case with Rangpur Metropolitan Kotwali Police Station alleging that his son had been raped before being killed.

Police detained a madrasa teacher and another student for questioning. *Dhaka Tribune* reported that preliminary investigation pointed toward sexual assault followed by killing and that the detained student had reportedly made an admission during initial questioning. These were preliminary investigative findings, however, rather than a final judicial determination.

**Significance.** The case represents one of the gravest incidents in the dataset because alleged sexual violence occurred within the educational setting and was followed by the child's death. It also raises questions about supervision and protection within residential or semi-residential religious educational institutions. For this book, it would be safer to describe this as *"alleged sexual violence followed by the death of a madrasa student"* unless subsequent court findings establish the precise circumstances.

**CASE STUDY MS2. ALLEGED RAPE OF A 12-YEAR-OLD RESIDENTIAL STUDENT IN LALMONIRHAT**

**Location:** Aditmari, Lalmonirhat
**Date:** 9–10 February 2025
**Affected student:** 12-year-old boy
**Institution:** Miftahul Ulum Madrasa (Islamic learning institution)
**Nature of violation:** Alleged sexual assault by a teacher in a residential setting
**Status:** Teacher arrested and sent to jail pending proceedings

Police arrested madrasa teacher Atiqul Hasan Sumon following an allegation that he raped a 12-year-old residential student at Miftahul Ulum Madrasa in Aditmari upazila. According to police, other teachers and students, the teacher called the child to his room at night on the stated pretext of assisting him with his studies. Other people at the madrasa reportedly came to the room after hearing the child's screams and apprehended the teacher before handing him to the police.

The child's father filed a case with Aditmari Police Station. Police arranged a medical examination, and the accused was produced before the Judicial Magistrate's Court, which ordered him to be sent to jail.

**Significance.** This case illustrates the particular safeguarding risks facing children living within residential educational institutions. The alleged perpetrator occupied a position of authority and allegedly used an educational interaction to obtain private access to the student. At the same time, the reported intervention of other teachers and students is important: unlike cases involving alleged institutional concealment, individuals inside the madrasa reportedly intervened immediately and transferred the accused to law enforcement.

**CASE STUDY MS3. ALLEGED REPEATED SEXUAL ABUSE OF TWO *MADRASA* STUDENTS IN JAMALPUR**

**Location:** Sarishabari, Jamalpur
**Date:** March 2025
**Affected students:** Boys aged approximately 9 and 10
**Nature of violation:** Alleged repeated sexual abuse by a teacher over several months
**Status:** Teacher detained/arrested

A teacher at a madrasa *(Islamic learning institution)* in Satpoa village of Sarishabari was detained following allegations that he had repeatedly sexually abused two young students. According to the children's mothers, one child, aged 10, had allegedly been abused for approximately two months, while the other, aged nine, had allegedly experienced abuse for about four months.

The allegations became public after one of the children disclosed what had happened. Local residents detained the teacher and demanded action, after which police and army personnel intervened and took him into custody. The children were taken to hospital. Reporting at the time indicated that police intended to pursue legal proceedings following formal complaints.

**Significance.** The reported duration of the alleged abuse makes this more than an isolated assault. It raises a broader safeguarding question about how repeated abuse could allegedly continue for months without detection. The case also demonstrates a recurring difficulty evident in several of the selected incidents: young students may disclose sexual abuse only after a prolonged period, making accessible reporting mechanisms and independent institutional oversight particularly important.

**CASE STUDY MS4. ALLEGED REPEATED ABUSE AND ATTEMPTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN TANGAIL**

**Location:** Bhuapur, Tangail
**Date:** July–August 2025
**Affected student:** 11-year-old boy
**Institution:** Al-Qarim Darul Uloom Azadi Madrasa (Islamic learning institution)
**Nature of violation:** Alleged repeated sexual abuse, intimidation, and reported pressure against pursuing legal action
**Status:** Teacher arrested and remanded

An 11-year-old student allegedly experienced repeated sexual abuse by madrasa teacher Mohammad Waliullah. According to the case statement reported by *The Daily Star*, the teacher repeatedly called the student to his room at night and sexually abused him. The child was also allegedly threatened with physical punishment if he disclosed what was happening.

The student eventually informed his parents. According to the report, when the matter reached madrasa authorities, the teacher was dismissed. More seriously, from an institutional-protection perspective, however, the matter was reportedly subjected to an informal arbitration, and the child's family was pressured not to initiate legal proceedings. The situation changed after the allegations became publicly known, and Bhuapur Upazila Nirbahi Officer Abu Abdullah Khan assisted the family. The father then filed a police case, the teacher was arrested, and a Tangail court placed him on remand.

**Significance.** This is particularly important because it concerns not only the alleged sexual abuse itself but also the institutional response to disclosure. If accurately reported, efforts to resolve allegations involving child sexual abuse through informal settlement or pressure against legal action can compound the original harm and weaken accountability. It therefore provides a useful example of how student vulnerability can be intensified by institutional practices after an allegation becomes known.

**CASE STUDY MS5. DEATH OF A 10-YEAR-OLD STUDENT FOLLOWING ALLEGED SEXUAL ABUSE IN BANASREE, DHAKA**

**Location:** Banasree, Dhaka
**Date:** May 2026
**Affected student:** 10-year-old boy
**Institution:** Alokito Quran International Hifz Madrasa (Islamic learning institution)
**Nature of violation:** Alleged rape and alleged abetment to suicide
**Status:** Criminal case filed; accused student arrested, remanded, and subsequently sent to jail pending investigation

A 10-year-old student was found dead at Alokito Quran International Hifz Madrasa in Banasree in May 2026. Police subsequently identified signs that led them to investigate possible sexual assault. The child's mother filed a case alleging rape and abetment to suicide against an older student and others.

Police arrested the principal accused, an adult student at the madrasa, in Pabna after he reportedly left the institution. A Dhaka court placed him on five days' remand, and he was later sent to jail pending investigation. Particularly concerning is police reporting that, during questioning, madrasa authorities disclosed that the accused had previously faced allegations of sexually abusing several other students.

**Significance.** This case potentially raises a serious prior-warning and institutional-safeguarding issue. If allegations concerning other students were known before the child's death, an important question is what measures, if any, the institution took to protect children from further contact with the accused. Because the death remained subject to an ongoing criminal investigation in the reporting reviewed, the book retains the formulations *"alleged rape"* and *"alleged abetment to suicide,"* rather than making an independent finding as to causation.

**CASE STUDY MS6. ALLEGED YEAR-LONG SEXUAL ABUSE OF AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD STUDENT IN CHATTOGRAM**

**Location:** Boalkhali, Chattogram
**Date:** July 2026
**Affected student:** Eight-year-old boy, Class II
**Nature of violation:** Alleged prolonged sexual abuse by a madrasa (Islamic learning institution) teacher
**Status:** Teacher arrested and sent to jail

An eight-year-old Class II student at a residential madrasa *(Islamic learning institution)* in Chattogram was allegedly subjected to sexual abuse by one of his teachers over approximately one year. The allegations surfaced after the child became physically unwell and complained of pain. He subsequently disclosed the alleged abuse to family members.

Police arrested teacher Aziz Ullah at the madrasa *(Islamic learning institution)*. At the time of the initial reporting, the child's family had not yet submitted a written complaint, so police produced the teacher before court under Section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The court sent him to jail.

Some local reporting also alleged that other students may have been involved and that members of the institution attempted to discourage legal action, although these additional claims require more cautious treatment because the strongest national reporting initially focused on the accusation against the teacher.

**Significance.** The reported duration of the alleged abuse is especially concerning. As with the Jamalpur case, it raises questions regarding supervision, detection, and children's ability to report abuse safely within residential educational environments.

**CASE STUDY MS7. ALLEGED REPEATED SEXUAL ABUSE OF A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RESIDENTIAL STUDENT IN SAVAR**

**Location:** Savar, Dhaka
**Period of alleged abuse:** Approximately February–July 2026
**Legal proceedings:** August–September 2026
**Affected student:** Seven-year-old boy
**Nature of violation:** Alleged repeated rape and sexual abuse involving students and staff; alleged institutional failure to protect
**Status:** Ten people accused; multiple arrests reported by early September

A particularly serious case emerged from a madrasa in Savar's Purba Shahibag area. The father of a seven-year-old residential student alleged that his child had been repeatedly sexually abused over a period of approximately six months. The case, registered following a court order, named teachers and students from the institution. The report stated that several students and at least one teacher were directly accused of sexual assault, while others were accused of assisting the alleged offenses or subsequent concealment and intimidation.

The child's father reported behavioral changes when his son returned home, including withdrawal and difficulty eating, which the family initially interpreted as reluctance to return to the madrasa. The complaint alleged that the abuse began soon after the child's admission and continued for months.

Police subsequently conducted raids and began arresting suspects. By 5–6 September, five of the ten accused had reportedly been arrested. Police said several had made admissions during preliminary interrogation. Some accused students were themselves minors, which requires particular care in identifying them publicly.

**Significance.** This case differs from one involving a single alleged perpetrator. It raises concerns about whether abusive behavior had become possible within the wider institutional environment and whether safeguarding systems failed at several levels. Because both the victim and some accused persons are children, the book avoids publishing their identities.

### 5.4.2 Overall Assessment of *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Students' Cases

The eight selected student cases reveal a different and more internally consistent form of vulnerability. They should not be treated as evidence that abuse is characteristic of madrasa education generally, nor do they provide a basis for estimating national prevalence. They do, however, identify recurring safeguarding conditions that warrant close examination. The affected children were generally very young and, in several cases, lived or studied in circumstances involving substantial dependence on teachers, older students or other authority figures. Alleged perpetrators were frequently able to obtain private or unsupervised access to children through educational authority, residential arrangements, nighttime contact, private rooms or tutoring relationships. In several cases, the alleged abuse was described not as a single incident but as conduct continuing for weeks or months before disclosure.

A second recurring feature is the relationship between unequal authority and delayed disclosure. Several children reportedly remained silent because of fear, threats, dependence on adults, or difficulty explaining what had occurred. *The Tangail case* is particularly significant because the child was allegedly threatened with physical punishment, and the family subsequently faced reported pressure not to pursue legal action through an informal settlement process. Other cases raise questions about whether earlier allegations or warning signs were known and, if so, whether adequate preventive measures were taken. The analytical concern therefore extends beyond the alleged conduct of an individual perpetrator to the capacity of the institution to detect risk, enable confidential disclosure, prevent retaliation and intervene before abuse becomes prolonged or repeated.

The institutional response was not uniform. In some cases, teachers, students, families, local residents, police or administrators intervened promptly; in others, the record raises allegations of delay, informal settlement, continued access to children or inadequate protective action. This variation is important. It prevents the report from characterizing madrasa institutions collectively while allowing it to identify a recurring question across the cases: whether child-protection arrangements were strong enough to prevent abuse, identify it early,

respond safely to disclosure and ensure accountability without placing the burden of protection on the child or family.

The consequences documented in these cases also extend beyond the underlying sexual or physical violence. They include death in the most serious cases, pregnancy, physical injury, fear, disruption of education, and changes in the child's relationship with the institution. Your subsequent interviews reinforce this educational dimension: among the 15 madrasa respondents, the report records recurring fear, weak complaint mechanisms, little access to psychosocial assistance, and substantial educational disruption, while correctly cautioning that these interviews cannot establish national prevalence.

Accordingly, these student cases are better understood primarily through the framework of child safeguarding, protection from violence, institutional accountability and educational continuity, rather than being placed automatically within a political-repression category. Their relevance to this report lies in the fact that abuse, intimidation, institutional failure or inadequate remedy can make continued education unsafe or practically impossible even where political motivation is absent.

**Cross-cutting observation:** The teacher and student cases reveal different forms of vulnerability and should not be collapsed into a single causal category. For madrasa teachers, the record ranges from alleged politically linked coercion and exposure to partisan campus violence to serious non-political or unresolved violence. For madrasa students, the dominant concern is child protection, particularly unequal authority, unsupervised access, delayed disclosure and weaknesses in institutional safeguarding and remedy. What connects the two groups is therefore not a single political explanation, but a broader question of institutional protection: whether educational institutions and public authorities can protect teachers and students from coercion, violence and abuse, investigate credible allegations impartially, and provide effective remedies without allowing political influence, institutional reputation or informal pressure to displace lawful procedures.

## 5.5 In-depth Interviews with *Madrasa* ( Islamic learning institution) Students: Sexual Abuse, Vulnerability and Educational Consequences

### 5.5.1 Interview Sample and Approach

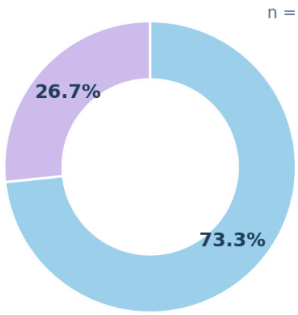
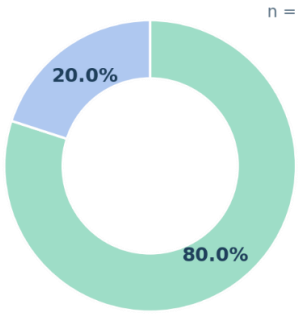
This section draws on 15 completed in-depth interview questionnaires with children and adolescents who had studied in madrasas. The interviews were conducted between 17 August and 22 August 2026 in Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Gazipur, Dhaka, Savar, and Mymensingh. Respondents were between 10 and 15 years of age. Eleven were boys, and four were girls. Twelve reported having lived residentially at their madrasa, while three were non-residential students. Most respondents were studying in Hifz sections, although the sample also included students from Kitab and other sections. The questionnaire was designed to explore children's experiences of safety, unwanted or harmful conduct, disclosure, institutional responses, subsequent educational and personal effects, and access to protection or remedy.

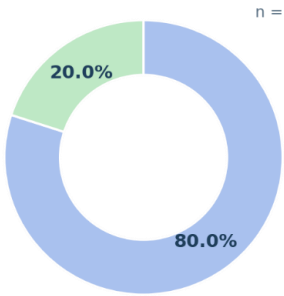
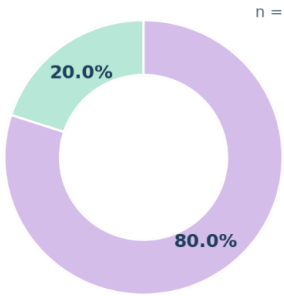
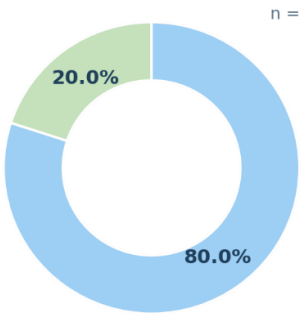
### 5.5.2 Key Findings from In-depth Interviews

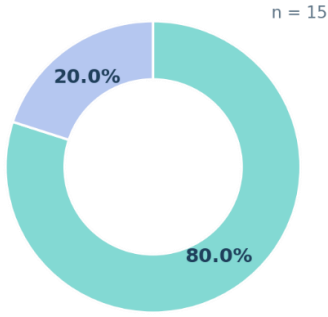
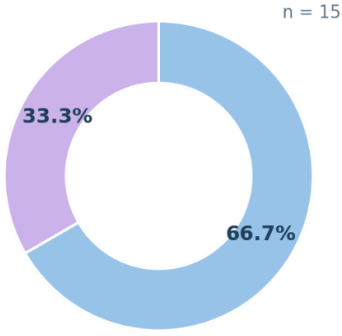
The findings should be understood as qualitative evidence from a small purposively identified group of affected students, rather than as an estimate of the prevalence of abuse across madrasas in Bangladesh. The interviews nevertheless identify recurring safeguarding conditions and consequences that merit closer institutional and regulatory examination. Statistical Overview of In-depth Interviews with *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institution) Students.

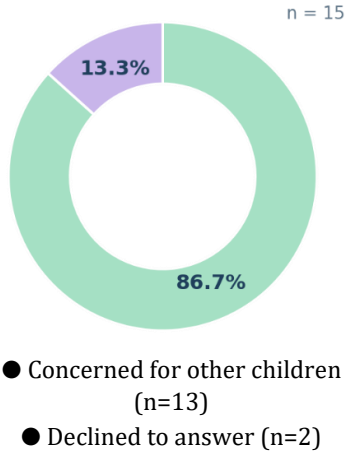
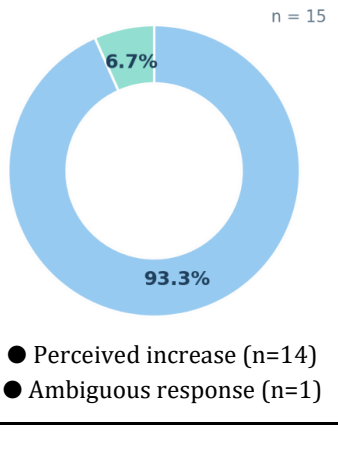
**Interpretive note.** Figure 51 below describes recorded responses within this qualitative interview sample. However, they should not be interpreted as national prevalence estimates. As demonstrated in the figure, the total Interview sample (n) was 15.

**Figure 51. Visual Summary of Vulnerability Reported by *Madrasa* (Islamic learning institutions) Student Interviewees**

| Donut chart | Brief analysis |
|---|---|
| <br>● Boy respondents (n=11)<br>● Girl respondents (n=4) | **Gender of respondents**<br>Boy respondents accounted for 11 of 15 interviews (73.3%), while girl respondents accounted for 4 (26.7%).<br>The sample therefore reflects predominantly male experiences, while the girls' interviews add important gender-specific safeguarding concerns. |
| <br>● Residential (n=12)<br>● Non-residential (n=3) | **Residential status**<br>Twelve respondents (80.0%) had lived residentially at their madrasa; 3 (20.0%) were non-residential students.<br>This matters because several interviews linked safety concerns to nighttime supervision, sleeping arrangements, and unsupervised access to children. |

| Donut chart | Brief analysis |
|---|---|
| <br>● Repeated / recurring (n=12)<br>● One-time incident (n=3) | **Frequency of reported harmful conduct**<br>Twelve respondents (80.0%) described the principal harmful conduct as recurring; 3 (20.0%) described a one-time incident.<br>Within this interview sample, harmful experiences were therefore more often reported as developing over time than as isolated episodes. |
| <br>● No psychosocial support (n=12)<br>● Did not know (n=3) | **Access to counseling or psychosocial support**<br>Twelve respondents (80.0%) reported no access to a counselor, psychologist, social worker, or comparable professional; 3 (20.0%) did not know.<br>No respondent clearly recorded receiving psychosocial counseling despite reported fear, sleep disruption, and educational consequences. |
| <br>● No contact (n=12)<br>● Contact reported (n=3) | **Police or administrative contact**<br>Only 3 respondents (20.0%) reported speaking with police, administration, or another government body; 12 (80.0%) reported no such contact.<br>The interviews therefore indicate limited engagement with formal protection or accountability mechanisms. |

| Donut chart | Brief analysis |
|---|---|
| <br>● Continued access reported (n=12)<br>● Did not know (n=3) | **Reported continued access to children**<br>Twelve respondents (80.0%) believed that the accused person continued teaching, supervising, or otherwise having contact with children; 3 (20.0%) did not know.<br>This is respondent-reported information and should be checked against institutional records before being treated as independently established. |
| <br>● Changed madrasa (n=10)<br>● Permanently stopped studies (n=5) | **Educational consequence following the incident**<br>Ten respondents (66.7%) reported changing madrasa, while 5 (33.3%) recorded permanent discontinuation of study.<br>All 15 interviews therefore recorded a substantial disruption to the respondent's educational trajectory following the harmful experience. |

| Donut chart | Brief analysis |
|---|---|
|  | **Concern for the safety of other children**<br>Thirteen respondents (86.7%) expressed concern for the safety of other children; 2 (13.3%) declined to answer.<br>The responses suggest that many participants understood their experiences as raising safeguarding concerns beyond their own individual case. |
|  | **Perceived recent increase in harmful incidents**<br>Fourteen respondents (93.3%) clearly recorded a perception that such incidents had increased recently; 1 response (6.7%) was internally ambiguous.<br>This is a perception measure only and cannot establish a national trend or a causal link to wider political or institutional changes. |

### 5.5.3 Additional Universal Indicators in the Sample

Beyond the individual accounts of abuse and institutional vulnerability, the interviews revealed several consistent indicators of perceived insecurity and inadequate child-protection safeguards within the madrasas examined. Three findings were particularly significant: respondents' perceptions of personal safety, the availability of safe complaint mechanisms, and awareness of whom to contact in the event of inappropriate conduct. As illustrated in Figure 52 below, all 15 respondents reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe, identified the absence of a specific safe complaint mechanism, and stated that they had received no guidance on whom to approach if inappropriate

conduct occurred. Although these findings cannot be generalized beyond the purposively selected sample, their consistency raises important concerns regarding the protection, supervision, and institutional support available to the children interviewed.

**Figure 52: Perceived Insecurity of Madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions) Students***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |
| 15 of 15 respondents described feeling unsafe or very unsafe. | 15 of 15 reported no specific safe complaint mechanism. | 15 of 15 reported that they had not been taught whom to contact if inappropriate conduct occurred. |

***Source:*** *15 completed in-depth interview questionnaires with madrasa students, interviews conducted 17-22 September 2026.*

Therefore, the most consistent finding was the respondents' perception of insecurity. Every respondent selected either *"unsafe"* or "*very unsafe*" when asked how safe they generally felt in the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)*. The interviews repeatedly describe limited supervision outside formal teaching, teachers having substantial authority over young students, children being required to obey instructions to enter teachers' rooms, and, particularly in residential settings, opportunities for teachers to have access to children away from effective independent oversight. Several respondents explicitly described teachers' private rooms or sleeping arrangements as situations in which children could become isolated from others.

### 5.5.4 Reported Forms of Abuse and Harmful Conduct

The interviews do not describe a single form of mistreatment. Rather, they contain accounts of sexualized or unwanted physical contact, sexual propositions, severe corporal punishment, intimidation, and other coercive conduct, sometimes occurring together.

A substantial number of the forms describe unwanted touching, embracing, bodily pressure, biting, or being summoned to a teacher's private room. For example, one respondent reported being called into a teacher's room, instructed to massage the teacher's body, and then forcibly held until other students approached after the child shouted. The respondent reported that similar conduct had happened repeatedly. Another residential student described a teacher

approaching children during the night and reported repeated unwanted touching that left him afraid to sleep.

The female respondents also described gender-specific forms of unwanted conduct. One reported receiving sexual propositions through mobile-phone messages and inappropriate attention in class. Another described being called to an office and subjected to unwanted touching after the teacher had previously made suggestive gestures.

The most serious allegation in the interviews was made by a female respondent who stated that a teacher called her into his office, locked the room, and raped her. According to her account, after other teachers and local residents intervened, local community leaders arranged her marriage to the alleged perpetrator; she reported that he subsequently divorced her and that she did not receive the justice she had sought. This remains the respondent's allegation and should be presented as such unless independently corroborated.

Physical punishment was another prominent theme. Several respondents described routine beating connected with memorization, minor misconduct or perceived disobedience. One child reported being beaten after returning late from watching cricket, losing consciousness and later discovering in hospital that his hand and finger had been fractured. Other interviews describe children living with continuing fear of corporal punishment and extremely restrictive daily schedules.

These accounts suggest that sexualized misconduct should not be examined in isolation from the wider environment of disciplinary violence, dependency and unequal authority. For some respondents, fear of being beaten appeared to reinforce an already substantial reluctance to challenge or report a teacher.

### 5.5.5 Fear, Disclosure and Silence

The interviews indicate significant barriers to disclosure. All 15 respondents marked that there was no person or mechanism within their ordinary madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* environment through which they felt they could safely raise a problem. Eleven explicitly indicated fear that complaining about a teacher or senior student could result in punishment, harassment, or some other adverse consequence; the remaining four selected *"do not know."*

Six respondents explicitly marked that they had told no one about the incident at the relevant stage, while five identified their mother as the

first person to whom they disclosed. Other responses describe hesitation arising from fear, anticipated disbelief, family reputation, embarrassment, concern about causing distress to parents, and the authority of teachers. Some respondents reported being instructed not to disclose what had happened. One child, for example, stated that the teacher told him not to tell anyone and frightened him after the incident. Another reported remaining silent because he feared that others would not believe him.

The interviews therefore suggest that non-disclosure cannot be treated as evidence that abuse did not occur. Within these accounts, silence frequently appears as a consequence of children's dependence on teachers, uncertainty about being believed, fear of punishment and the absence of an accessible independent complaint channel.

### 5.5.6 Institutional Responses and Accountability

Institutional responses were uneven and, in several forms, internally inconsistent. Eight respondents marked that a responsible person at the madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* had become aware of the incident, five marked that no responsible person knew, and two selected *"do not know."* Where an institutional response was described, respondents frequently characterized it as absent or inadequate. Several forms state simply that people knew but "*no action was taken."*

Particularly concerning is the response to the question about whether the person accused of misconduct continued teaching, supervising, or otherwise having contact with children. Twelve respondents answered yes, while the remaining three said they did not know; none clearly answered that the individual's contact with children had ended.

The interviews also reveal a substantial gap between removal of the child from the immediate environment and accountability for the alleged perpetrator. In several cases, parents responded by withdrawing the child or transferring them to another madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)*, while respondents said that no legal action followed. Thus, changing institutions may have protected an individual child from immediate exposure while leaving the underlying safeguarding concern unresolved.

### 5.5.7 Effects on Education and Student Well-being

The reported consequences extended directly into the children's education. As recorded in the questionnaires, 10 of the 15 respondents

changed madrasa, and five marked that their education had permanently stopped following the relevant experiences. In other words, every interview recorded a substantial change to the child's educational trajectory.

The interviews also record considerable emotional and behavioral effects without attempting clinical diagnosis. Nine respondents reported changes in sleep. Seven reported changes in appetite. Ten reported difficulty concentrating on their studies, while another reported such difficulty "*sometimes*." Ten explicitly reported fear, reluctance, or discomfort about returning to the madrasa. Nine reported fear or discomfort triggered by a particular individual, place, or situation.

These effects appear vividly in some of the narratives. Children described being frightened when they saw the teacher involved, becoming anxious when summoned by a teacher, being unable to sleep because they feared a teacher might approach during the night, and wanting to leave the madrasa.

### 5.5.8 Limited Access to Support and Remedy

Formal post-incident support was extremely limited. Twelve respondents said that they had not been allowed to speak with a counselor, psychologist, social worker, or similar support professional; the other three selected "*do not know*." No respondent clearly recorded receiving psychosocial counseling.

Similarly, only three respondents reported contact with police, administration, or another government body concerning the relevant events, while 12 reported none. Several children said they wanted legal or disciplinary action against the teacher but that this did not occur. Others described parents deciding not to pursue the matter because of fear or social pressure.

The absence of psychosocial assistance is especially significant because the interviews simultaneously record disrupted sleep, fear, difficulty concentrating, and withdrawal from education. The accounts therefore indicate a gap not only in prevention and accountability but also in post-incident recovery and educational reintegration.

### 5.5.9 Safeguarding Weaknesses Identified by the Children

All 15 respondents reported that their madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* lacked a specific and safe complaint mechanism for

children. Fourteen said they had received no safety-related rules, guidance, or awareness education; only one marked that some safety education had been provided. Most importantly, none of the 15 respondents reported having been taught what to do or whom to contact if a teacher, employee, or older student behaved inappropriately. Similar concerns appear repeatedly across the forms.

The children's proposed reforms were strikingly consistent. They called for stronger supervision of residential spaces, safer and more independent complaint channels, increased parental involvement, monitoring of teachers, restrictions on unsupervised access to children, greater external or governmental oversight, and disciplinary or legal action when allegations are substantiated. CCTV was repeatedly proposed by respondents, especially around classrooms, corridors, and access to teachers' private rooms. Female respondents additionally raised concerns about unsupervised male teachers in girls' institutions and called for greater involvement of female staff.

### 5.5.10 Respondents' Perceptions of the Current Situation

Fourteen questionnaires clearly marked that respondents believed unwanted, inappropriate or abusive incidents had increased recently. One questionnaire contains an ambiguous response to this item, although its subsequent explanation also refers to an increase. These answers should be treated only as participants' perceptions. The questionnaire itself expressly cautions that responses to this section cannot establish an actual national trend.

Several respondents associated their perceptions with what they regarded as weakened enforcement, increased institutional power, or reduced willingness by authorities to intervene following Bangladesh's recent political transition. These are subjective interviewee interpretations and have not been independently verified by this interview exercise. They should therefore not be presented as evidence that a particular government or political change caused an increase in abuse.

### 5.5.11 Overall Assessment of Vulnerability

Taken together, the interviews describe more than isolated episodes of misconduct. They point to a recurring safeguarding environment in which children reported fear of teachers, extensive teacher authority, weak independent supervision, limited avenues for confidential

disclosure, inadequate institutional response, little access to psychosocial assistance, and significant disruption of education. Sexualized misconduct and severe corporal punishment appear within this broader structure of dependency and fear.

The strongest conclusion supported by these interviews is therefore not a national prevalence estimate. Rather, the evidence indicates that, for this group of 15 interviewed students, failures of prevention, reporting, protection, and remedy were closely interconnected. The educational consequences were particularly serious: every respondent recorded either transfer to another madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* or permanent discontinuation of study. These accounts warrant further investigation through independently verified case documentation, interviews with parents and former students, institutional records, and examination of available police, medical and administrative evidence.

# CHAPTER 6
# ACROSS THE EDUCATION SYSTEM: HUMAN RIGHTS FINDINGS, REMEDIES AND REFORM

## 6.1 Cross-Sector Findings: Patterns of Harm and Human Rights Impact

The evidence examined in this book does not reveal a single uniform form of academic repression across Bangladesh's education sector following the July 2024 movement. Rather, it demonstrates a range of overlapping practices affecting teachers and students differently across schools, colleges, universities, engineering and medical institutions, technical and vocational education, and madrasas. These include coerced resignation, suspension and dismissal, informal exclusion from classrooms or campuses, interruption of examinations and academic progression, restrictions on professional and student mobilization, police use of force, arrest and detention, physical intimidation, politically charged disciplinary processes, and failures to protect children from violence and abuse.

These forms of harm should not be treated as interchangeable. A show-cause notice is not equivalent to expulsion; investigation is not proof of guilt; temporary suspension is not necessarily a final disciplinary finding; residential-hall exclusion is distinct from termination of enrollment; and a teacher who formally remains employed may nevertheless be effectively prevented from teaching. The statistical evidence reinforces this distinction. Informal academic exclusion was the largest category in the student response dataset, accounting for 381 of 1,088 records, while 59 of the 188 entries in the school and college teacher register concerned teachers reportedly unable to enter their institutions despite the absence of formal resignation or removal (*see Appendix for details*). These patterns demonstrate that formal legal or academic status may conceal substantial practical exclusion (Contact Information (Responses); School and College List of Repressed Teachers). The following subsections therefore summarize the key take-away points that should be considered in any broad-based investigation aimed at ensuring procedural fairness and establishing evidence-based responsibility on all sides.

### 6.1.1 Accountability and Repression must be Distinguished

A central finding presented throughout the book is the importance of distinguishing legitimate accountability from academic repression. Educational institutions have both the authority and responsibility to investigate credible allegations of violence, ragging, intimidation, corruption, sexual abuse, financial misconduct, and other wrongdoing. Political affiliation, academic status, or participation in an educational institution cannot provide immunity from investigation or proportionate sanction where individual misconduct is established.

At the same time, accountability loses legitimacy where allegations are attributed collectively, political identity substitutes for individual evidence, disciplinary measures precede a meaningful opportunity to respond, temporary restrictions become indefinite, or crowd pressure effectively determines institutional decisions. The evidence reviewed in public universities, engineering institutions, medical education and other sectors demonstrates why allegations, investigations, interim measures and final sanctions must be kept analytically separate. Some institutional proceedings resulted in differentiated outcomes, including individuals being cleared, further illustrating that neither accusation nor initiation of proceedings should be treated as proof of wrongdoing.

The appropriate standard is therefore individualized responsibility. Institutions should establish what conduct occurred, what evidence supports the allegation, which individual was responsible, whether the applicable rules authorized the response, and whether the procedure and sanction were proportionate. This approach protects both complainants and accused persons and is consistent with the constitutional and international standards applied throughout this book (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1966a; ILO & UNESCO, 1966; UNESCO, 1997).

### 6.1.2 Political Context is Evident but Requires Individualized Evidence

Political context is difficult to separate from many of the events documented in the post-August 2024 education sector. Some teachers and students were subjected to scrutiny, disciplinary measures, exclusion, arrest, or intimidation in circumstances where actual or perceived political affiliation, views concerning the July uprising, previous institutional roles, or political expression formed part of the surrounding context. Conversely, several disciplinary proceedings

concerned allegations of violence, intimidation, ragging, corruption, or other identifiable misconduct that cannot properly be reduced to political affiliation alone.

The available evidence therefore supports neither a presumption that every post-July disciplinary action was political repression nor a presumption that political identity was irrelevant. The appropriate inquiry is case-specific. Where political affiliation or opinion appears alongside an allegation of misconduct, the decisive question is whether the adverse action was based on independently established individual conduct or principally on political identity, perceived association or collective labeling.

The same caution applies to claims of systematic or centrally directed political persecution across the education sector. The material reviewed documents numerous incidents with political dimensions, but the sources examined do not by themselves establish that all such actions resulted from a single coordinated national policy. Comparative examination of similarly situated persons, institutional rules, decision-making records and outcomes would be necessary before stronger conclusions concerning systematic political selectivity could be drawn.

This evidentiary caution should not minimize the potential chilling effect of political labeling. Where teachers or students reasonably fear that expression, association, historical political involvement or participation in lawful public discussion may expose them to physical intimidation, institutional exclusion or criminal consequences without individualized evidence, academic freedom and open intellectual participation may be weakened even beyond the persons directly affected.

### 6.1.3 Institutional Misconduct, Inaction and Failures of Protection

One of the strongest cross-sector findings is that human rights harm may arise from both what institutions wrongfully did and what they failed to do.

In some cases, the concern involves affirmative institutional action: coerced or disputed resignation, suspension without timely review, exclusion from academic activities, disciplinary measures lacking adequate procedural safeguards, or institutional action following collective pressure. In others, the central problem is institutional inaction: failure to protect a teacher from a hostile crowd, failure to

ensure that a reinstated employee can actually return to work, failure to protect a student from intimidation, failure to investigate reported violence, or failure to provide a safe mechanism through which a child can report abuse.

This distinction is particularly important in child-protection cases. The report's madrasa interviews describe a small, purposively selected group and cannot establish national prevalence. Nevertheless, within that sample, all 15 respondents reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe; all reported the absence of a specific safe complaint mechanism; and none reported having been taught whom to contact when inappropriate conduct occurred. Ten reported changing madrasa and five recorded permanent discontinuation of study following the relevant experience. These findings require verification where identified data-quality concerns remain, but they demonstrate how failures of prevention, disclosure, protection and remedy can become directly connected with a child's ability to continue education.

Institutional responsibility therefore extends beyond refraining from improper disciplinary action. Educational authorities must also provide reasonable protection, accessible complaint procedures, independent investigation, protection against retaliation and effective remedies where credible allegations of violence, harassment or abuse arise (United Nations, 1989).

### 6.1.4 Restriction on Collective Mobilization and the Use of State Force

Across several sectors, teachers and students encountered restrictions or police intervention while pursuing professional, academic or institutional demands. The book documents crowd-control measures affecting government primary teachers, MPO-listed teachers, Independent madrasa *(Islamic learning institutions)* teachers, engineering students and technical or vocational students. The underlying demands and conduct differed significantly between incidents, and these events therefore should not be mechanically treated as equivalent.

The common human rights question is whether restrictions on assembly and any use of force were lawful, necessary and proportionate. Authorities may legitimately address violence, serious obstruction, threats to public safety or unlawful conduct by identifiable individuals. At the same time, isolated unlawful conduct by some participants does

not automatically remove peaceful-assembly protection from others. Where batons, tear gas, sound grenades, water cannon, detention or other coercive measures were used, assessment should therefore identify the conduct that prompted intervention, warnings provided, alternatives available, persons against whom force was directed, injuries caused and subsequent accountability (Government of Bangladesh, 1972; United Nations, 1966a; Human Rights Committee, 2020).

Professional mobilization by teachers also engages freedom of association and occupational rights. Salary disputes, nationalization demands, MPO inclusion, employment security and working conditions are not merely administrative matters when teachers collectively organize to pursue them. Mechanisms of consultation, negotiation and dispute resolution should therefore be strengthened so that professional disagreements do not unnecessarily escalate into confrontations between educators and law-enforcement authorities (ILO, 1948; ILO & UNESCO, 1966).

### 6.1.5 Human Rights Impact Extends beyond Formal Sanctions

The human rights consequences documented in this book cannot be measured solely through the number of formal suspensions, expulsions, resignations, or arrests. Academic repression and related human rights failures can generate cumulative effects on education, livelihood, professional identity, physical security, psychological well-being, and future opportunity.

For students, exclusion may mean inability to attend classes, sit examinations, access residential halls, obtain certificates, or continue progression to subsequent stages of education. Even where enrollment formally continues, fear of entering a campus may make the right to education ineffective in practice. For children subjected to violence or abuse, transfer to another institution may provide immediate physical distance but may also represent disruption of education rather than an effective remedy.

For teachers, forced resignation, prolonged suspension, inability to enter the workplace, or continuing hostility after formal reinstatement can affect salary, career progression, professional reputation, and family livelihood. A favorable administrative or judicial decision is therefore incomplete if the teacher remains unable to enter the institution, resume classes, or work without intimidation.

Arrest and prolonged detention of academics create a further human impact extending beyond the criminal proceeding itself. Where criminal allegations and university disciplinary processes operate simultaneously, institutions should avoid treating an unresolved criminal accusation as automatic proof of academic misconduct. Criminal responsibility and employment or disciplinary responsibility involve distinct procedures and standards and should be assessed accordingly.

### 6.1.6 Remedies must be Practical - Not Merely Formal

The evidence repeatedly demonstrates a difference between formal remedy and effective remedy. Reinstatement does not provide meaningful redress if the individual cannot safely return to the workplace. Continued enrollment does not protect the right to education if a student cannot attend classes or examinations. Registration of an investigation does not establish accountability where no meaningful investigation follows. Removal of an alleged perpetrator from one position may not adequately safeguard children if continued access to students is possible elsewhere.

Effective remedy should therefore be measured by practical outcomes. Depending on the circumstances, these may include restoration of employment or academic status, safe access to the institution, salary and benefit arrears, restoration of credentials, examination accommodation, correction of institutional records, protection against retaliation, medical and psychosocial support and investigation of unlawful violence or coercion.

## 6.2 Recommendations: Accountability, Protection and Effective Remedy

The recommendations below follow from the evidence reviewed across the different education sectors. They should be implemented in a manner that protects complainants, witnesses and survivors while preserving fair procedures for persons accused of misconduct.

### 6.2.1 Protect Teachers from Coercion while Preserving Lawful Accountability

Ministries, education boards, governing bodies and local administrations should ensure that resignation, suspension, transfer,

dismissal and other employment measures are undertaken only through competent and lawful procedures.

No teacher should be compelled to resign through physical confinement, threats, crowd pressure or intimidation. Where allegations of corruption, violence, harassment, financial irregularity or other professional misconduct exist, they should be investigated independently rather than resolved through coerced resignation.

Where a teacher has been reinstated administratively or judicially, the responsible authorities should verify practical implementation, including access to the institution, restoration of teaching responsibilities, salary and benefits where applicable, and protection from renewed intimidation.

### 6.2.2 Review Student Disciplinary and Exclusion Measures

Educational institutions should conduct a time-bound review of prolonged or particularly consequential student restrictions, prioritizing permanent expulsion, cancellation or suspension of certificates, extended academic suspension, exclusion from examinations and cases in which students remain formally enrolled but cannot participate in academic activities.

Each review should identify the specific conduct alleged, evidence relied upon, competent decision-making authority, procedure followed, duration of any interim measure and available route of appeal. Political affiliation, participation in lawful expression or perceived group identity should not substitute for evidence of individual misconduct.

Where students were unable to participate meaningfully in proceedings because of safety concerns, detention, medical circumstances or other serious impediments, reasonable alternative procedures should be offered. Where a disciplinary measure is found unlawful, procedurally defective or disproportionate, remedial action should address both formal status and actual educational loss.

### 6.2.3 Protect Peaceful Professional and Student Mobilization

Public authorities and educational institutions should recognize that teachers and students may lawfully organize and peacefully express grievances relating to remuneration, employment conditions, academic policy, institutional governance and other educational matters.

Police restrictions on demonstrations should have a clear legal basis and should prioritize communication, de-escalation, and less intrusive

measures. Where force becomes unavoidable, it should be limited to what is necessary and proportionate to the actual threat or unlawful conduct presented.

Allegations that protesters or police officers engaged in violence should be investigated individually. Conduct by one participant should not automatically be attributed to an entire demonstration, and peaceful participation should not itself become a basis for subsequent academic or employment retaliation.

### 6.2.4 Separate Criminal Proceedings from Academic Misconduct

Universities and other educational institutions should avoid treating arrest, remand, prosecution or the filing of a criminal case as proof that academic or professional misconduct has been established.

Where institutional proceedings concern conduct that is also the subject of criminal proceedings, the institution should identify its independent disciplinary basis, evidence and procedural safeguards. Interim measures should be periodically reviewed and should not become indefinite punishment without determination.

Academic freedom and employment rights do not prevent accountability for criminal conduct, but criminal accusations should likewise not be used to bypass institutional due process or to sanction protected political opinion, expression or association.

### 6.2.5 Strengthen Child Safeguarding and Independent Complaint Mechanisms

Schools, madrasas *(Islamic learning institutions)*, colleges and other institutions educating persons under 18 should establish confidential, child-accessible and clearly communicated complaint mechanisms.

Children should be informed whom they can contact if they experience inappropriate touching, corporal punishment, sexual abuse, threats or other harmful conduct. Residential institutions require particular safeguards concerning supervision, access to sleeping areas and private rooms, overnight arrangements and unsupervised contact between adults and children.

Credible allegations of serious violence or sexual abuse should be referred to competent authorities in accordance with applicable law and should not be resolved solely through informal compromise. Children and families should be protected from retaliation, pressure to withdraw complaints or educational punishment following disclosure.

Appropriate medical, psychological, social, legal and educational support should be available to survivors, with particular attention to preserving the child's ability to continue education (United Nations, 1989).

### 6.2.6 Ensure Effective Remedies and Educational Continuity

Remedies should address practical consequences rather than formal status alone. Institutions should develop procedures for restoring missed examinations, classes, placements, internships, residential access, certificates and other academic opportunities where exclusion is subsequently found unjustified.

For teachers, effective remedy may require restoration of teaching duties, salary, seniority, benefits and safe workplace access. Where prolonged exclusion caused identifiable professional or financial loss, the responsible authority should consider appropriate restoration or compensation under applicable law.

Psychosocial support should be made available where students or teachers have experienced violence, prolonged intimidation, detention, sexual abuse or other serious trauma affecting educational or professional participation.

### 6.2.7 Preserve Evidence, Improve Transparency and Protect Participation of alleged teachers and students

Institutions should preserve disciplinary notices, complaints, replies, hearing records, committee minutes, CCTV footage, attendance records, employment documents, medical referrals, appeal decisions and other materials relevant to disputed cases.

Education regulators should publish privacy-preserving statistical information distinguishing complaints, investigations, interim restrictions, final sanctions, appeals, reversals and reinstatements. These categories should not be collapsed into a single number.

Individuals included in administrative or research datasets should have a means of correcting inaccurate names, dates, institutional affiliations, or current status. Public datasets should use pseudonymous identifiers where disclosure of identity could create safety or privacy risks.

Students and teachers should be able to participate in institutional governance, professional bodies and complaint processes without intimidation, while equally respecting the safety and rights of staff, students, witnesses and complainants.

### 6.2.8 Independent Monitoring and Follow-Up

Relevant ministries, regulatory authorities, the University Grants Commission, education boards, institutional governing bodies and competent law-enforcement authorities should establish mechanisms for monitoring unresolved cases identified through credible complaints.

Human rights bodies and international mechanisms reviewing the education sector should seek case-specific responses where significant allegations remain unresolved, particularly concerning prolonged exclusion, forced resignation, physical violence, detention, child abuse and failure to implement remedial decisions.

Follow-up should prioritize verification and remedy rather than production of inflated national totals. The report's evidence base contains different units of analysis, unresolved duplicates and uneven levels of corroboration; future monitoring should therefore improve source verification and case-level documentation rather than mechanically aggregating incompatible datasets.

## 6.3 Conclusion: Protecting Education from Repression while Preserving Accountability

The evidence examined in this book portrays the post-July 2024 education system of Bangladesh in which the principal human rights challenge is not reducible to a single institution, political affiliation, or form of repression. Across different sectors, teachers and students have encountered coercive resignation, academic and professional exclusion, disciplinary proceedings, restrictions on expression and association, police intervention during collective mobilization, violence and intimidation, arrest and detention, and failures of child safeguarding. At the same time, some of the persons subjected to disciplinary or criminal proceedings faced serious allegations of identifiable misconduct. A credible human rights assessment must therefore preserve both the demand for accountability and the protection of individuals from arbitrary, discriminatory or coercive treatment.

The most consistent cross-sector lesson is that individual conduct, evidence and fair procedure matter. Political identity cannot establish guilt. Nor does academic freedom excuse violence, abuse, corruption or other proven misconduct. Institutions protect human rights most effectively when they investigate credible allegations impartially, allow meaningful participation by affected persons, distinguish interim

protection from punishment, provide reasoned decisions and ensure accessible review.

The book also demonstrates that rights can be violated through both improper action and inaction. Institutions may improperly exclude or discipline teachers and students, but harm may equally arise when authorities fail to prevent forced resignation, fail to protect a person returning after reinstatement, fail to investigate violence, or fail to provide victims, especially children, with safe means of reporting abuse. In this sense, protection of education requires more than restraint from repression; it requires functioning institutions capable of preventing harm and providing effective remedy.

The human rights impact is ultimately more important than the formal label attached to a case. A teacher who remains technically employed but cannot enter the workplace has not been fully restored. A student who remains enrolled but cannot safely attend class has not secured meaningful access to education. A child transferred to another institution after abuse but denied investigation, counseling or educational continuity has not received an effective remedy. Human rights compliance must therefore be assessed through practical access, safety, dignity and restoration, not formal documentation alone.

The evidence presented in this book does not support the creation of a single national victim figure based on the materials reviewed. The datasets, institutional records, press investigations, case studies and interviews describe different populations and different forms and stages of adverse action. Their value lies instead in revealing recurring mechanisms and identifying cases requiring further verification. The appropriate next step is consequently not broader numerical aggregation, but individualized review, independent verification, protection from retaliation, restoration of educational and professional access, and sustained institutional reform.

Finally, this book maintains that Bangladesh's education system can accommodate both accountability and pluralism. The two are not opposing objectives. Accountability is strengthened when it is based on evidence rather than identity; academic freedom is strengthened when it does not shield proven wrongdoing; and the *right to education* is strengthened ensured when teachers and students can teach, learn, organize, express views, and seek redress without fear of violence,

arbitrary exclusion, or coercion, etc. That principle should guide the institutional response to the cases documented in this book.

*So, our call is clear and unequivocal — end the oppression, intimidation, mob-violence and victimization of teachers and students, regardless of political beliefs. Restore our rights, and protect our dignity.*

***Let teachers teach. Let students learn. Let us return to our classrooms***.

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# APPENDICES

Education-Sector Teacher and Student Repression Registers
(August 2024–August 2026)

## Appendix A. Repressed School and College Teachers

*(English reproduction of the supplied list)*

**Source note:** This table reproduces the supplied PDF in English. Names, institutions, contact details, dates, and reported status are retained from the source; Bangla headings/status descriptions have been translated. The source contains some OCR/formatting ambiguities, which have not been independently verified.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **A. Jabbar Howlader**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Nakhalpara Hossain Ali High School*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 2 | **A. K. M. Akhter Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Cumilla Modern High School*, Cumilla | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 3 | **A. K. M. Mujibur Rahman**<br>Principal<br>*Rampur Nasir Memorial College*, Feni | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 4 | **A. N. M. Fariduzzaman**<br>Principal<br>*Khalishadanga Degree College*, Natore | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 5 | **A. S. M. Mostafizur Rahman**<br>Principal<br>*Alhaz Sujauddoula College*, Rajshahi | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 6 | **A. T. M. Mostofa Kamal**<br>Principal<br>*Armed Police Battalion Public School and College*, Bogura | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Abdur Rashid Moral**<br>Principal<br>*Anwara Begum Muslim Girls' High School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 8 | **Abul Asar Md. Shafiuzzaman**<br>Principal<br>*Jonail Degree College*, Natore | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 9 | **Afroza Begum**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Solmaid School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 10 | **Afzal Hossan**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Hazi Nur Uddin Ahammad High School*, Narayanganj | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 11 | **Ahasan ul Kabir**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Dhaka Cotton Mill Adarsha High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 12 | **Ajay Kumar Roy**<br>Principal<br>*Malikanda Meghula School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 13 | **Alauddin Pathan**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Daudkandi Madinatul Uloom Islamia Kamil Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions)*, Cumilla | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 14 | **Alkas Uddin Ahmed**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Golam Nabi Model Pilot High School*, Gazipur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 15 | **Amena Begum**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Tigarpass M. L. High School*, Chattogram | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 16 | **Aminul Islam Mojumder**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Motobi Adarsha High School*, Feni | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 17 | **Anwerul Islam Talukder**<br>Principal<br>*Suapur Nannar School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | **Asma Parveen**<br>Vice Principal<br>*Shaikh Burhanuddin Post Graduate College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 19 | **Aysha Akter**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Abdul Khalek Memorial High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 20 | **Bhabesh Chandra Roy**<br>Principal<br>*Police Line High School and College*, Thakurgaon | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 21 | **Bhuiya Abdur Rahman**<br>Principal<br>*Barnamala Adarsha School & College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 22 | **Billal Hossen**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Baira High School*, Manikganj | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 23 | **Dipak Kanti Choudhury**<br>Lecturer<br>*Blue Bird High School and College*, Sylhet | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 24 | **Dr. Farhana Khanum**<br>Assistant Professor<br>*Viqarunnisa Noon School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 25 | **Dr. Md. Abu Bakar Siddik**<br>Principal<br>*Jinjira Peer Mohammad Pilot Girls High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 26 | **Dr. Md. Golam Mawla**<br>Principal<br>*Shahid Mamun Mahmud Police Lines School and College*, Rajshahi | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 27 | **Dr. Md. Idris Ali**<br>Head Teacher<br>*BCSIR School and College*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 28 | **Dr. Mohammad Mahatab Hossain Prang**<br>Principal<br>*Alhaj Abdul Haque Chowdhury Degree College*, Feni | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 29 | **Dr. Sayed Redowanur Rahman**<br>Principal<br>*Adarsha Model College*, Dinajpur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 30 | **Fakir Ahamed Fayez**<br>Principal<br>*Panchgachia A Z Khan Memorial School & College*, Feni | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 31 | **G. M. Masud Rana**<br>Principal<br>*Abad Pukur College*, Naogaon | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 32 | **Gias Uddin**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Osmania High School*, Feni | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 33 | **Hafijur Rahman**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Bishnupur Gutu Mia High School*, Manikganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 34 | **Hasina Momtaz**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Mohara Sayra Khatun Quaderya Girls High School and College*, Chattogram | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 35 | **Horendra Nath Sarker**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Shiala High School*, Naogaon | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 36 | **Hosneara**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Rampura Ekramunessa Girls High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 37 | **Husne Ara**<br>Principal<br>*Blue Bird High School and College*, Sylhet | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 38 | **Kamruzzaman Jamal**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Kolatia High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 39 | **Kanika Mukherjee**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Sarikal Secondary School*, Barishal | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 40 | **Kaniz Fatema**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Hasnabad Kamuchan Shah High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 41 | **Kazi Shafiqul Islam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Banani Model School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 42 | **Keka Roy Chowdhury**<br>Principal<br>*Viqarunnisa Noon School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 43 | **Khurshid Jahan**<br>Principal<br>*Kamarpara School and College*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 44 | **Kulsum Begum**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Begum Ayesha Pilot Girls High School and College*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 45 | **Laila Akter**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Morgan Girls High School and College*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 46 | **Lutfun Nesa**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Hariharpara High School*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 47 | **Mahamud Ali**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Sikder Abdul Malek High School*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 48 | **Md. A. Rahim**<br>Principal<br>*Roverpolly Degree College*, Gazipur | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 49 | **Md. Abdul Awal Molla**<br>Principal<br>*Bhulta School and College*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | **Md. Abdul Halim**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Baligaon High School*, Feni | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 51 | **Md. Abdul Jalil**<br>Principal<br>*Namoshankarbati College*, Chapainawabganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 52 | **Md. Abdul Majid**<br>Principal<br>*Sonarai Sangalshi Degree College*, Nilphamari | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 53 | **Md. Abdur Razzaque**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Wadudur Rahman High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 54 | **Md. Abdur Rob**<br>Principal<br>*Durgapur Women's College*, Rajshahi | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 55 | **Md. Abdus Samad**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Baunia Abdul Jalil High School*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 56 | **Md. Abdus Satter Dewan**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Gomail School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 57 | **Md. Abu Rayhan**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Zinzira Pir Md. Pilot Girls High School*, Dhaka | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 58 | **Md. Abul Kalam Azad**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Dolla Union Council High School*, Manikganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 59 | **Md. Abul Kalam Azad**<br>Principal<br>*Dhaka Women's College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 60 | **Md. Abul Kashem**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Cumilla Modern High School*, Cumilla | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 61 | **Md. Ahasan Habib Mollah**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Kayer High School*, Gazipur | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 62 | **Md. Al Mamun Sarder**<br>Principal<br>*Collectorate Public School and College*, Bogura | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 63 | **Md. Aliar Rahman Sarker**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Ghonirampur Borogola High School*, Rangpur | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 64 | **Md. Aminur Rahman**<br>Principal<br>*Monmathpur Ideal Degree College*, Dinajpur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 65 | **Md. Amran Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Bashtoil Md. Munsur Ali High School*, Tangail | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 66 | **Md. Anwar Hossain Bhuiyan**<br>Principal<br>*Chitoshi Degree College*, Chandpur | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 67 | **Md. Atiqur Rahaman**<br>Principal<br>*Balihar Degree College*, Naogaon | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 68 | **Md. Badesh Ali**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Gobindapur High School*, Naogaon | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 69 | **Md. Ekram Hossain**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Abdul Khalek Memorial High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 70 | **Md. Enayet Hossain**<br>Principal<br>*Azmatpur Adarsha School and College*, Gazipur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 71 | **Md. Esarot Ali**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Bhasha Prodeep High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 72 | **Md. Faiz Uddin**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Jamalpur R. M. Bidyapith*, Gazipur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 73 | **Md. Golam Reza Sorwar**<br>Lecturer<br>*Alhaj Abdul Hoque Chowdhury Degree College*, Feni | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 74 | **Md. Hafizur Rahman**<br>Lecturer<br>*Haider Ali High School and College*, Dhaka | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 75 | **Md. Harez Ali**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Bhawman Talabaha Model High School*, Gazipur | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 76 | **Md. Harun-Or-Rashid Howlader**<br>Principal<br>*Kazi Azimuddin College*, Gazipur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 77 | **Md. Hazrat Ali**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Surat Ali Secondary School*, Satkhira | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 78 | **Md. Ibrahim Shikari**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Goran Adarsha High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 79 | **Md. Jainal Abedin**<br>Principal<br>*Adarsha Degree College*, Rajshahi | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 80 | **Md. Jashim Uddin**<br>Principal<br>*Barkota School and College*, Cumilla | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 81 | **Md. Kamal Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Mahmudpur High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 82 | **Md. Kamruzzaman**<br>Principal<br>*Islamia College*, Rajshahi | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 83 | **Md. Kazi Makbul Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Raidakshin Kohinoor Memorial High School*, Manikganj | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 84 | **Md. Mamun-Ar-Rashid**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*K. L. Jubilee School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 85 | **Md. Mamunur Rashid Pramanik**<br>Principal<br>*Mohastan Mahisowar Degree College*, Bogura | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 86 | **Md. Matiar Rahman**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Sonargaon Pilot Girls High School*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 87 | **Md. Mohi Uddin**<br>Principal<br>*Sompara College*, Noakhali | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 88 | **Md. Mojammel Haque**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Tigarpass M. L. High School*, Chattogram | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 89 | **Md. Moktar Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Janata High School*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 90 | **Md. Mominul Hoque**<br>Principal<br>*Rajapur High School and College*, Feni | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 91 | **Md. Moniruzzaman**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Amir Miah High School and College*, Sylhet | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 92 | **Md. Mosharof Hossain Munshi**<br>Principal<br>*Ahmed Bawany Academy School and College*, Dhaka | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 93 | **Md. Mostafa Kamal**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Lake Circus Girls' High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 94 | **Md. Motiar Rahaman**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Osmanpur High School*, Kushtia | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 95 | **Md. Mozahar Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Ghoshgram Kafilia High School*, Naogaon | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 96 | **Md. Mozid Mollah**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Khanbahadur Aulad Hossain Khan High School*, Manikganj | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 97 | **Md. Nazrul Islam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Bagmara High School*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 98 | **Md. Nazrul Islam**<br>Principal<br>*Daudkandi Madinatul Uloom Islamia Kamil Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions)*, Cumilla | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 99 | **Md. Nazrul Islam**<br>Principal<br>*Saleha Uchcha Madhyamik Bidyalaya*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 100 | **Md. Nazrul Islam**<br>Principal<br>*M. Saifur Rahman Degree College*, Sylhet | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 101 | **Md. Osman Goni**<br>Principal<br>*Islampur Gunaihat Fazil Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions)*, Natore | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 102 | **Md. Rafiqul Islam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Barashila High School*, Tangail | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 103 | **Md. Safiqul Islam**<br>Principal<br>*Central Women's College*, Wari, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 104 | **Md. Saiduzzaman**<br>Principal<br>*Shariakandi Degree College*, Bogura | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 105 | **Md. Salim**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Banguri High School*, Cumilla | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 106 | **Md. Shafiqul Islam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Adarsha High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 107 | **Md. Shah Alam Khan**<br>Principal<br>*Zarina Sikder Girls High School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 108 | **Md. Shakhawat Hossain**<br>Principal<br>*Kachinia High School and College*, Dinajpur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 109 | **Md. Shamim Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Kaundia Shahid Smrity High School*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 110 | **Md. Shaminur Rahman**<br>Vice Principal<br>*Islamia College*, Rajshahi | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 111 | **Md. Shamiul Islam**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Rajarampur Hamidullah High School*, Chapainawabganj | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 112 | **Md. Shariful Alam**<br>Vice Principal<br>*Namoshankarbati College*, Chapainawabganj | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 113 | **Md. Shohidul Alam**<br>Principal<br>*Sultan Mohammad College*, Noakhali | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 114 | **Md. Siddiqul Islam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Daragram M. L. High School*, Manikganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 115 | **Md. Tajbul Islam**<br>Principal<br>*Haji Jamiruddin Shafina Mohila College*, Rajshahi | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 116 | **Md. Tazul Islam**<br>Principal<br>*Kalma Lakshmikanta High School and College*, Munshiganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 117 | **Md. Wadudur Rahman**<br>Principal<br>*Siraj Uddin Sarker Vidyaniketan and College*, Gazipur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 118 | **Md. Yousub Ali**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Upazila Kendrio Abdul Goni Sarker High School*, Manikganj | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 119 | **Md. Zahirul Islam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Agrani High School*, Dhaka | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 120 | **Mohadeb Chandra De**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Didar Model High School*, Cumilla | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 121 | **Mohammad Abdul Mannan Mozumder**<br>Principal<br>*Mudaforganj Ali Nowab High School & College*, Cumilla | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 122 | **Mohammad Ahedul Islam Khan**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Katakhali Miser Khan High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 123 | **Mohammad Alauddin Bhuiyan**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Pir Kashimpur Raisatun Nesa High School*, Cumilla | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 124 | **Mohammad Atikur Rahman**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Alhaj Babar Ali High School*, Sherpur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 125 | **Mohammad Azizul Haque**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Rongmala Adarsha High School*, Noakhali | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 126 | **Mohammad Belal Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Jaylaskar High School*, Feni | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 127 | **Mohammad Farhad Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Kailash Chandra High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 128 | **Mohammad Jafar Iqbal**<br>Principal<br>*Kamargaon Al Amin Islamia Alim Madrasa (Islamic learning institutions)*, Munshiganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 129 | **Mohammad Jahangir Alam**<br>Lecturer<br>*Sompara College*, Noakhali | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 130 | **Mohammad Kahinoor Rahaman**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Talebpur Adarsha High School*, Manikganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 131 | **Mohammad Kamrul Hassan Munshi**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Anwara Begum Muslim Girls' High School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 132 | **Mohammad Karim Miah**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Progati High School*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 133 | **Mohammad Khalilur Rahman**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Dashgaon Noagaon High School and College*, Sylhet | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 134 | **Mohammad Khurshid Alam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Chandina Dr. Firoza Pilot Girls High School and College*, Cumilla | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 135 | **Mohammad Nasir Uddin**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Ichhapura Govt. Model High School*, Munshiganj | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 136 | **Mohammad Nowsher Ali**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Shukurjan-Zinnot Ali Adarsha Bidyalaya*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 137 | **Mohammad Rasel Uddin Mojumder**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Cumilla Modern High School*, Cumilla | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 138 | **Mohammad Saiful Islam**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Baunia Abdul Jalil High School*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 139 | **Mohammad Shohidul Islam**<br>Principal<br>*Mouchak Scout School and College*, Gazipur | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 140 | **Mohammad Tuglok**<br>Principal<br>*Rajapur Degree College*, Natore | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 141 | **Mohammad Wasim**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Haider Ali High School and College*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 142 | **Mohammad Zohirul Islam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Banani Model School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 143 | **Mohammed Mayen Uddin**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Bakalia Model Girls' High School*, Chattogram | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 144 | **Mohammed Morshed Alam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Border Guard Public School*, Cumilla | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 145 | **Mohammed Ziaur Rahman Chowdhury**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Bulla Adarsha High School*, Brahmanbaria | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 146 | **Mohammod Harun Ur Rashid**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Nabinagar Shawar Ali High School*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 147 | **Moni Akter Mily**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Adarsha High School*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 148 | **Mosammat Nargis Akter**<br>Principal<br>*Cumilla Collectorate School and College*, Cumilla | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 149 | **Most. Aleya Khatun**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Ghonirampur Borogola High School*, Rangpur | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 150 | **Mr. Delwar Hossain Miah**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Kakna High School*, Manikganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 151 | **Muhammad Jahangir Alam**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Alhaj Abbas Uddin High School*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 152 | **Nasima Parvin**<br>Principal<br>*Ali Ahmed School and College*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 153 | **Nasima Yesmin**<br>Principal<br>*Hatimara Uchch Madhyamik Vidyalay*, Gazipur | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 154 | **Nasrin Akter**<br>Principal<br>*Rahmatullah Model High School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 155 | **Nasrin Sultana**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Dhaka Central Girls High School*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 156 | **Nazma Begum**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Anandomyee Girl's High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 157 | **Nazneen Hoque Chowdhury**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Bakolia Adarsha Girls' High School*, Chattogram | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 158 | **Nirmal Indu Sarker**<br>Principal<br>*Collectorate School and College*, Lakshmipur | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 159 | **Nitai Chandra Das**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Mazidpur Dayhata Kafiluddin Chowdhury Institution*, Munshiganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 160 | **Nitya Nanda Mondal**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Haider Ali School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 161 | **Nurul Amin**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Parjowar Brahmangoan High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 162 | **Obaidul Islam**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Abdul Khalek Memorial High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 163 | **Paramesh Chandra Das**<br>Principal<br>*Feni South-East College*, Feni | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 164 | **Pranzit Kumer Mazumder**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Muradnagar Nurunnaher Girls High School*, Cumilla | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 165 | **Prof. Bedar Uddin Ahmed**<br>Principal<br>*Dhaka City College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 166 | **Ratan Chandra Chakraborty**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Teriail M. L. High School*, Chattogram | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 167 | **Roksana Ahmed**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Green View High School*, Chapainawabganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 168 | **Rokshan Ara**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Faridabad High School*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 169 | **S. M. Ziaul Haque**<br>Principal<br>*Dhunat Mohila College*, Bogura | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 170 | **Saad Ahmed**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Anandomyee Girl's High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 171 | **Salma Akter**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Beltali High School*, Cumilla | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 172 | **Shah Golam Nobi**<br>Principal<br>*Shaheed Smriti Tuker Bazar School and College*, Sylhet | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 173 | **Shahnaz Parvin**<br>Vice Principal<br>*Hazi Salim Degree College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 174 | **Shaikh Md. Abdul Hai**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Natun Jurain KM Mainuddin High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 175 | **Shamim Akter**<br>Head Teacher<br>*S. M. S. U. Mamtaj Biruttam High School*, Feni | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 176 | **Shatish Chandra Roy**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Tangua Adarsha High School*, Dinajpur | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 177 | **Sheekha Rani Roy**<br>Assistant Head Teacher<br>*Akub Pur Eakub Ali Buyain Public High School*, Cumilla | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 178 | **Shyamal Kumar Roy**<br>Principal<br>*Engineering University School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 179 | **Shyamal Kumar Sarker**<br>Vice Principal<br>*M. A. Rouf Degree College Kouri*, Manikganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |

| SL. No | Name, Designation, Institution and District | Nature of Repression |
|---|---|---|
| 180 | **Syeda Hasina Akter**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Muradnagar Nurunnahar Girls High School*, Cumilla | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 181 | **Taslima Sultana**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Haider Ali School and College*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 182 | **Tofayel Ahammad**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Sayedpur Bangabandhu High School*, Narayanganj | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 183 | **Tofazzal Hossain**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Aganagar High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 184 | **Umme Habiba Begum**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Dhamrai High Girls School*, Dhaka | Remained unable to enter the institution despite no resignation or removal being recorded. |
| 185 | **Wajeda Pervin**<br>Head Teacher<br>*Sarishabari Salema Khatun Girls High School*, Jamalpur | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |
| 186 | **Zahidul Islam Mamun**<br>Assistant Teacher<br>*Parnowar Brahmangaon High School*, Dhaka | Forced to resign from the teaching position. |
| 187 | **Zeenat Rahman**<br>Lecturer<br>*Sher-E-Bangla School and College*, Dhaka | Removed from the teaching position through coercion. |

***Source**: Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix B. Repressed General Public University Teachers

## Appendix B1.1: University of Dhaka (Estd. 1921)

**Syndicate decisions (June 22, July 28 and August 31, 2026):** Dhaka University temporarily suspended 4, 3 and 4 teachers respectively. In June, three suspensions concerned alleged opposition to the July movement and one involved separate complaints; in July, the three service suspensions concerned other alleged misconduct, while four teachers were barred from duties on varied grounds. In August, three suspensions concerned alleged July roles and one concerned appointment qualifications. Other table entries include informal boycotts and restrictions without formal service suspension.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Abdul Basir**<br>Department of Islamic History and Culture<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced sustained student protests and pressure to resign as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Dhaka, on August 19, 2024, following allegations of supporting the previous administration and threatening administrative action against students who organized a Qur'an recitation event during Ramadan. Protesting students escorted him to the dean's office, where he signed his resignation letter. Following his resignation, students held a Qur'an recitation and prayer session in his presence. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Abdullah Al Mahmud**<br>Professor<br>Department of Banking and Insurance<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a partial student boycott following the August 2024 political transition and was subsequently excluded from regular teaching activities. As of April 2026, he was identified among 68 Dhaka University teachers reportedly prevented from resuming classroom teaching amid unresolved allegations concerning their positions during the July 2024 student uprising. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Abdullah Al Maruf**<br>Professor<br>Department of Arabic<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. Boycotted. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Abdul Muhit**<br>Professor<br>Department of Clinical Pharmacy & Pharmacology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Removed from the departmental chairmanship and barred from academic and administrative duties by the July 28, 2026 Dhaka University Syndicate decision. Reportedly subjected to a serious physical assault by students on July 16. |
| 5 | **Professor Abu Hosain Muhammad Abu Ahsan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Public Administration<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities in September 2024 following a student boycott. After he resumed teaching, students padlocked his office on July 31, 2025, displayed derogatory posters, declared him unwelcome, and demanded his permanent exclusion from departmental activities. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Professor Dr. Abul Barkat**<br>Professor<br>Department of Economics; Director, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Research Institute for Peace and Liberty<br>*University of Dhaka* | Arrested on July 10, 2025 in an ACC case involving alleged AnonTex Group irregularities and jailed. After obtaining bail, he was newly shown arrested on June 14, 2026 in an alleged July-uprising murder case, delaying release; granted bail on 16 June and released from Dhaka Central Jail on June 18, 2026. The proceedings had not thereby ended. |
| 7 | **Professor Dr. Abul Kalam Azad**<br>Professor<br>Department of Marketing<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by Marketing students in 2024; reported among teachers still unable to conduct regular classes in March 2025. |
| 8 | **Professor Dr. Abu Sara Shamsur Rouf**<br>Professor<br>Department of Pharmaceutical Technology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from all academic and administrative duties by the July 28, 2026 Syndicate decision over allegations related to the July uprising; not formally suspended. |
| 9 | **Professor Dr. Abu Torab Md. Abdur Rahim**<br>Institute of Nutrition and Food Science<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from returning to regular classroom teaching following the August 2024 political transition. Identified in April 2026 among institute teachers still unable to resume classes. His reported exclusion concerned participation in teaching activities. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Professor Dr. Afroza Shelley**<br>Professor<br>Department of Nuclear Engineering<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a student-led boycott of her classes following the August 2024 political changeover, resulting in exclusion from teaching activities. Following complaints from students of different academic batches and the findings of a fact-finding committee, the University of Dhaka Syndicate temporarily suspended her from university service on July 28, 2026, further restricting her academic and professional engagement. |
| 11 | **Professor Dr. Afzal Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Tourism & Hospitality Management<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted partially. Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 12 | **Professor Dr. A. J. M. Shafiul Alam Bhuiyan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Television, Film and Photography<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | **Professor Dr. A. K. M. Jamal Uddin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Sociology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Prevented from performing academic and administrative activities; a fact-finding committee was formed on September 9, 2024. A further inquiry committee was formed on November 20, 2025, to examine allegations potentially warranting dismissal from university service. Arrested on March 11, 2026, while participating in the Bangabandhu Peace March, his bail application was rejected on March 12, 2026, and he was sent to jail. Subsequently shown arrested in April 2026 in a separate International Crimes Tribunal (ICT) case concerning alleged crimes against humanity during the July 2024 uprising, for which he got a verdict for imprisonment of ten years. While in custody, temporarily suspended from university service following a Dhaka University Syndicate decision on June 22, 2026. After obtaining bail in the earlier Anti-Terrorism Act case, he was again shown arrested on October 7, 2026, in another case under the same law and ordered to remain in custody. He remained in custody as of the latest verified court report dated October 7, 2026. |
| 14 | **Professor Dr. A. K. M. Mahbub Hasan**<br>Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Resigned as Dean of Biological Sciences on August 21, 2024, following student protests demanding his removal over allegations related to the July uprising. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | **Professor Dr. Aksadul Alam**<br>Professor<br>Department of History<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a student boycott following allegations concerning his role during the July–August 2024 movement. Students demanded that he refrain from departmental classes, examinations, and tutorials for two semesters, including activities involving four existing student batches, according to Dhaka Post's October 18, 2024 report. |
| 16 | **Professor Dr. Akteruzzaman**<br>Former Vice Chancellor<br>*University of Dhaka* | Named among 201 accused in an attempted murder case involving an alleged attack on a madrasa student during the July–August 2024 uprising. The complaint was submitted on March 20, 2025, and the court ordered its registration on April 30, 2025. Subsequently named as the principal accused in a separate criminal case filed on May 4, 2025, concerning alleged attacks, vandalism, and harassment of protesters during the 2018 quota-reform movement. In August 2026, he was also named in a draft investigation report concerning alleged incitement and involvement in attacks on students during the July 2024 uprising. These allegations have not been established through a final judicial determination. |
| 17 | **Professor Dr. A. M. Amzad**<br>Professor<br>Department of History<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | **Professor Dr. A. S. M. Maksud Kamal**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Dhaka<br>Department of Disaster Science and Climate Resilience | Resigned as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dhaka on August 10, 2024, amid mounting student-led demands following the July uprising. Subsequently remained unable to resume regular academic activities. Faced allegations of involvement in attacks on protesting students, leading to formal charges before the International Crimes Tribunal in September 2026. On September 20, 2026, the Tribunal took cognizance of the charges and issued an arrest warrant against him. |
| 19 | **Professor Baitullah Quaderee**<br>Department of Bangla<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott over allegations concerning his position during the July–August 2024 movement. His boycott was reported by October 10, 2024. Further reporting in March 2025 identified continuing protests against him, indicating that the dispute had persisted for several months. |
| 20 | **Professor Dr. Chandranath Poddar**<br>Department of Mathematics<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from academic activities pending a university investigation; the inquiry committee had not yet submitted its report. Boycotted since August 2024. |
| 21 | **Professor Dr. Dulal Chandra Gain**<br>Department of Drawing and Illustration<br>*University of Dhaka* | Identified among Dhaka University teachers prevented from returning to regular classroom teaching following the July–August 2024 movement, according to bdnews24.com's report published on April 21, 2026, and updated on September 11, 2026. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | **Professor Dr. Fajrin Huda**<br>Professor<br>Department of World Religions and Culture<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. Partially boycotted. |
| 23 | **Professor Dr. Hafiz Muhammad Hasan Babu**<br>Department of Computer Science and Engineering<br>*University of Dhaka* | Removed from his elected position of Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology in September 2024. |
| 24 | **Professor Dr. Jamila Ahmed Chowdhury**<br>Department of Law<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by students since September 2024; subjected to mob-violence; and barred from all academic and administrative activities by the university authorities. Forced to discontinue supervising seven PhD and MPhil students; a few of them were forced to change their Supervisor by the Department. Though they did not agree to change her as their supervisor, they were already frustrated over prolonged delays in their academic progress due to the bar on their thesis supervision, too. Faced harassment and threats at home and while travelling, compelling her to call "*999*" and, as advised, file a General Diary (GD) the next day (3 May 2026) at the local police station for security reasons. The fact-finding process remained prolonged for the last two years, with no substantive progress reported; the committee had neither submitted its report nor announced a date for its next meeting to examine the allegations. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 25 | **Professor Dr. Lailufar Yasmin**<br>Department of International Relations<br>*University of Dhaka* | Relinquished the departmental chairmanship following student demands over her alleged silence and role during the July 2024 movement. Students also criticized her response to the arrest of a former departmental student. Her departure from the chairmanship was reported on October 18, 2024. |
| 26 | **Professor Dr. Mahmuda Akter**<br>Professor<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. Partially boycotted. |
| 27 | **Professor Dr. Mahmuda Khatun**<br>Department of Sociology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following allegations concerning her position during the July 2024 movement. Named in the October 18, 2024 report among affected teachers. The reported action concerned students' refusal to attend classes. |
| 28 | **Professor Dr. Mamun Al Mostafa**<br>Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. Boycotted. |
| 29 | **Professor Dr. Md. Abdul Qadir**<br>Department of Arabic<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 30 | **Professor Dr. Md. Abdur Rahim**<br>Department of Islamic History and Culture<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following the August 2024 political transition. Named among departmental teachers affected by restrictions on academic participation. His exclusion from regular teaching was reported in March 2025. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | **Professor Dr. Md. Abdus Samad**<br>Department of Applied Mathematics<br>*University of Dhaka* | Resigned from his elected position as Dean of the Faculty of Sciences following the August 2024 political transition. Subsequently excluded from the Dhaka University Syndicate on December 8, 2024, following a legal review that questioned his continued eligibility as an elected dean-category representative. The removal of elected Syndicate members without fresh elections generated controversy over its legality. In July 2026, he was also named among 231 Dhaka University teachers against whom a group of fellow academics demanded legal and administrative action over allegations of supporting the previous government and opposing the July uprising. |
| 32 | **Professor Dr. Md. Harun Ur Rashid Khan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Soil, Water and Environment<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 33 | **Professor Dr. Md. Kamal Uddin**<br>Department of Psychology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from academic activities pending a university investigation; the inquiry committee had not yet submitted its report. Boycotted since August 2024; fact-finding and inquiry committees have been formed. |
| 34 | **Professor Dr. Md. Khairul Islam Chowdhury**<br>Department of Sociology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from academic activities pending a university investigation; the inquiry committee had not yet submitted its report. |

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|---|---|---|
| 35 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mahmudul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Urdu<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. Partially boycotted. |
| 36 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted; fact-finding and inquiry committees have been formed against him. Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 37 | **Professor Dr. Md. Moshiur Rahman**<br>Former Vice Chancellor<br>Department of Sociology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Subjected to a student-led boycott following the August 2024 political changeover, resulting in prolonged exclusion from teaching and other academic activities. An investigation committee was subsequently formed against him over allegations concerning his role during the July 2024 uprising. While his exclusion from teaching continued, the University of Dhaka Syndicate temporarily suspended him from academic and administrative duties on August 31, 2026, and constituted a tribunal to pursue the allegations. He strongly denied accusations of encouraging attacks on protesting students or making statements against them, describing the university's actions as politically motivated harassment. The Dhaka University Teachers' Association subsequently questioned the procedural fairness and legality of the suspension and tribunal proceedings. |

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|---|---|---|
| 38 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mostafizur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Geology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced reported serious physical assault by students on July 16. |
| 39 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mushfiqur Rahman**<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 40 | **Professor Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam** (Rafiq Shahariar)<br>Department of Peace and Conflict Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Removed from Provostship (Sir A. F. Rahman Hall); Faced a partial student boycott following the August 2024 political transition. In August 2025, students renewed demands for his permanent expulsion and exclusion from teaching, citing allegations concerning his role during the July uprising and his being the first signatory to a July 2025 statement by 71 teachers against mob violence. On July 28, 2026, the University of Dhaka Syndicate barred him from all academic and administrative duties. |

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|---|---|---|
| 41 | **Professor Dr. Md. Rahmat Ullah**<br>Department of Law<br>*University of Dhaka* | Forced to resign from Chairmanship and Deanship; Boycotted by students since September 9, 2024; subjected to mob-violence for compelling his resignation as department chair and dean of the Faculty. Subsequently barred from all academic and administrative activities following an administrative decision; mob-violence to his residence; harassment; a fact-finding committee was formed; pending the findings of a university fact-finding committee, which had not yet submitted its report. |
| 42 | **Professor Md. Robiul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Ceramics<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a student boycott following the July–August 2024 movement. Although Dhaka Post reported in October 2024 that he had resumed classes following an agreement, subsequent reports in March 2025 and April 2026 again identified him among teachers excluded from regular teaching. |
| 43 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Nuclear Engineering<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a student-led boycott of his classes following the August 2024 political changeover, resulting in prolonged exclusion from teaching activities. While this academic exclusion remained unresolved, the University of Dhaka Syndicate temporarily suspended him from university service on July 28, 2026, citing complaints from students of different academic batches and the findings of a fact-finding committee. |

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|---|---|---|
| 44 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shamsur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Fisheries<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted since August 2024; fact-finding and inquiry committees have been formed against him. Denied appointment as chairperson despite reportedly meeting eligibility requirements; also barred from academic activities pending an institutional investigation whose committee report had not yet been submitted. |
| 45 | **Professor Dr. Md. Zillur Rahman**<br>Department of Disaster Science and Climate Resilience<br>*University of Dhaka* | Removed from his elected position of dean of the Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences in September 2024. |
| 46 | **Professor Dr. Mesbah Kamal**<br>Professor<br>Department of History<br>*University of Dhaka* | Named as an accused in the attempted-murder case involving Saifuddin Mohammad Emdad. |
| 47 | **Professor Dr. Mihir Lal Saha**<br>Professor<br>Department of Botany<br>*University of Dhaka* | Named as an accused in the attempted-murder case involving Saifuddin Mohammad Emdad. |
| 48 | **Professor Dr. Mijanur Rahman**<br>Department of Marketing<br>Former Vice-Chancellor, Jagannath University<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott after the August 2024 political transition. Identified among Marketing teachers excluded from regular academic participation. His continuing exclusion was reported on March 19, 2025, several months after classes had resumed. |

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|---|---|---|
| 49 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Azmal Hossain Bhuiyan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Botany, Faculty of Biological Sciences<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic and administrative activities, including teaching classes, invigilating examinations, and supervising MPhil and PhD students, following student demands, and compelled to abstain from all academic and administrative duties since August 21, 2024. Subsequently, he faced mob-violence and physical assault while returning from submitting a memorandum to the Vice-Chancellor protesting the prolonged academic repression of teachers. A fact-finding committee was also formed against him. On June 22, 2026, the University of Dhaka Syndicate barred him from all academic and administrative duties, reportedly without allowing him to defend himself, and constituted an inquiry committee to consider his dismissal from university service. |
| 50 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Bahauddin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Persian Language and Literature<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from all academic and administrative duties following a University of Dhaka Syndicate decision on July 28, 2026. On August 6, students from four batches submitted applications seeking reconsideration so that he could complete five ongoing courses. The Departmental Academic Committee subsequently recommended postponing implementation until October to prevent academic disruption. |

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|---|---|---|
| 51 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Bellal Hossain**<br>Department of Population Sciences<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following allegations concerning teachers' positions during the July 2024 movement. Identified among affected Social Sciences teachers. His exclusion from regular teaching was reported in March 2025. |
| 52 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Moniruzzaman**<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott affecting his participation in classes and examinations. Named among affected Business Studies teachers following the August 2024 political transition. His exclusion from regular academic participation was reported in March 2025. |
| 53 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Yusuf**<br>Department of Arabic<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. Boycotted. |
| 54 | **Professor Dr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman**<br>Department of Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following the July–August 2024 events. Subsequent reports continued to identify him among teachers unable to return to regular classes. His teaching remained interrupted well beyond the university's reopening after the movement. |
| 55 | **Professor Dr. Mosharraf Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Management<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by Management students in 2024, with exclusion from teaching still reported in March 2025. Fact-finding and inquiry proceedings were also recorded. |
| 56 | **Professor Dr. Mst. Rebeka Sultana**<br>Department of Philosophy<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |

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|---|---|---|
| 57 | **Professor Dr. Muhammad Abdul Moin**<br>Department of Organization Strategy & Leadership<br>*University of Dhaka* | Removed from his elected position of dean of the Faculty of Business Studies in September 2024. |
| 58 | **Professor Dr. Muhammad Abdur Rashid**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. Boycotted since August 2024. |
| 59 | **Professor Dr. Muhammad Mahbubur Rahman (Litu)**<br>Institute of Education and Research<br>*University of Dhaka* | Formed an inquiry committee, mob-violence, harassment. Later, he was temporarily suspended from academic and administrative duties following the University of Dhaka Syndicate meeting on August 31, 2026, over allegations concerning his role during the July 2024 uprising. A university tribunal was subsequently constituted to examine the allegations. He strongly contested the decision, alleging procedural unfairness and stating that, despite repeated written requests, he had been denied opportunities to present witnesses, cross-examine those testifying against him, or participate in the hearing. |
| 60 | **Professor Dr. Muhammad Shahadat Hossain Siddiqui**<br>Professor<br>Department of Economics<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |

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|---|---|---|
| 61 | **Professor Dr. Muhammad Zahidul Islam Sana**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted in part. Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 62 | **Professor Dr. Muntasir Mamun**<br>Professor<br>Department of History<br>*University of Dhaka* | Named as an accused in a murder case filed in August 2024 concerning the death of Md. Touhidul Haque during the July–August student movement. The report documents an allegation, rather than a judicial finding of guilt. |
| 63 | **Professor Dr. Mushfiq Mannan Chowdhury**<br>Professor<br>Department of Management<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student-led demands for temporary expulsion and exclusion from classroom teaching on August 20, 2024, over allegations of political affiliation and obstructing students' participation in the July movement. His appointment as Commissioner of the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) was subsequently terminated by the interim government on December 12, 2024, before completion of his three-year tenure. He was later named as an accused in an Anti-Corruption Commission case filed on August 26, 2025, concerning alleged financial irregularities in BTRC decisions involving Summit Communications. |

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|---|---|---|
| 64 | **Professor Dr. M. Wahiduzzaman**<br>Institute of Education and Research<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from all academic and administrative activities from September 1, 2024, following student complaints and the formation of a six-member university fact-finding committee; Subjected to mob violence, physical assault, harassment, and an attack on his residence. Publicly humiliated through the display of a large banner at the entrance to the Institute of Education and Research (IER), declaring him barred from entering the building; Removed from the Directorship of the Institute of Education and Research (IER), with an acting director appointed. The fact-finding committee subsequently submitted its report, which was considered by the Dhaka University Syndicate in April 2025. Further administrative proceedings were initiated. On August 31, 2026, the Syndicate temporarily suspended him and formed a tribunal over allegations concerning his role during the July 2024 uprising. He strongly contested the decision, alleging procedural unfairness and stating that, despite repeated written requests, he had been denied opportunities to present witnesses, cross-examine those testifying against him, or participate in the hearing. |

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|---|---|---|
| 65 | **Professor Dr. Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullah**<br>Professor<br>Department of Public Administration<br>*University of Dhaka* | Temporarily suspended from university service under the June 22, 2026 Syndicate decision. Arrested in August 2025 in an ACC corruption case relating to Begum Rokeya University and held on remand. After obtaining bail in June 2026, he was shown arrested in a separate July-uprising attempted-murder case in July 2026 and remained in custody. |
| 66 | **Professor Dr. Nilufar Parvin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. Boycotted. |
| 67 | **Professor Nisar Hossain**<br>Department of Drawing and Illustration<br>*University of Dhaka* | Resigned as Dean of Fine Arts on August 19, 2024, amid student protests demanding his removal; he questioned the allegations in his resignation letter. |
| 68 | **Professor Dr. Sabita Rezwana Rahman**<br>Department of Microbiology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from regular classroom teaching following the August 2024 political transition. The April 21, 2026 report named her among teachers still unable to resume classes. The reported action concerned continuing exclusion from teaching, rather than a separately confirmed suspension from university service. |

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|---|---|---|
| 69 | **Professor Dr. Sadeka Halim**<br>Former Vice Chancellor, Jagannath University<br>Department of Sociology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Forced to resign as Vice-Chancellor of Jagannath University in August 2024 following mob-violence and an ultimatum demanding her resignation. Subsequently faced university investigations and formal charges over allegations of opposing students during the July 2024 uprising. On July 28, 2026, the Dhaka University Syndicate temporarily suspended her. The Syndicate also reportedly referred a recommendation for her permanent dismissal to the university tribunal. |
| 70 | **Professor Dr. Sadik Hasan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Public Administration<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by students and excluded from departmental academic activities in September 2024 over allegations of opposing the July student uprising. Although he subsequently resumed teaching, protesting students padlocked his office on July 31, 2025, displayed derogatory posters identifying him as an Awami League collaborator, declared him unwelcome in the department, and demanded his permanent exclusion from departmental activities. |
| 71 | **Professor Dr. Saidur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Institute of Modern Languages<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |

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|---|---|---|
| 72 | **Professor Dr. Saiful Islam**<br>Department of Theatre and Performance Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following allegations concerning his role during the July–August 2024 movement. Named among boycotted teachers in October 2024. He appeared again in March 2025 reporting on teachers facing continuing exclusion from regular classes and academic activities. |
| 73 | **Professor Dr. Sanchita Guha**<br>Department of Sanskrit<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from academic activities pending a university investigation; the inquiry committee had not yet submitted its report. Boycotted. |
| 74 | **Professor Dr. Sabnam Jahan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Management<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by the students; Excluded from all departmental all academic activities, including conducting classes and examinations, following student demands. She was publicly humiliated, harassed, and declared unwelcome on campus through banners bearing her photograph displayed across campus buildings. A fact-finding and subsequently an additional investigation committee was formed against her under the August 31, 2026 Syndicate decision. |
| 75 | **Professor Dr. Shankar Chandra Mondal**<br>Department of Fisheries<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from academic activities pending a fact-finding committee formed by the university; the committee has not yet submitted its report. |

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|---|---|---|
| 76 | **Professor Dr. Sheikh Abdus Salam**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor, Islamic University, Kushtia;<br>Professor<br>Department of Mass Communication and Journalism<br>*University of Dhaka* | Resigned from his position as Vice-Chancellor of Islamic University, Kushtia, on August 8, 2024, amid mounting student pressure and a 24-hour ultimatum demanding the resignation of senior university administrators following the August 2024 political transition, ending his four-year administrative tenure prematurely.<br>He faced separate investigations concerning alleged recruitment irregularities and corruption. |
| 77 | **Professor Sheikh Hafizur Rahman Karzon**<br>Professor<br>Department of Law<br>*University of Dhaka* | Detained after attending a discussion at Dhaka Reporters Unity on 28 August 2025; assault; harassment; charged under the *Anti-Terrorism Act*, sent to jail on 29 August, granted interim bail on 4 November and released from Dhaka Central Jail on 28 November 2025; the Appellate Division subsequently left bail in place. |
| 78 | **Professor Shibli Rubaiyatul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Banking and Insurance<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a student-led boycott beginning August 21, 2024, followed by arrest by Detective Branch police on February 4, 2025, in connection with corruption allegations brought by the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC). He remained in custody in connection with additional ACC cases. While these proceedings continued, the University of Dhaka Syndicate temporarily suspended him in June 2026 over separate allegations of activities opposing the July 2024 uprising. |

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|---|---|---|
| 79 | **Professor Dr. Shishir Bhattacharjee**<br>Professor<br>Institute of Modern Languages<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted and excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 80 | **Professor Dr. Sitesh Chandra Bachar**<br>Department of Pharmacy<br>Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Academic)<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from academic and administrative activities, including teaching, following the August 2024 political transition, as reported on April 21, 2026. His resignation as Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Academic) was accepted on September 12, 2024, with permission to return to his substantive faculty position. Faced student protests demanding his resignation from the Syndicate on January 2, 2025. His Syndicate membership was subsequently discontinued with presidential approval, as reported on July 9, 2025. |
| 81 | **Professor Dr. Soumitra Sekhar Dey**<br>Department of Bangla<br>*University of Dhaka* | Prevented from returning to classroom teaching following the July–August 2024 events. Subsequent reporting continued to identify him among teachers excluded from regular classes. His teaching remained interrupted well beyond the university's reopening after the movement. |
| 82 | **Professor Dr. Sumon Dash**<br>Professor<br>Department of Management<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by Management students in 2024 and still reported excluded from regular classes in March 2025; the existing inquiry proceedings remained separately recorded. |

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|---|---|---|
| 83 | **Professor Dr. Tashrik-E-Habib**<br>Professor, Department of Bangla<br>*University of Dhaka* | Temporarily suspended from university service following a Syndicate decision on June 22, 2026, over allegations of financial irregularities, professional misconduct, and activities considered detrimental to the university's reputation. The decision followed complaints from teachers and students and the Departmental Academic Committee's reported unwillingness to continue working with him. On August 20, 2026, the High Court issued a rule questioning the legality of his suspension following a writ petition challenging the university's decision. |
| 84 | **Professor Dr. Zeenat Huda**<br>General Secretary, Dhaka University Teachers' Association<br>Department of Sociology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Repressed through mob-violence, assault, harassment, barred from all academic and administrative activities; removed from PhD supervisory responsibilities, with the PhD fellow arbitrarily reassigned to another supervisor. A fact-finding committee was formed on September 9, 2024, followed by an inquiry committee on November 20, 2025, to consider her dismissal from university service. Subsequently, temporarily suspended from university service following a Dhaka University Syndicate decision on September 30, 2026. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 85 | **Dr. Farzana Ahmed**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Graphic Design<br>*University of Dhaka* | Reportedly physically assaulted and injured by protesting students on July 16, 2024, while performing her responsibilities as a member of Dhaka University's proctorial team near the university medical center. Subsequently received medical treatment at Dhaka Medical College Hospital. |
| 86 | **Dr. Ishrat Jahan**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Anthropology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott, which she attributed to her association with the pro-Awami League Blue Panel and the involvement of colleagues. She stated that a departmental investigation found no wrongdoing. Nevertheless, she reported being denied her previous courses and kept apart from departmental activities. |
| 87 | **Dr. Kaiser Ahmed Rocky**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Physics<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from academic activities following the July–August 2024 events. Named in the April 21, 2026 report among Physics teachers prevented from teaching. |
| 88 | **Mrs. Mandira Chowdhury**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Philosophy<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 89 | **Maria Hussain**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Peace and Conflict Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following allegations concerning her position during the July 2024 movement. Later reporting continued to identify her among teachers unable to return to classes for a prolonged period after the movement. |

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|---|---|---|
| 90 | **Dr. Md. Abdur Razzaque Khan**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Mass Communication and Journalism<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following allegations concerning his position during the July 2024 movement. Identified in October 2024 among teachers whose classes students were boycotting. The report documented disruption of his teaching participation without establishing a formal dismissal order. |
| 91 | **Dr. Md. Belal Hossain**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Arabic<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted. Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 92 | **Dr. Md. Hasan Faruque**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Fisheries Science<br>*University of Dhaka* | Reportedly assaulted and injured by protesting students near Dhaka University's medical center on July 16, 2024, while serving as a member of the university's proctorial team. Received treatment at Dhaka Medical College Hospital. |
| 93 | **Dr. Md. Jamil Sharif**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 94 | **Dr. Md. Kamruzzaman**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Physics<br>*University of Dhaka* | Prevented from participating in regular academic activities following the July–August 2024 events. Identified in April 2026 among Physics teachers still unable to resume teaching. The report documented continuing exclusion from classes for a prolonged period after the movement. |

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|---|---|---|
| 95 | **Md. Monirul Islam**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following the August 2024 political transition. Named among Political Science teachers affected by restrictions on regular teaching. His exclusion was reported in March 2025, several months after the university reopened. |
| 96 | **Dr. Md. Nasir Uddin**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Arabic<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 97 | **Dr. Md. Ziaur Rahman (Sayeem Rana)**<br>Associate Professor,<br>Department of Music<br>*University of Dhaka* | Temporarily suspended by the University of Dhaka Syndicate on August 31, 2026, over allegations that his academic qualifications did not meet the requirements specified in the original recruitment advertisement. Although he holds MPhil and PhD qualifications in Music, his bachelor's and master's degrees were obtained in Islamic Studies, whereas the recruitment advertisement reportedly required undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in Music. A separate investigation committee was constituted to examine the allegations surrounding his appointment. |
| 98 | **Dr. Muhammad Badrul Hasan**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Dhaka* | Resigned from his administrative position as Assistant Proctor of Dhaka University on August 8, 2024, alongside the Proctor and 12 other Assistant Proctors, amid mounting student demands for the resignation of the entire proctorial body following the July 2024 movement. |

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|---|---|---|
| 99 | **Dr. Neelima Akhter**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of English<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a student boycott following the July–August 2024 movement. Dhaka Post reported on October 18, 2024, that she had withdrawn from classes and examinations involving five existing student batches following student protests and demands reportedly in connection with her protest against the alleged genocide in Gopalganj. Boycotted since August 8, 2025. |
| 100 | **Dr. Saber Ahmed Chowdhury**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Peace and Conflict Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 101 | **Mrs. Samshad Nawrin**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Tourism & Hospitality Management<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted in part. Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 102 | **Dr. Siddhartha Dey**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Graphic Design<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by students since August 2024 and subsequently excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, following a Departmental Academic Committee (AC) decision. A fact-finding committee was formed against him. Separately, a criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of *Charukola* motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. He was named as accused No. 9 in the case, alongside several unidentified individuals. |

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|---|---|---|
| 103 | **Fariha Kadir**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Institute of Health Economics<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following the July–August 2024 events. Identified among institute teachers affected by restrictions on regular academic participation. Her exclusion was reported in March 2025, several months after classes resumed. |
| 104 | **Kazi Farzana Afrin**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. Partially boycotted. |
| 105 | **Khalid Bin Amir**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Banking and Insurance<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by Banking and Insurance students in 2024; reported among teachers still excluded from regular classes in March 2025. Inquiry proceedings were also recorded. |
| 106 | **Sadia Afrin**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of World Religions and Culture<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott over her alleged support for the government during the July 2024 movement. Students demanded an unconditional apology and expression of regret. As reported on October 18, 2024, they announced that they would not attend her classes until she complied. |
| 107 | **Sumaiya Iqbal**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Criminology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced student boycott following the August 2024 political transition. Subsequently remained among teachers unable to resume regular classroom teaching for a prolonged period after the movement. |
| 108 | **A. B. M. Najmus Saqib**<br>Department of Criminology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |

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|---|---|---|
| 109 | **Debasis Dash**<br>Faculty Member<br>Department of World Religions and Culture<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted in part. |
| 110 | **Injamam Mahbub Majumder**<br>Faculty Member<br>Department of World Religions and Culture<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a student boycott following the July–August 2024 movement. Students demanded an unconditional apology over his alleged support for the government during the movement and announced that they would not attend his classes until he complied, according to Dhaka Post's October 18, 2024 report. |
| 111 | **Md. Azhar Uddin Bhuiyan**<br>Department of Law<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by students since September 2024; subsequently barred from all academic and administrative activities following student demands; mob-violence; harassment; a fact-finding Committee, pending the findings of a university-appointed fact-finding committee. The committee has not yet submitted its report. His subsequent application for study leave to pursue higher studies at a prestigious foreign university on a scholarship was not considered by the university authorities. He was also subjected to mob-violence and harassment on campus. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 112 | **Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam**<br>Department of Japanese Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Barred from all academic and administrative activities in February 2025 pending a university fact-finding investigation into allegations of admitting a Chhatra League leader to a professional master's program without an admission test. Students subsequently demanded his reinstatement and announced a boycott of classes and examinations until he was allowed to return. |
| 113 | **Md. Jahangir Hossain**<br>Department of Crafts<br>*University of Dhaka* | Identified among Dhaka University teachers prevented from returning to regular classroom teaching following the July–August 2024 movement, according to bdnews24.com's report published on April 21, 2026, and updated on September 11, 2026. |
| 114 | **Md. Rakibul Hasan**<br>Faculty Member<br>Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by Pali and Buddhist Studies students in 2024 and identified as still excluded from regular classes in March 2025. |
| 115 | **Mohammad Imaul Huq Sarkar (Titu)**<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted in part. Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |
| 116 | **Muhammad Ihsan-Ul-Kabir**<br>Institute of Health Economics<br>*University of Dhaka* | Excluded from departmental academic activities, including classes and examinations, for the academic year following student demands. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 117 | **Muhammad Sohel Rana**<br>Faculty Member<br>Department of Psychology<br>*University of Dhaka* | Relieved of all academic and administrative duties effective February 1, 2026, pending a university fact-finding investigation into allegations of unprofessional conduct and breaches of discipline. He was notified through a registrar's letter dated February 2, 2026. |
| 118 | **Mr. Nasimul Khabir**<br>Department of Sculpture<br>*University of Dhaka* | Identified among Dhaka University teachers prevented from returning to regular classroom teaching following the July–August 2024 movement, according to bdnews24.com's report published on April 21, 2026, and updated on September 11, 2026. |
| 119 | **Niloy Roy**<br>Faculty Member<br>Department of World Religions and Culture<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a student boycott following the July–August 2024 movement. Students demanded an unconditional apology over his alleged support for the government during the movement and announced that they would not attend his classes until he complied, according to Dhaka Post's October 18, 2024 report. |
| 120 | **Ms. Rahima Akhter**<br>Faculty Member<br>Department of World Religions and Culture<br>*University of Dhaka* | Faced a student boycott following the July–August 2024 movement. Students demanded an unconditional apology over her alleged support for the government during the movement and announced that they would not attend her classes until she complied, according to Dhaka Post's October 18, 2024 report. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 121 | **Shahrima Tanzin Orni**<br>Department of Law<br>*University of Dhaka* | Forced to resign from the position of house tutor (Kobi Sufia Kamal Hall) and vacate the hall residence following mob-violence. (Kobi Sufia Kamal Hall) Boycotted by students since September 2024; harassment; assault; subsequently barred from all academic and administrative duties following student demands; formed a fact-finding committee; pending the findings of a fact-finding committee established by the university authorities. The fact-finding process has been delayed, with no visible progress over the past two years. |
| 122 | **Mrs. Tanzilla Dipti**<br>Faculty Member<br>Department of Finance<br>*University of Dhaka* | Boycotted by Finance students following the August 2024 changeover and named among teachers excluded from regular classes in March 2025. |

***Source:*** *University of Dhaka. (2026, June 23). ঢাবি'র ৪ জন শিক্ষক এবং ৩ জন কর্মকর্তা সাময়িকভাবে বরখাস্ত [Four DU teachers and three officers temporarily suspended] https://www.du.ac.bd/du_post_details/news/27663*

## Appendix B1.2. List of *"58 Teachers"* of the University of Dhaka for alleged *"Anti-state"* Activities (Alleged Communications with Sheikh Hasina)

| SL No. | Name | Position | Department/Institute |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dr. M. Wahiduzzaman | Professor | Institute of Education and Research |
| 2 | Dr. Mahbubur Rahman Litu | Professor | Institute of Education and Research |
| 3 | Dr. Z. M. Parvez Sazzad | Professor | Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering |
| 4 | Dr. Mohammad Azmal Hossain Bhuiyan | Professor | Department of Botany |
| 5 | Dr. Md. Ashaduzzaman | Professor | Department of Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering |
| 6 | Dr. Towhida Rashid | Professor | Department of Meteorology |
| 7 | Dr. Jamila Ahmed Chowdhury | Professor | Department of Law |
| 8 | Dr. Md. Kamal Uddin | Professor | Department of International Business |
| 9 | Dr. Mandira Chakrabarty | Professor | Department of Philosophy |
| 10 | Dr. Biman Chandra Barua | Professor | Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies |
| 11 | Dr. M. Badruzzaman Bhuiyan | Professor | Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management |
| 12 | Dr. Kalidas Bhakta | Professor | Department of Sanskrit |
| 13 | Dr. Azhar Uddin Bhuiyan | Lecturer | Department of Law |
| 14 | Dr. Md. Aminul Islam | Professor | Department of Political Science |

| SL No. | Name | Position | Department/Institute |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Dr. Mashiur Rahman | Professor | Department of Sociology |
| 16 | Dr. Sabnam Jahan | Professor | Department of Management |
| 17 | Dr. Mushfiq Manan Chowdhury | Professor | Department of Management |
| 18 | Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman | Professor | Department of Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering |
| 19 | Dr. Md. Masudur Rahman | Professor | Department of Marketing |
| 20 | Dr. Zeenat Huda | Professor | Department of Sociology |
| 21 | Dr. Abu Sara Shamsur Rouf | Professor | Department of Pharmaceutical Technology |
| 22 | Dr. Md. Kamal Uddin | Professor | Department of Psychology |
| 23 | A. T. M. Shamsuzzoha | Professor | Department of Islamic History and Culture |
| 24 | Dr. Sima Islam | Associate Professor | Department of Graphic Design |
| 25 | Mahmudur Rahman | Associate Professor | Department of Islamic History and Culture |
| 26 | S. M. Abdur Rahman | Professor | Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacology |
| 27 | Dr. Rafiqul Islam | Professor | Department of Peace and Conflict Studies |
| 28 | Shahadat Siddiqui | Professor | Department of Economics |
| 29 | Dr. Md. Mohsin | Professor | Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology |
| 30 | Mushfiqur Rahman | Professor | Department of Accounting |

| SL No. | Name | Position | Department/Institute |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Md. Sheikh Farid | Professor | Department of World Religions and Culture |
| 32 | Dr. Mohammad Enayet Hosen | Associate Professor | Department of Soil, Water and Environment |
| 33 | Dr. Md. Hasan Faruq | Professor | Department of Fisheries |
| 34 | Nazmul Hosen | Professor | Department of Economics |
| 35 | Zahidul Islam | Professor | Department of Islamic Studies |
| 36 | Dr. Abdul Muhit | Professor | Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacology |
| 37 | Dr. Md. Humayun Kabir | Professor | Department of Islamic History and Culture |
| 38 | Farhad Uddin | Professor | Leather Engineering and Technology Institute |
| 39 | Dr. Md. Zakir Hosen | Professor | Department of Marketing |
| 40 | Aminul Haque Bhuiya | Professor (Retired) | Institute of Nutrition and Food Science |
| 41 | Farzin Huda | Professor | Department of World Religions and Culture |
| 42 | Md. Nazir Hosen Khan (Khokon) | Associate Professor | Department of Printmaking |
| 43 | Javid Ikbal Bangali | Professor | Department of Applied Mathematics |
| 44 | Dr. K. M. Saiful Islam Khan | Professor | Department of Persian Language and Literature |
| 45 | Dr. Siddharthat Dey | Associate Professor | Department of Graphic Design |
| 46 | Dr. Animesh Pal | Professor | Department of Nuclear Engineering |
| 47 | Suraiya Akter | Professor | Department of Islamic History and Culture |

| SL No. | Name | Position | Department/Institute |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | Md. Nurul Islam Mujib | Associate Professor | Institute of Modern Languages |
| 49 | Bipul Chandra Debnath | Associate Professor | Institute of Modern Languages |
| 50 | Dr. Ishrat Jahan Khan | Associate Professor | Department of Women and Gender Studies |
| 51 | Mehdi Hasan | Associate Professor | Department of Persian Language and Literature |
| 52 | Dr. Md. Nasir Uddin | Associate Professor | Department of Arabic |
| 53 | Dr. Amal Kanti Deb | Associate Professor | Leather Engineering and Technology Institute |
| 54 | Dr. Aksadul Alam | Professor | Department of History |
| 55 | Dr. Alamgir Kabir | Professor | Department of Physics |
| 56 | Md. Harun Mia | Lecturer | Department of Soil, Water and Environment |
| 57 | Dr. Md. Harunur Rashid Khan | Professor | Department of Soil, Water and Environment |
| 58 | Zahidul Islam Sana | Associate Professor | Department of Islamic Studies |

## Appendix B2: University of Rajshahi (Estd. 1953)

**Syndicate decision (December 2, 2025; 544th meeting):** University of Rajshahi reported action against three teachers and five students on separate misconduct allegations, including a three-year suspension for one teacher; these were not all July-uprising allegations. No dated Syndicate resolution was verified for each earlier academic restriction or criminal case listed below.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Abdul Haque**<br>Professor<br>Department of Applied Mathematics<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Excluded from academic and administrative activities at University of Rajshahi for five years. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Ananda Kumar Saha**<br>Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor<br>Department of Zoology<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Named as an accused in a case under the Explosives Act following the July 2024 movement. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Md. Ashrafuzzaman Khan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Applied Mathematics<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Excluded from academic and administrative activities at University of Rajshahi for five years. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Md. Ali Akbar**<br>Professor<br>Department of Applied Mathematics<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Excluded from academic and administrative activities at University of Rajshahi for five years. |
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Md. Haider Ali**<br>Professor<br>Department of Botany<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Named as an accused in a case under the Explosives Act following the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Professor Dr. Mustak Ahmed**<br>Professor<br>Department of Mass Communication and Journalism<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Faced a reported mob attack and psychological harassment. Placed under temporary suspension. |
| 7 | **Professor Dr. Md. Omar Faruk Sarker**<br>Professor<br>Department of Marketing<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Placed under temporary suspension. |
| 8 | **Professor Dr. P M Safiqul Islam**<br>Former Professor<br>Department of Bangla<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Named as an accused and arrested in a case arising from the July unrest; also reportedly assaulted on November 30, 2024. |
| 9 | **Professor Dr. Suvash Chandra Suter**<br>Professor<br>Department of Graphic Design, Crafts and History of Art<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Placed under temporary suspension. |
| 10 | **Dr. Aneek Krishna Karmakar**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Placed under temporary suspension. |
| 11 | **Dr. Md. Shamim Hossain**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Management Studies<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Placed under temporary suspension. |
| 12 | **Sadikul Islam (Sagar)**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Law<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Placed under temporary suspension. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(Not According to Seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | **Dr. Sujan Sen**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Painting, Oriental Art and Print Making<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Placed under temporary suspension. |
| 14 | **Tovel**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Fine Arts<br>*University of Rajshahi* | Placed under temporary suspension. |

***Source:*** *bdnews24.com. (2025, December 4). Rajshahi University sacks three teachers, penalizes five students https://bdnews24.com/campus/f3afa724e8ec*

## Appendix B3: University of Chittagong (Estd. 1966)

Syndicate decision (September 4, 2026; 568th meeting): Chittagong University suspended Zoology Professor Mohammad Abdul Wahed Chowdhury for one year over alleged social-media remarks disparaging the July 2024 uprising. Other table entries concern threats, investigations, informal restrictions and separate disputes, for which no matching Syndicate exclusion order was verified.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Ali Azgar Chowdhury**<br>Professor<br>Department of Communication and Journalism<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced reported disciplinary action on examination-related matters; the source states that an ideological conflict was operating behind the scenes. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Layla Khaleda**<br>Professor<br>Department of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced harassment in connection with an incident preceding 5 August 2024. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Mahbubur Rahman**<br>Professor; President, Teachers' Association - 2024<br>Department of Botany<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced repeated threats intended to prevent the Teachers' Association from functioning and to prevent him from coming to campus. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Md. Atiar Rahman**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor of Rangamati Science and Technology University & Professor<br>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced a reported attack and vandalism at his residence. |
| 5 | **Professor Mohammad Abdul Haque**<br>Professor<br>Department of Geography and Environmental Science<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced action based on a pre-5 August 2024 incident; not allowed to attend classes; show-cause notice issued by the administration; investigation committee formed; harassment. |
| 6 | Professor Dr. Mohammad Abdul Wahed Chowdhury<br>Professor<br>Department of Zoology<br>University of Chittagong | Suspended from university service for one year at the 568th Syndicate meeting on September 4, 2026, over alleged social-media remarks disparaging the July 2024 uprising. A further inquiry was also announced. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Mr. Mohammad Asadul Haque**<br>Professor<br>Department of Physics<br>*University of Chittagong* | Physically attacked on 6 August 2024 at the Science Faculty lounge; 15 August 2024: physically attacked in his department room (reported as a mob victim); money taken; regularly threatened with murder while on the road. |
| 8 | **Dr. Mohammad Nasim Hasan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Physics<br>*University of Chittagong* | Physically attacked on 18 August 2024 in his own department (reported as a mob victim); harassment. |
| 9 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Zahirul Qayum**<br>Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Chittagong* | Received a show-cause notice and became subject to an investigation after 5 August 2024 based on an anonymous allegation concerning a human chain on 4 August 2024 and harassment. |
| 10 | **Professor Dr. Omar Faruk (Russell)**<br>Professor<br>Department of Botany<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced action based on a pre-5 August 2024 Facebook status; not allowed to attend classes; show-cause notice issued by the administration; investigation committee formed; promotion denied; harassment. |
| 11 | **Professor Dr. Ribika Nabi**<br>Professor<br>Department of Law<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced reported inhumane mental harassment or psychological torture; the source states that persons described as students repeatedly went to the department and subjected her to such treatment. |
| 12 | **Dr. Shyamal Ranjan Chakraborty**<br>Professor<br>Department of Physics<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced action based on a colleague's Facebook status on 3 October 2024; on 6 October 2024, an atmosphere of extreme tension and a frightening situation was created in his department. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | **Dr. Hasina Afroze Shanta**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced the same departmental proceedings described for Item 24 after 5 August 2024, following an anonymous allegation concerning the 4 August 2024 human chain, which led to administrative action and harassment. |
| 14 | **Dr. Liton Mitra**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Sanskrit<br>*University of Chittagong* | Physically attacked on 7 August 2024 in his own department (reported as a mob victim); 4 July 2025: physically attacked on the staircase of the VC office (reported as a mob victim). |
| 15 | **Mr. Md. Bakhtiar Uddin**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced the same departmental proceedings described for Item 24 after 5 August 2024, following an anonymous allegation concerning the 4 August 2024 human chain, which led to administrative action and harassment. |
| 16 | **Mohammad Hoque**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Philosophy<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced a reported attack and vandalism at his residence. |
| 17 | **Mr. Arif Uddin Khan (Babu)**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Sociology<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced harassment and public threats after 5 August 2024; was denied promotion for writing a book concerning the Father of the Nation. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | **Hasan Muhammad Roman**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Law<br>*University of Chittagong* | Received repeated written notices from the university authorities seeking explanations of allegations raised by students; subsequently subjected to a university inquiry. On January 10, 2026, while performing invigilation duties during the university admission examination, he was chased, physically manhandled, and forcibly taken to the proctor's office by Chittagong University Central Students' Union (CUCSU) leaders. Confined for approximately nine hours before being escorted home by the university administration. |
| 19 | **Dr. Kushal Baran Chakraborty**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Sanskrit<br>*University of Chittagong* | Named as an accused in an attempted-murder case in Chittagong, together with Hindu religious leader Chinmay Mahapravu. 4 July 2025: Physically attacked in front of the Vice-Chancellor at the VC office (reported as a mob victim); promotion denied. |
| 20 | **Mr. Md. Selimul Haque**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced the same departmental proceedings described for Item 24 after 5 August 2024, following an anonymous allegation concerning the 4 August 2024 human chain, which led to administrative action and harassment. |
| 21 | **Mr. Md. Shariful Islam (Sajib)**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of History<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced action based on a pre-5 August 2024 Facebook status (reported as a mob victim); not allowed to attend classes; show-cause notice issued by the administration; harassment. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | **Mr. Mohammad Nasirul Haque**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Physics<br>*University of Chittagong* | Physically attacked on 20 August 2024 in his own department (reported as a mob victim). |
| 23 | **Mohammad Saydul Islam Sarkar**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Oceanography<br>*University of Chittagong* | Placed under temporary suspension. |
| 24 | **Mr. Muhammad Ishaq**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced the same departmental proceedings described for Item 24 after 5 August 2024, following an anonymous allegation concerning the 4 August 2024 human chain, which led to administrative action and harassment. |
| 25 | **Mr. Nilkantha Biswas**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Sanskrit<br>*University of Chittagong* | Physically attacked on 4 July 2025 on the staircase of the VC office (reported as a mob victim). |
| 26 | **Mr. Runtu Das**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of History<br>*University of Chittagong* | Physically attacked on 23 October 2024 in his own department (reported as a victim of a mob); forced to resign. Currently without employment. |
| 27 | **Mr. Saidul Islam Sarker**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Marine Science<br>*University of Chittagong* | Experienced a dispute with a colleague; currently without employment. |
| 28 | **Sarwar Alam (Jimmy)**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Management<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced action based on a pre-5 August 2024 Facebook status; not allowed to attend classes; harassment. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | **Mr. Shah Julkar Nain**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Philosophy<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced action based on a pre-5 August 2024 Facebook status; not allowed to attend classes; show-cause notice issued by the administration; harassment. |
| 30 | **Mr. Shamsunnahar (Diba)**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Geography and Environmental Science<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced action based on a pre-5 August 2024 incident; not allowed to attend classes; show-cause notice issued by the administration; investigation committee formed; harassment. |
| 31 | **Mr. S. M. Murshed-ul-Alam**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced action based on a pre-5 August 2024 Facebook status; not allowed to attend classes; harassment. |
| 32 | **Ms. Taslima Akter**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced the same departmental proceedings described for Item 24 after 5 August 2024, following an anonymous allegation concerning the 4 August 2024 human chain, which led to administrative action and harassment. |
| 33 | **Ms. Sangeeta Rani Basu**<br>Lecturer<br>*University of Chittagong* | Faced alleged improper conduct by two colleagues; promotion denied; harassment. |

***Source:*** *Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha. (2026, September 6). CU teacher suspended over derogatory remarks on July Uprising https://www.bssnews.net/news/421671*

## Appendix B4: Jahangirnagar University (Estd. 1970)

**Syndicate decisions (March 17 and June 15–16, 2026):** Nine teachers were initially suspended for allegedly encouraging attacks on July 2024 protesters. After inquiry, the Syndicate imposed compulsory retirement on one teacher, demotion and pay reductions on nine teachers and one officer, and warnings on two teachers; others were cleared. Separate boycotts and restrictions in the table are not automatically Syndicate penalties.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor A. A. Mamun**<br>Department of Physics<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Received an official warning and a five-year ban on administrative responsibilities. |
| 2 | **Professor Alamgir Kabir**<br>Department of Statistics & Data Science<br>Former Proctor<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Named as an accused under the Explosives Act in connection with allegations of unlawful assembly, assault, threats, and causing public panic. Temporarily suspended pending an investigation and named as an accused in a lawsuit. Temporary suspension. An investigation is going on. Accused in a lawsuit. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Anwar Hossain**<br>Former Vice Chancellor<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Named as an accused in the attempted-murder case involving Saifuddin Mohammad Emdad. |
| 4 | **Professor Bashir Ahmed**<br>Former Dean<br>Faculty of Social Sciences<br>Department of Government & Politics<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Named as an accused under the Explosives Act in connection with allegations of unlawful assembly, assault, threats, and causing public panic. Temporarily suspended pending an investigation and named as an accused in a lawsuit. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | **Professor Farid Ahmed**<br>Professor<br>Department of Philosophy<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Confronted by a mob at Jagannath University and handed over to police; subsequently arrested and remanded to jail. Confronted by a group at Jagannath University in October 2024, handed to police, shown arrested and sent to jail in a case concerning alleged attacks on protesting students. The manuscript also records subsequent institutional suspension. |
| 6 | **Professor Israfil Ahmed Rangan**<br>Former Provost<br>Professor, Department of Drama and Dramatics<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Suspended temporarily pending an investigation and named as an accused in a lawsuit. Salary-grade reduction and a five-year ban on administrative responsibilities. Named as an accused under the Explosives Act in connection with allegations of unlawful assembly, assault, threats, and causing public panic. |
| 7 | **Professor Dr. Jebunnessa**<br>Department of Public Administration<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Excluded from all academic activities, Mob-violence, publicly humiliated, and forced to leave the University. |
| 8 | **Professor Md. Firoz Ahmed**<br>Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Suspended temporarily pending an investigation and named as an accused in a lawsuit. |
| 9 | **Professor Md. Tajuddin Sikdar**<br>Public Health and Informatics<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Received a salary-grade reduction and a five-year ban on administrative responsibilities. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Professor Mohammad Mostafa Firoz**<br>Zoology<br>Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Received a salary-grade reduction and a five-year ban on administrative responsibilities. |
| 11 | **Professor Nazmul Hasan Talukdar**<br>Bangla<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Had annual increments suspended for two years. |
| 12 | **Professor Dr. Nurul Alam**<br>Former Vice Chancellor<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Named as an accused under the Explosives Act in connection with allegations of unlawful assembly, assault, threats, and causing public panic. |
| 13 | **Professor Sharif Enamul Kabir**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>Former Professor<br>Department of Chemistry<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Named as an accused under the Explosives Act in connection with allegations of unlawful assembly, assault, threats, and causing public panic. |
| 14 | **A. S. M. Firoz Ul Hasan**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Government and Politics<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Received a salary-grade reduction and a five-year ban on administrative responsibilities. |
| 15 | **Hosne Ara**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of History<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Suspended temporarily pending an investigation and named as an accused in a lawsuit. Official warning. |
| 16 | **Md. Ikhtiar Uddin Bhuiyan**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Government and Politics<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Named as an accused under the Explosives Act in connection with allegations of unlawful assembly, assault, threats, and causing public panic. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | **Mehedi Iqbal**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Statistics, Geography & Environment<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Named as an accused under the Explosives Act in connection with allegations of unlawful assembly, assault, threats, and causing public panic. Temporarily suspended pending an investigation and named as an accused in a lawsuit. Compulsory retirement. |
| 18 | **Assistant Professor Mahibur Rouf Shaibal**<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Demoted to the position of Lecturer. |
| 19 | **Mahmudur Rahman Jony**<br>Former Assistant Professor<br>Department of Public Health and Informatics<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Arrested on 23 August 2025 in a case concerning a death during the July uprising. A court denied bail and sent him to jail; the manuscript found no confirmed later release. |
| 20 | **Lecturer Kanan Kumar Sen**<br>Accounting<br>*Jahangirnagar University* | Had annual increments suspended for two years. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2026, June 16). JU penalizes teachers, and officials accused of backing July Uprising attacks https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/ju-penalises-teachers-and-officials-accused-backing-july-uprising-attacks-4200301*

# Appendix B5: Islamic University (Estd. 1979)

**Syndicate decisions (October 30, 2025; March 18, 2026):** Nineteen teachers and eleven officers or staff were suspended over allegations of opposing the July 2024 movement. The latter emergency Syndicate withdrew the teacher and staff penalties and authorized reinstatement. Other incidents in this register are separate from those orders.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Dr. A. H. M. Aktarul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of English<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. |
| 2 | **Dr. Debashish Sharma**<br>Professor<br>Department of Economics<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. |
| 3 | **Dr. Joyasree Sen**<br>Professor<br>Department of Computer Science and Engineering<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. |
| 4 | **Dr. Md. Amjad Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Al Fiqh and Law<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. |
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mahbubul Arfin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Management<br>*Islamic University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder arising from the July 2024 movement at the university. Temporarily suspended at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. He was |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| | | subsequently reinstated on grounds of illness. He was also not appointed as Dean. |
| 6 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mahbubar Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Dept. of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (EEE)<br>*Islamic University* | Subjected to repeated harassment and mob violence since the political changeover. August 5, 2024: Photographs of him were displayed in every building on campus, and he was publicly declared unwelcome on the campus. October 30, 2025: Temporarily dismissed by the Syndicate on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July Movement. December 21, 2025: The Deanship due to him was not granted. Investigation committee formed again over allegations of secret activities to bring back Sheikh Hasina. August, 16 2026: Subjected to mob violence once again for displaying a portrait of Bangabandhu in his personal office room. The incident occurred amid accusations against several teachers and officials concerning social-media posts marking August 15. |
| 7 | **Professor Dr. Md. Rabiul Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Bangla<br>*Islamic University* | Faced expulsion from his department by students associated with the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement. Subsequently, following additional allegations, he was relieved of all departmental duties on |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| | | December 22, 2024, and ultimately dismissed from university service on May 31, 2025. He was also named in criminal allegations involving terrorism and attempted murder in connection with the July 2024 movement at the university. |
| 8 | **Dr. Md. Shahjahan Mondal**<br>Professor<br>Department of Law<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. |
| 9 | **Dr. Mia Md. Rashiduzzaman**<br>Professor<br>Department of English<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. |
| 10 | **Professor Dr. Baki Billah Bikul**<br>Professor<br>Department of Bangla<br>*Islamic University* | Subjected to harassment and mob violence on multiple occasions. Most recently, he was temporarily dismissed at the Syndicate meeting of October 30, 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July Movement. |
| 11 | **Professor Dr. Paresh Chandra Barman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Information and Communication Technology<br>*Islamic University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder arising from the July 2024 movement at the university. Reportedly faced threats and mob-violence. He was temporarily suspended at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | **Dr. Reba Mondal**<br>Professor<br>Department of Law<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. |
| 13 | **Professor Dr. Shelina Nasrin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*Islamic University* | Temporarily dismissed at the Syndicate meeting of October 30, 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July Movement. She was relieved of duty while serving as Dean. |
| 14 | **Dr. Tapan Kumar Jodder**<br>Professor<br>Department of Information and Communication Technology<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. |
| 15 | **Dr. Afroza Banu**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of English<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. She was also not promoted to the rank of Professor. |
| 16 | **Dr. Md. Azizul Islam**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily on 5 July 2025 on allegations of engaging in inappropriate conversations with female students. |
| 17 | **Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Development Studies<br>*Islamic University* | Anti-discrimination students expelled him from the department, alleging that he had helped Chhatra League members in various ways. Later, after various other allegations were brought, he was relieved of all duties on |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| | | December 22, 2024 and finally dismissed from service on May 31, 2025. |
| 18 | **Mr. Md. Majedul Haque**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Marketing<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. His suspension letter was issued on December 4, 2025. On March 18, 2026, an emergency Syndicate meeting reportedly decided to withdraw the suspension. |
| 19 | **Mr. Md. Mehdi Hasan**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Law and Land Administration<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. He was also relieved of his responsibilities while serving as Department Chair. |
| 20 | **Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Human Resource Management<br>*Islamic University* | Suspended temporarily at the Syndicate meeting of 30 October 2025 on allegations of involvement in activities opposing the July movement. He was also relieved of his responsibilities while serving as Department Chair. |

***Source:*** *New Age. (2026, March 19). Punishment of 30 IU teachers, officials waived https://www.newagebd.net/post/country/294390/punishment-of-30-iu-teachers-officials-waived*

# Appendix B6: Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (Estd. 1986)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Muhammed Zafar Iqbal**<br>Former Professor<br>Department of Computer Science and Engineering<br>*Shahjalal University of Science and Technology* | Named as an accused in the attempted-murder case involving Saifuddin Mohammad Emdad. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Md. Kabir Hossain**<br>Former Pro Vice Chancellor<br>*Shahjalal University of Science and Technology* | Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of student Rudra Sen. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Md. Kamruzzaman Choudhury**<br>Former Proctor & Professor<br>Department of Forestry and Environmental Science<br>*Shahjalal University of Science and Technology* | Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of student Rudra Sen. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Himadri Sekhar Roy**<br>Professor<br>Department of English<br>*Shahjalal University of Science and Technology* | Faced a reported mob attack and psychological harassment. Faced allegations of harassing students holding opposing political views during his tenure as proctor, along with other alleged administrative irregularities, prompting a university investigation in 2025. His appointment as dean was subsequently withheld pending the investigation committee's findings. |

***Source:*** *UNB News. (2024, August 20). 76 accused in death of SUST student. https://unb.com.bd/category/Bangladesh/76-accused-in-death-of-sust-student/141191; Bangladesh Pratidin. (2025, May 1). অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি না হওয়া পর্যন্ত ডিন হতে পারবেন না শাবি অধ্যাপক হিমাদ্রি [SUST Professor Himadri cannot become dean until the allegations are resolved]. https://www.bd-pratidin.com/campus-online/2025/05/01/1111858*

## Appendix B7: National University (Estd. 1992)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Mashiur Rahman**<br>Former Vice Chancellor<br>*National University* | Administrative resignation. |
| 2 | **Dr. Md. Moniruzzaman**<br>Professor<br>Department of History<br>*National University* | Dismissal from his job by the Syndicate of the National University, letter issued on March 23, 2025. Further he was assaulted by mob-violence. |

## Appendix B8: Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University (Estd. 1999)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. A. T. M. Shafiqul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Plant Pathology<br>*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement in Dinajpur town. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Fahima Khanam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Economics<br>*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement in Dinajpur town. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Md. Alamgir Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Management<br>*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement in Dinajpur town. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mominul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Physics<br>*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement in Dinajpur town. |
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Md. Rabiul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Crop Physiology & Ecology<br>*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement in Dinajpur town. |
| 6 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shahadat Hossain Khan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Soil Science<br>*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement in Dinajpur town. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Professor M. Kamruzzaman**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor, HSTU & Professor<br>Department of Agricultural Economics<br>Gazipur Agricultural University<br>*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement in Dinajpur town. |
| 8 | **Professor Saiful Islam ACMA**<br>Professor<br>Department of Accounting<br>*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement in Dinajpur town. |
| 9 | **Professor Sourav Paul Chowdhury**<br>Professor<br>Department of Management<br>*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement in Dinajpur town. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation; individual criminal allegations pending independent verification].*

# Appendix B9: Gopalganj Science and Technology University (Estd. 2001)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Habibur Rahman**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of English<br>*Gopalganj Science and Technology University* | Faced public accusations of opposing the July 2024 student movement and organized demands for dismissal. On December 19, 2025, protesting students issued a 48-hour ultimatum demanding removal from university employment and threatened further demonstrations if the administration failed to act. |
| 2 | **Dr. Md. Solaiman Hossain**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*Gopalganj Science and Technology University* | Faced public accusations of opposing the July 2024 student movement and organized demands for dismissal. On December 19, 2025, protesting students issued a 48-hour ultimatum demanding removal from university employment and threatened further demonstrations if the administration failed to act. |
| 3 | **Zakia Sultana Mukta**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Bangla<br>*Gopalganj Science and Technology University* | Faced public accusations of opposing the July 2024 student movement and organized demands for dismissal. On December 19, 2025, protesting students issued a 48-hour ultimatum demanding removal from university employment and threatened further demonstrations if the administration failed to act. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Imdadul Haque Sharif**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering<br>*Gopalganj Science and Technology University* | Faced public accusations of opposing the July 2024 student movement and organized demands for dismissal. On December 19, 2025, protesting students issued a 48-hour ultimatum demanding removal from university employment and threatened further demonstrations if the administration failed to act. |
| 5 | **Zaynab Binte Hossain**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Bangla<br>*Gopalganj Science and Technology University* | Faced public accusations of opposing the July 2024 student movement and organized demands for dismissal. On December 19, 2025, protesting students issued a 48-hour ultimatum demanding removal from university employment and threatened further demonstrations if the administration failed to act. |

***Source:*** *Kalbela. (2025, December 19). গোপালগঞ্জে জয় বাংলা চত্বরের নাম পরিবর্তন করে 'শহীদ হাদি চত্বর' [Joy Bangla Square in Gopalganj renamed Shaheed Hadi Square]. https://www.kalbela.com/dainikshiksha/campus/250515*

# Appendix B10: Noakhali Science and Technology University (Estd. 2001)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Anisuzzaman Rimon**<br>Former Proctor<br>Professor, Fisheries and Marine Science<br>*Noakhali Science and Technology University* | Directed to refrain from all academic and administrative activities until further notice on September 11, 2024, following student protests. The restriction was reported as continuing in February 2025. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Biplab Mallick**<br>President, NSTU Teachers' Council<br>Professor<br>Department of Education<br>*Noakhali Science and Technology University* | Directed to refrain from all academic and administrative activities until further notice on September 11, 2024, following student protests. The restriction was reported as continuing in February 2025. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Newaz Mohammad Bahadur**<br>Former Treasurer & Professor<br>Department of Chemistry<br>*Noakhali Science and Technology University* | Compelled to leave campus amid student protests on September 11, 2024, and subsequently directed to refrain from all academic and administrative activities until further notice. The restriction was reported as continuing in February 2025. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Badsha Mia**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Law<br>*Noakhali Science and Technology University* | Reprimanded and barred from all academic and administrative activities for two years under a university notice issued on February 6, 2025, following an investigation into allegations concerning his treatment of law student Foyez Ahmed. The High Court subsequently stayed the suspension, according to newspaper reporting published on August 1, 2025. Students protested against the stay and demanded his permanent expulsion. |
| 5 | **Dr. Md. Anwar Hossain**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering<br>*Noakhali Science and Technology University* | Suspended from academic and administrative duties for two years under a university notice dated May 25, 2025, following an investigation into sexual-harassment allegations made by female students, as reported in newspapers that month |
| 6 | **H. M. Mostafizur Rahman**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Bangladesh and Liberation War Studies (Currently Political Science)<br>*Noakhali Science and Technology University* | Removed from university service following a Regent Board decision on May 17, 2025, communicated through a notice dated May 25, following an investigation into a female student's allegations of sexual misconduct. |

***Source:*** *Bangla Tribune. (2025, February 7). নোয়াখালী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষার্থীর সঙ্গে অন্যায়, ৬ শিক্ষকের বিরুদ্ধে ব্যবস্থা [Action taken against six teachers over alleged injustice toward a student at Noakhali University]. https://www.banglatribune.com/my-campus/884899; Prothom Alo. (2025, May 26). এক শিক্ষক চাকরিচ্যুত, আরেকজন দুই বছরের জন্য বরখাস্ত[One NSTU teacher dismissed, another suspended for two years]. https://www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/district/ffql8zxto2*

# Appendix B11: Patuakhali Science and Technology University (Estd. 2002)

**University order (March 21, 2025):** Patuakhali Science and Technology University temporarily suspended Professor Dr. Santosh Kumar Bose over allegations of threatening students and opposing the July 2024 movement; a show-cause response was sought. The source does not identify a dated Syndicate resolution for that order. The other teachers in the table faced separate reported mob or legal actions.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Ali**<br>Professor<br>Department of Horticulture<br>*Patuakhali Science and Technology University* | Resigned as Treasurer of Patuakhali Science and Technology University on August 22, 2024, following demands from students and members of the public. His resignation letter cited personal reasons, while newspaper reporting described the resignation as occurring under public pressure. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Santosh Kumar Bose**<br>Former Registrar & Professor<br>Department of Horticulture<br>*Patuakhali Science and Technology University* | Temporarily suspended from university service on March 20, 2025, over allegations of threatening and mistreating students during the July 2024 movement. He was also directed to explain within ten working days why he should not be permanently dismissed. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Swadesh Chandra Samanta**<br>Former Vice Chancellor<br>Department of Agronomy<br>*Patuakhali Science and Technology University* | Resigned as Vice-Chancellor of Patuakhali Science and Technology University on August 22, 2024, following demands from students and members of the public. His resignation letter cited personal and family reasons, while newspaper reporting described the resignation as occurring under public pressure. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2025, March 22). PSTU Prof Santosh Kumar Basu suspended https://www.thedailystar.net/campus/news/pstu-prof-santosh-kumar-basu-suspended-3854821*

## Appendix B12: Jagannath University (Estd. 2005)

**Formal and informal exclusions:** A November 6, 2024 registrar's order, citing a Syndicate report, suspended Assistant Professor Md. Abusalah Sakender over alleged opposition to the July movement and separate misconduct allegations; his department also barred him from classes and examinations. For the other listed teachers, no corresponding Syndicate suspension order was verified; reported cases include departmental restrictions, campus boycotts and criminal complaints.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Abdul Aziz**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*Jagannath University* | Barred from entering campus, according to the source. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Abdul Haque**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Abdul Kalam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Chemistry<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. The full name is truncated in the source image and requires verification. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Abul Uddin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*Jagannath University* | Faced a reported stoppage of salary without notice. |
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Anwara Begum**<br>Freedom fighter Retired Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*Jagannath University* | Arrested on campus on 28 May 2025 in an attempted-murder case and subsequently released on bail on 2 June 2025. |
| 6 | **Professor Dr. Mamun Kabir**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic History and Culture<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Professor Dr. Md. Abul Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Social Work<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. |
| 8 | **Professor Dr. Md. Aynul Islam**<br>Professor & Chairman<br>Department of Economics<br>*Jagannath University* | Reportedly forced to resign from the Deanship, Faculty of Social Sciences by a mob through intimidation and inappropriate conduct inside his office at Jagannath University on July 19, 2026. Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. |
| 9 | **Professor Dr. Md. Kamal Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic History and Culture<br>*Jagannath University* | Named in criminal allegations of terrorism and attempted murder connected with the July 2024 movement. Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. His teaching/academic activities were also stopped. |
| 10 | **Professor Dr. Md. Nazrul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*Jagannath University* | Boycotted in academic activities by students associated with the July movement, according to the report. |
| 11 | **Professor Dr. Md. Nurul Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic History and Culture<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. |
| 12 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic History and Culture<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. |
| 13 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shamsur Rahman**<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | **Md. Zahir Uddin Arif**<br>Professor and Former Chairman<br>Department of Marketing<br>*Jagannath University* | Boycotted in academic activities by students associated with the July movement, according to the report. |
| 15 | **Professor Md. Zakaria Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Microbiology<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. |
| 16 | **Professor Dr. Milton Biswas**<br>Professor<br>Department of Bangla<br>*Jagannath University* | Faced a reported mob attack and psychological harassment. |
| 17 | **Professor Dr. Mithun Bishwas**<br>Professor<br>Department of Bangla<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. His salary was reportedly stopped without notice, and his teaching/academic activities were also stopped. |
| 18 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Anwar Kabir**<br>Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. |
| 19 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Jahirul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of History and Culture of Islam<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. |
| 20 | **Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases/one-sided cases were filed. His salary was reportedly stopped without notice. He was also reportedly not allowed to join without notice and was not allowed to enter the campus. Students associated with the July movement reportedly boycotted the teacher's academic activities. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | **Professor Dr. Muhammad Abdul Wadud**<br>Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*Jagannath University* | Boycotted in academic activities by students associated with the July movement, according to the report. |
| 22 | **Professor Dr. Muhammad Abul Kalam Azad**<br>Professor<br>*Jagannath University* | Boycotted in academic activities by students associated with the July movement, according to the report. Reportedly not allowed to join without notice. Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. His teaching/academic activities were also stopped. |
| 23 | **Professor Dr. Nipa Debnath**<br>Professor<br>Department of Physics<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. She was also reportedly not allowed to enter the campus. |
| 24 | **Professor Dr. Nur Alam Ahmed**<br>Professor<br>Department of Physics<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. His teaching/academic activities were also stopped. |
| 25 | **Dr. Rajib Mandal (Rahel Rajib)**<br>Professor<br>Department of Bangla<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. |
| 26 | **Professor Sheikh Maruf Karim**<br>Department not clearly specified in source<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. |
| 27 | **Professor Dr. Tarek Rahman Khan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*Jagannath University* | Barred from entering campus, according to the source. |
| 28 | **Professor Dr. Tarun Kumar Bhattacharya**<br>Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | **Dr. Ferdousi Khatun**<br>Associate Professor<br>*Jagannath University* | Boycotted in academic activities by students associated with the July movement, according to the report. |
| 30 | **Dr. Mobarak Hossain**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*Jagannath University* | Boycotted in academic activities by students associated with the July movement, according to the report. Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. He was also reportedly not allowed to enter the campus. |
| 31 | **A. G. M. Sadid Jahan**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Islamic Studies<br>*Jagannath University* | Boycotted in academic activities by students associated with the July movement, according to the report. |
| 32 | **Md. Abusalah Sakender**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Islamic History and Culture<br>*Jagannath University* | Temporarily suspended from university service by an office order signed by the Acting Registrar on November 6, 2024, over alleged opposition to the July 2024 student movement and separate allegations of misconduct and moral degradation raised by students and the departmental academic committee. |
| 33 | **Kamrunnahar Lipi**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of Anthropology<br>*Jagannath University* | Boycotted in academic activities by students associated with the July movement, according to the report. Listed among teachers against whom cases/one-sided cases were filed. Her salary was reportedly stopped without notice. She was also reportedly not allowed to enter the campus. |
| 34 | **Birin Islam**<br>Department of Management<br>*Jagannath University* | Suspended temporarily. |
| 35 | **Dr. Dipu Debnath**<br>Department of Physics<br>*Jagannath University* | Barred from entering campus, according to the source. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 36 | **Dr. Ferdousi Begum**<br>Department of Bangla<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom cases were filed. She was also temporarily suspended. |
| 37 | **J. K. Saha**<br>Department of Physics<br>*Jagannath University* | Denied permission to rejoin following completion of PhD/post-doctoral research, according to the report. |
| 38 | **Kazi Faruk Hossain**<br>Institute of Education and Research<br>*Jagannath University* | Barred from entering campus, according to the source. |
| 39 | **Dr. Md. Tarek Rahman**<br>Department of Political Science<br>*Jagannath University* | Denied permission to rejoin following completion of PhD/post-doctoral research, according to the report. |
| 40 | **Nittan Howladar**<br>Department of Geography and Environment<br>*Jagannath University* | Listed among teachers against whom one-sided cases were filed. His salary was also reportedly stopped without notice. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2024, November 7). JnU suspends teacher for 'misconduct' https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/jnu-suspends-teacher-misconduct-3747251*

# Appendix B13: Cumilla University (Estd. 2006)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor A. F. M. Abdul Moyeen**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>Former Professor<br>Department of Management<br>University of Dhaka<br>*Cumilla University* | Named as an accused in a criminal case filed on September 18, 2024, concerning an alleged attack on protesting students near Cumilla University on July 11, 2024. The case involved allegations of assault with intent to kill and crude-bomb explosions under explosives legislation. |
| 2 | **Professor Md. Dr. Rashidul Islam Sheikh**<br>Former Director, Institutional Quality Assurance Cell & Professor<br>Department of Public Administration<br>*Cumilla University* | Named as an accused in the September 18, 2024 criminal case concerning an alleged attack on protesting students near Cumilla University on July 11, 2024, involving assault with intent to kill and crude-bomb explosions. |
| 3 | **Dr. Kazi Omar Siddiqi**<br>Former Proctor &<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Management Studies<br>*Cumilla University* | Named as an accused in the September 18, 2024 criminal case concerning an alleged attack on protesting students near Cumilla University on July 11, 2024, involving assault with intent to kill and crude-bomb explosions. |
| 4 | **Abu Obida Rahid**<br>Former Assistant Proctor & Lecturer<br>Department of Marketing<br>*Cumilla University* | Named as an accused in the September 18, 2024 criminal case concerning an alleged attack on protesting students near Cumilla University on July 11, 2024, involving assault with intent to kill and crude-bomb explosions. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | **Dr. Mohammad Jasim Uddin**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Finance and Banking<br>*Cumilla University* | Placed on compulsory leave from academic and administrative duties on October 1, 2024, following student complaints. He stated that the initial action was taken without an investigation or an opportunity to respond. Subsequently demoted from Assistant Professor to Lecturer in April 2025 following proceedings concerning allegations of sexual harassment and unauthorized awarding of examination marks. |
| 6 | **Amith Dutta**<br>Former Assistant Proctor & Lecturer<br>Department of Anthropology<br>*Cumilla University* | Named as an accused in the September 18, 2024 criminal case concerning an alleged attack on protesting students near Cumilla University on July 11, 2024, involving assault with intent to kill and crude-bomb explosions. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix B14: Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University (Estd. 2006)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Md. Nazrul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Economics<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Molla Aminul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Musarrat Shabnam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Music<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Selim Al Mamun**<br>Professor<br>Department of Theatre and Performance Studies<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Md. Tariqul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Finance<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Professor Dr. Ujjwal Kumar**<br>Professor<br>Department of Computer Science and Engineering<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 7 | **Dr. Masud Rana**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Human Resource Management<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 8 | **Masum Hawlader**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Fine Arts<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 9 | **Rezuan Ahmed Shuvro**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Human Resource Management<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 10 | **Sanjay Kumar Mukherjee**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Public Administration and Governance Studies<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 11 | **Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | **Hirak Mushfiq**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Theatre and Performance Studies<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 13 | **Jewel Mollah**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Anthropology<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 14 | **Md. Nahidul Islam**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Accounting and Information Systems<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |
| 15 | **Tariqul Islam**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Theatre and Performance Studies<br>*Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University* | Accused of participating in an attack in a case filed in Trishal, Mymensingh; the source describes the case as false. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix B16: Begum Rokeya University (Estd. 2008)

Syndicate decision (January 5, 2025; 109th meeting): Nine teachers, officers and employees were reported suspended over alleged involvement in the July 2024 movement, including the Abu Sayeed incident. The nine-person figure combines employment categories. Other teacher entries below concern separate criminal cases or restrictions, not necessarily Syndicate suspensions.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Md. Hasibur Rashid**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Begum Rokeya University* | Convicted in absentia by International Crimes Tribunal-2 on April 9, 2026, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the crimes-against-humanity case concerning Abu Sayed's killing. Arrested on May 16, 2026, and sent to jail the following day. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullah**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor & Professor<br>*Begum Rokeya University* | Arrested in August 2025 in an Anti-Corruption Commission case concerning alleged financial irregularities in Begum Rokeya University development projects and subsequently placed on five days' remand. Granted High Court bail on June 14, 2026, but remained detained after being formally shown arrested on July 30 in a separate case concerning the alleged attempted murder of Mustain Billah Sabbir during the July uprising in Uttara, Dhaka. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | **Md. Asaduzzaman Mondol**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Public Administration<br>*Begum Rokeya University* | Temporarily suspended by the university on October 28, 2024, after being named in the Abu Sayed killing case. Subsequently convicted in absentia by International Crimes Tribunal-2 on April 9, 2026, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. |
| 4 | **Md. Mashiur Rahman**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Mathematics<br>*Begum Rokeya University* | Temporarily suspended by the university on October 28, 2024, after being named in the Abu Sayed killing case. Also named in a separate case filed on May 7, 2025, involving attempted-murder and explosives-related allegations concerning attacks during the July movement. Convicted in absentia by International Crimes Tribunal-2 on April 9, 2026, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Abu Sayed case. In August 2026, named among seven teachers subject to a university fact-finding inquiry into alleged activities supporting Sheikh Hasina's return. |
| 5 | **Md. Shariful Islam**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Political Science<br>*Begum Rokeya University* | Convicted by International Crimes Tribunal-2 on April 9, 2026, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the crimes-against-humanity case concerning Abu Sayed's killing. |
| 6 | **Md. Mahamudul Haque**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Mass Communication and Journalism<br>*Begum Rokeya University* | Arrested on June 19, 2025, in a murder case concerning a shopkeeper's death during the July–August 2024 uprising. Granted bail and released on June 22, 2025, following protests by students, teachers and others challenging his arrest. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Md. Moniruzzaman Monir**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of History and Archaeology<br>*Begum Rokeya University* | Suspended permanently from university service. |

***Source:*** *The Business Standard. (2025, January 5). Begum Rokeya University punishes 71 students over Abu Sayed murder https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/begum-rokeya-university-punishes-71-students-over-abu-sayed-murder-1035861*

## Appendix B17: Pabna University of Science and Technology (Estd. 2008)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Dr. Md. Awal Kabir Joy**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Social Work<br>*Pabna University of Science and Technology* | Remained absent from campus following the July 2024 movement (perhaps due to security reason) and was permitted to conduct classes online. After this permission was withdrawn, he continued to remain absent and was subsequently suspended by the university authorities for unauthorized absence. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix B18: Jamalpur University of Science and Technology (Estd. 2017)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Md. Ilias Uddin**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of Bangladesh Studies<br>*Jamalpur University of Science and Technology* | Placed under temporary suspension. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix C. Repressed Private University Teachers

## Appendix C1: Independent University, Bangladesh (Estd. 1993)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Tanweer Hasan**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Independent University, Bangladesh* | Administrative resignation. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix C2: University of Asia Pacific (Estd. 1996)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Dr. A. S. M. Mohsin**<br>Associate Professor<br>*University of Asia Pacific* | Termination amid protest; dispute over allegations and due process |
| 2 | **Layeqa Bashir**<br>Assistant Professor<br>*University of Asia Pacific* | Termination amid protest; dispute over allegations and due process |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix C3: Daffodil International University (Estd. 2002)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Tahmina Rahman**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of Journalism, Media and Communication<br>*Daffodil International University* | Temporary suspension. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix C4: United International University (Estd. 2003)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Abul Kashem Mia**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Abu Saklayen**<br>Former Director, Institute of Natural Sciences (INS)<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Hasan Sarwar**<br>Former Dean, School of Science and Engineering<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 4 | **Dr. Jannatun Noor Mukta**<br>Former Director, Data Science Programme<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Khandaker Abdullah Al Mamun**<br>Former Director, Institute of Research, Innovation, Incubation and Commercialization<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 6 | **Md. K. Mashukur Rahman**<br>Former Head, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 7 | **Dr. Mohammad Omar Faruk**<br>Former Head, Department of Economics<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 8 | **Professor Dr. M. Rezwan Khan**<br>Former Executive Director, Institute for Advanced Research<br>Professor Emeritus<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 9 | **Professor Dr. Nurul Huda**<br>Former Head, Department of Computer Science and Engineering<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 10 | **Dr. S. M. Rafiqul Islam**<br>Former Director, BGE Programme<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 11 | **Dr. Suman Ahmed**<br>Former Director, CDIP<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |
| 12 | **Dr. Tahmina Faiz**<br>Former Head, Department of Pharmacy<br>*United International University* | Institutional protest; resignations/confinement. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix D. Repressed Medical University and Medical College Teachers

## Appendix D1: Dhaka Medical College (Estd. 1946)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University (*not according to seniority*) | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Debesh Chandra Talukdar**<br>Professor<br>Former Vice-Principal<br>*Dhaka Medical College* | Resigned from the vice-principal position on 22 August 2024 following student demonstrations and approximately two and a half hours of confinement of the college leadership. No termination of professorship is established. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shafiqul Alam Chowdhury**<br>Professor<br>Former Principal<br>*Dhaka Medical College* | Resigned as principal on 22 August 2024 after prolonged student pressure and confinement in the offices of the principal and vice-principal. He later described the resignation as forced, although his written letter attributed it to loss of public confidence. His academic appointment was not shown to have ended. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix D2: Chittagong Medical College (Estd. 1957)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Sahena Akhter**<br>Professor<br>Principal<br>*Chittagong Medical College* | Faced repeated protests by student groups from 20 August 2024 demanding her resignation, alleging harassment and opposition to the student movement. The protests disrupted academic activities. Reporting on 25 August stated she had not resigned; no disciplinary dismissal is established. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix D3: Mymensingh Medical College (Estd. 1962)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Saiful Islam**<br>Professor; Former Head of Orthopedics<br>Department of Orthopedics<br>*Mymensingh Medical College* | Resigned from the department headship by 5 September 2024 amid post-uprising uncertainty. Reports described a climate of apprehension, though the college denied coercion. No dismissal from academic employment is established. |
| 2 | **Dr. Nazia Haque**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Microbiology<br>*Mymensingh Medical College* | Resigned from her administrative appointment by 5 September 2024 in the post-uprising period. The college said resignations were for personal |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| | | reasons; no formal academic dismissal was reported. |
| 3 | **Dr. Wahidur Rahman Choton**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Neurology<br>*Mymensingh Medical College* | Resigned from his administrative responsibilities by 5 September 2024 amid reported apprehension over campus unrest. No loss of his assistant professorship was established. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Md. Abdul Kader**<br>Former Principal<br>*Mymensingh Medical College* | Resigned from the principalship on 22 August 2024 amid student and staff protests. His resignation cited personal reasons; the college denied that he was compelled to resign. No loss of academic position was established. |
| 5 | **Dr. Mohammad Abdus Sattar Bhuiyan**<br>Assistant Professor,<br>Department of Cardiology<br>Former Students' Hostel Superintendent<br>*Mymensingh Medical College* | Resigned as students' hostel superintendent by 5 September 2024 amid the institutional leadership changes. The report does not confirm termination of any teaching appointment. |
| 6 | **Dr. Rubina Yasmin**<br>Former Assistant Superintendent, Women's Hostel<br>*Mymensingh Medical College* | Resigned from the women's hostel assistant superintendent position by 5 September 2024. No loss of any academic employment was established. |
| 7 | **Dr. Tarequl Islam**<br>Former Vice-Principal<br>*Mymensingh Medical College* | Resigned as vice-principal on 24 August 2024, citing personal reasons and later explaining that he feared possible disturbances despite not receiving a direct demand to resign. No academic dismissal was reported. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix D4: Sher-e-Bangla Medical College, Barishal (Estd. 1968)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Dr. Sourabh Sutar**<br>Assistant Professor<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Medical College, Barishal* | Faced demands for transfer from student protesters in August 2024, alleging an adverse stance during the July movement. The principal reported forwarding the request to the ministry; no completed transfer or termination was confirmed. |
| 2 | **Dr. G. M. Nazimul Haque**<br>Former Vice-Principal; academic rank not confirmed<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Medical College, Barishal* | Declared unwanted on campus by student groups and faced demands for transfer in August 2024, alleging opposition to the July movement. The principal forwarded the request to the ministry; a completed transfer or dismissal was not verified. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. S. M. Sarwar**<br>Former Principal; academic rank not confirmed<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Medical College, Barishal* | Named by protesters among medical personnel declared unwanted at the medical college and hospital in August 2024. The available account does not establish a new dismissal from a current academic appointment. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix D5: Sir Salimullah Medical College, Mitford Hospital (Estd. 1972)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Ajay Kumar Sarkar**<br>Professor<br>*Sir Salimullah Medical College* | Barred from, reportedly, entering the campus, with a recommendation for transfer following student-led complaints. A completed transfer or academic dismissal is not established. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Akaiduzzaman**<br>Vice-Principal<br>*Sir Salimullah Medical College* | Barred from, reportedly, entering the campus and recommended for transfer. The record does not establish that teaching employment was terminated. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Gobinda Chandra Saha**<br>Professor<br>*Sir Salimullah Medical College* | Barred from, reportedly, campus and recommended for transfer following student-led demands. The status of any subsequent personnel action is unverified. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Shahadat Hossain**<br>Principal<br>*Sir Salimullah Medical College* | Barred from, reportedly, campus and recommended for transfer amid post-uprising demands. No confirmed dismissal from academic employment was found in the supplied list. |
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Sudip Dasgupta**<br>Head of Urology<br>Department of Urology<br>*Sir Salimullah Medical College* | Barred from, reportedly, campus and recommended for transfer. The available list does not establish a completed transfer. |
| 6 | **Dr. Amiruzzaman Suman**<br>Associate Professor<br>*Sir Salimullah Medical College* | Barred from, reportedly, campus and recommended for transfer following student-led demands; employment consequences remain unverified. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Dr. Mohammad Abdus Sattar Sarkar**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Medicine<br>*Sir Salimullah Medical College* | Barred from, reportedly, campus and recommended for transfer. The record does not establish academic dismissal. |
| 8 | **Dr. Nazmun Nahar Rozy**<br>Head, Forensic Medicine<br>Department of Forensic Medicine<br>*Sir Salimullah Medical College* | Barred from, reportedly, campus and recommended for transfer. Her academic rank and whether the recommendation was implemented are not established in the source list. |
| 9 | **Dr. Prahlad Pal**<br>Assistant Registrar<br>*Sir Salimullah Medical College* | Listed among personnel reportedly barred from campus and recommended for transfer. The source does not verify a faculty appointment or later outcome. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix D6: Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka (Estd. 1998)

**Syndicate-linked order (January 5, 2025; 94th meeting):** The then BSMMU suspended 15 physicians, nurses and employees over allegations of involvement in violence against July 2024 protesters. That figure combines occupational groups and should not be treated as 15 suspended teachers. Other faculty cases in the table are separate and their decision authority must be established individually.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. A. B. M. Abdul Hannan**<br>Professor; Former Registrar<br>Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (now Bangladesh Medical University)<br>*Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka* | Resigned from the registrar position during the post-uprising leadership crisis. Later reporting describes the resignation as forced; this does not establish dismissal from his professorship on 18 August 2024. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Deen Mohammad Nurul Huq**<br>Professor; Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka* | Resigned from the vice-chancellorship on 18 August 2024 after sustained campus demands for his departure. The record does not establish termination of academic employment. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Habibur Rahman Dulal**<br>Professor; Former Proctor<br>*Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka* | Resigned as proctor on 18 August 2024 amid institutional pressure and leadership changes. No loss of professorship has been established. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Md. Ahsan Habib**<br>Professor<br>Department of Neurology<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Md. Atiqur Rahman**<br>Professor; Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Academic) and Acting Treasurer<br>*Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka* | Resigned from academic pro-vice-chancellorship and acting treasurer responsibilities on 18 August 2024 during post-uprising pressure; no dismissal from teaching established. |
| 6 | **Professor Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Urology<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |
| 7 | **Professor Dr. Md. Moniruzzaman Khan**<br>Professor; Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Research and Development)<br>*Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka* | Resigned as pro-vice-chancellor (research and development) on 18 August 2024 amid demands for leadership change. Academic employment consequences are not established. |
| 8 | **Professor Dr. Md. Nazir Uddin Mollah**<br>Chairman and Professor<br>Department of Clinical Oncology<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |
| 9 | **Professor Dr. Saif Uddin Ahmed**<br>Professor; Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Administration)<br>*Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka* | Recorded among reported university leadership resignations on 18 August 2024. The university's officeholder history, however, lists his pro-vice-chancellor tenure ending on 1 August 2024. The exact sequence requires reconciliation; no academic dismissal has been established. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Professor Dr. Subhas Kanti Dey**<br>Professor<br>Department of Neurology<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |
| 11 | **Dr. Ashish Kumar Cirker**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Radiology and Imaging<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |
| 12 | **Dr. Faruq Hossain**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Urology<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |
| 13 | **Dr. K. M. Tariqul Islam**<br>Associate Professor<br>Pediatric Neurosurgery<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |
| 14 | **Dr. Md. Noor-E-Elahi**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Surgery<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |
| 15 | **Dr. Hasanul Haque**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Otolaryngology<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |
| 16 | **Dr. Md. Shahnewaz Bari**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Neurosurgery<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | **Dr. Mohammad Ashraafuzzaman**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Anesthesiology<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |
| 18 | **Dr. Sheikh Abdullah Al Mamun**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Gastroenterology<br>Bangladesh Medical University, Dhaka | Suspended from university duties after being named as an accused in a case connected with the July 2024 unrest. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2025, January 6). BSMMU suspends 15 staff over July uprising violence https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/crime-justice/news/bsmmu-suspends-15-staff-over-july-uprising-violence-3793046*

**Additional documented cases without individually verified names:** *Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College reported six teachers excluded from academic duties and considered for transfer in September 2024. Because the available reports do not identify those six teachers individually, they have not been inserted as named entries. Other reported aggregate totals likewise have not been converted into unverified individual names.*

# Appendix E. Repressed Agricultural and Veterinary University Teachers

## Appendix E1: Bangladesh Agricultural University (Estd. 1961)

**Syndicate decision (May 18, 2025; 328th meeting; implementation approved July 14):** Bangladesh Agricultural University disciplined 57 teachers over alleged participation in a pro-Sheikh Hasina procession and acts against teachers and students during the July 2024 movement: 12 dismissals, 6 suspensions, 8 demotions and 31 reprimands. The table includes other actions not necessarily ordered by this meeting.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Abu Hadi Noor Ali Khan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Pathology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Faced a reported attack involving his residence (attacked and looted) on August 5, prompting him to leave campus for his safety. Dismissed from university service. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Afrina Mustari**<br>Former Associate Student Advisor & Professor<br>Department of Physiology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Suspended from university service under the 328th Syndicate decision, approved for implementation in July 2025. On August 5, she was reportedly subjected to an armed attack and fled campus by boat with seven other professors. An explosive device was reportedly used near her residence following her observance of Victory Day in 2024. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. A. K. M. Rafiqul Islam**<br>Professor Graduate Training Institute<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Professor Dr. A. K. M. Zakir Hossain**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor, Kurigram University &<br>Department of Crop Botany<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Suspended from university service under the 328th Syndicate decision, approved for implementation in July 2025. |
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Choyon Goswami**<br>Professor<br>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Demoted to a lower academic position by the university. |
| 6 | **Professor Dr. Emdadul Haque Chowdhury (Ex-Vice Chancellor) &**<br>Professor<br>Department of Pathology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Targeted in a reported armed attack on August 5 and fled campus by boat with seven other professors for safety. |
| 7 | **Professor Dr. Gopal Das**<br>Professor<br>Department of Entomology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 8 | **Professor Dr. Jahan Ara Begum**<br>Professor<br>Department of Pathology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 9 | **Professor Dr. Kazi Shahanara Ahmed**<br>Professor<br>Department of Entomology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Had her office reportedly sealed and received threats of removal from campus. She also received verbal threats of assault following her observance of Victory Day in 2024. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Professor Dr. Khan Md. Saiful Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Animal Nutrition<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Demoted to a lower academic position by the university. |
| 11 | **Professor Dr. Mamata Rani Debi**<br>Professor<br>Department of Animal Nutrition<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 12 | **Professor Dr. M. A. M. Yahia Khandoker**<br>Professor<br>Department of Animal Breeding and Genetics<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Had his office reportedly sealed, and he was threatened with removal from campus. He also received verbal threats of assault following his observance of Victory Day in 2024. Dismissed from university service. |
| 13 | **Professor Dr. Md. Abdus Salam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Aquaculture<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 14 | **Professor Dr. Md. Akhter Hossain Chowdhury**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agricultural Chemistry<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Suspended from university service under the 328th Syndicate decision, approved for implementation in July 2025. His office was reportedly sealed, and he was threatened with removal from campus. |
| 15 | **Professor Dr. Md. Alamgir Hossain (1)**<br>Professor<br>Department of Crop Botany<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Targeted in a reported armed attack on August 5 and fled campus by boat with seven other professors. He later received verbal threats of assault following his observance of Victory Day in 2024. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | **Professor Dr. Md. Alamgir Hossain (2)**<br>Professor<br>Department of Crop Botany<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Received verbal threats of assault following his observance of Victory Day in 2024. Formally reprimanded (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 17 | **Professor Dr. Md. Aminul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Medicine<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 18 | **Professor Dr. Md. Aslam Ali**<br>Professor<br>Department of Environmental Science<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 19 | **Professor Dr. Md. Atikur Rahman Khokon**<br>Professor<br>Department of Plant Pathology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 20 | **Professor Dr. Md. Azharul Islam Bhutto**<br>Former Proctor<br>Department of Environmental Science<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Suspended from university service under the 328th Syndicate decision, approved for implementation in July 2025. On August 5, his campus residence was reportedly set on fire, and family members were assaulted. He left campus for his safety. His office was later sealed; he was threatened with removal from campus, and a mob allegedly assaulted him during class time. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | **Professor Dr. Md. Goljar Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Microbiology and Hygiene<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 22 | **Professor Dr. Md. Harun Or Rashid**<br>Professor<br>Department of Dairy Science<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Dismissed from university service. |
| 23 | **Professor Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Parasitology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 24 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Entomology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Demoted to a lower academic position by the university. |
| 25 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mohir Uddin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Entomology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Had his office reportedly sealed, and he was threatened with removal from campus. Demoted to a lower academic position by the university. |
| 26 | **Professor Dr. Md. Nurul Haider**<br>Professor<br>Department of Fisheries Technology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | **Professor Dr. Md. Rabiul Karim**<br>Professor<br>Department of Anatomy and Histology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 28 | **Professor Dr. Md. Rafiqul Alam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Surgery and Obstetrics<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Targeted in a reported armed attack on August 5 and fled campus by boat with seven other professors for safety. Denied appointment as chairperson despite reportedly meeting eligibility requirements. |
| 29 | **Professor Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam**<br>Professor<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 30 | **Professor Dr. Md. Ramij Uddin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agronomy<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 31 | **Professor Dr. Md. Sadiqul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Marine Fisheries Science<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Denied appointment as chairperson despite reportedly meeting eligibility requirements. |
| 32 | **Professor Md. Sazzad Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Aquaculture<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Targeted in a reported armed attack on August 5 and fled campus by boat with seven other professors. He also received written threats ordering him to leave campus. Dismissed from university service. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 33 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Microbiology and Hygiene<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Dismissed from university service. |
| 34 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shahidul Alam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agricultural Chemistry<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Faced a reported attack and vandalism at his residence following his observance of Victory Day in 2024. |
| 35 | **Professor Dr. Md. Siddiqur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Farm Structure and Environmental Engineering<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 36 | **Professor Dr. Md. Taj Uddin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agricultural Economics<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 37 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Al-Mamun**<br>Professor<br>Department of Animal Nutrition<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Demoted to a lower academic position by the university. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 38 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Mohi Uddin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Animal Nutrition<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Dismissed from university service. |
| 39 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Moniruzzaman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Animal Science<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Targeted in a reported armed attack on August 5 and fled campus by boat for safety. He later received verbal threats of assault following his observance of Victory Day in 2024. Dismissed from university service. |
| 40 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Saidur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agricultural Economics<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Targeted in a reported armed attack on August 5 and fled campus by boat with seven other professors. He received written threats to leave campus and verbal threats of assault following his observance of Victory Day in 2024. |
| 41 | **Professor Dr. Muhammad Mahfuzul Haque**<br>Professor<br>Department of Aquaculture<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 42 | **Professor Dr. Munmun Parvin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Pathology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 43 | **Professor Dr. Nasrin Sultana Juyena**<br>Professor<br>Department of Surgery and Obstetrics<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Had her office reportedly sealed and received threats of removal from campus. Dismissed from university service. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 44 | **Professor Dr. Poly Karmakar**<br>Professor<br>Department of Food Engineering and Technology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 45 | **Professor Dr. Purba Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Pharmacology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Suspended from university service under the 328th Syndicate decision, approved for implementation in July 2025. A student mob reportedly attacked her office. Neighbors reportedly prevented an attempted attack on her residence, after which she left for her safety. She received verbal threats following her observance of Victory Day in 2024. An administrative inquiry reportedly recommended dismissal. She challenged the inquiry committee before the High Court and obtained a court order; the proceedings remained pending. She reported continuing threats and workplace harassment in connection with that order. |
| 46 | **Professor Dr. Rezwanul Haque (Kanak)**<br>Professor<br>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Demoted to a lower academic position by the university. He received a written threat to leave campus and was reportedly physically assaulted following his observance of Victory Day in 2024. He was admitted to Mymensingh Medical College for treatment. |
| 47 | **Professor Dr. Rokhsana Parvin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Pathology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 48 | **Professor Dr. Rukhsana Amin Runa**<br>Professor<br>Department of Surgery and Obstetrics<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 49 | **Professor Dr. Sharmin Akter Rony**<br>Professor<br>Department of Parasitology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 50 | **Professor Dr. Shirin Akhter**<br>Professor<br>Department of Parasitology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Demoted to a lower academic position by the university. |
| 51 | **Professor Dr. Subash Chandra Das**<br>Department of Poultry Science<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Named by Dhaka Stream among 12 teachers dismissed from university service under the 328th Syndicate decision. |
| 52 | **Professor Dr. Subash Chandra Pal**<br>Professor<br>Department of Poultry Science<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Recorded in the consolidated teacher list under the name Subash Chandra Pal, Department of Poultry Science, with dismissal reported. The published Syndicate report instead names Subash Chandra Das. Whether these represent the same individual is unconfirmed. |
| 53 | **Professor Dr. Sukumar Saha**<br>Professor<br>Department of Microbiology and Hygiene<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 54 | **Professor Dr. Ujjal Kumar Nath**<br>Professor<br>Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Dismissed from university service. |
| 55 | **Professor Dr. Uttam Kumar Sarkar**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agronomy<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 56 | **Md. Nazmul Hasan Siddiqui**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Anatomy and Histology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Suspended from university service under the 328th Syndicate decision, approved for implementation in July 2025. Denied appointment as chairperson despite reportedly meeting eligibility requirements. |
| 57 | **Dr. Rakhi Chakrabarty**<br>Associate Professor<br>Institute of Interdisciplinary Food Safety<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Demoted to a lower academic position by the university. |
| 58 | **Falguni Das**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of Agrichemistry<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 59 | **Md. Abul Bashar**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of Animal Breeding and Genetics<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Dismissed from university service. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 60 | **Md. Alamgir Kabir**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of Anatomy and Histology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 61 | **Md. Hamidur Rahman**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of Aquaculture<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Dismissed from university service. |
| 62 | **Md. Kamrul Hasan Kajol**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 63 | **Md. Syeduzzaman Arafat**<br>Lecturer<br>Department of Animal Science<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |
| 64 | **Md. Tariqul Islam**<br>Lecturer Haor and Char Institute<br>*Bangladesh Agricultural University* | Reprimanded formally (censured) by the BAU Syndicate; this was an official disciplinary warning. |

***Source:*** *Dhaka Stream. (2025, August 4). BAU takes disciplinary action against 133 individuals, including 57 teachers https://www.dhakastream.net/bangladesh/bau-takes-disciplinary-action-against-133-individuals-including-57-teachers-184150*

# Appendix E2: Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (Estd. 2001)

**Syndicate decision (February 19, 2025):** Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University temporarily suspended 12 teachers, as well as 7 officers and 11 staff, for allegedly taking positions against the July 2024 student movement. The university also ordered further inquiry. Other teachers in the table faced distinct reported restrictions or allegations.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Alok Kumar Pal**<br>Former Pro Vice Chancellor and Professor<br>Department of Soil Science<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. |
| 2 | **Professor Dr. Anwarul Haque Beg**<br>Professor<br>Department of Poultry Science<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Barred from academic activities. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Ashok Ghosh**<br>Professor<br>Department of Development and Poverty Studies<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Barred from academic activities. |
| 4 | **Professor Dr. Ayesha Akter**<br>Professor<br>Department of Entomology<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. Temporarily suspended while a university investigation remains ongoing. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | **Professor Dr. Kamal Uddin**<br>Professor<br>Department of Biochemistry<br>Professor<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Barred from academic activities. |
| 6 | **Professor Dr. Md. Forhad Hossain**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agroforestry and Environmental Science<br>Former Student Advisor<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. Temporarily suspended while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 7 | **Professor Dr. Md. Harun Ur Rashid**<br>Professor<br>Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. Temporarily suspended while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 8 | **Professor Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Entomology<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. Barred from academic activities. |
| 9 | **Professor Dr. Md. Nazrul Islam**<br>Professor<br>Department of Horticulture<br>Former<br>Treasurer<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shahriar Zaman**<br>Department of Agroforestry and Environmental Science<br>Faculty of Agriculture<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. |
| 11 | **Professor Dr. Md. Sirajul Islam Khan**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agricultural Chemistry<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. |
| 12 | **Professor Dr. Mirza Hasanuzzaman**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agronomy<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. |
| 13 | **Professor Dr. Mizanul Haque**<br>Professor<br>Department of Development and Poverty Studies<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Barred from academic activities. |
| 14 | **Professor Dr. Mohammad Ali**<br>Professor<br>Department of Entomology<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Barred from academic activities. |
| 15 | **Professor Dr. Nurjahan Begum**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agricultural Chemistry<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Barred from academic activities. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | **Professor Dr. Sekendar Ali**<br>Professor<br>Department of Agricultural Extension and Information System<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. Barred from academic activities. |
| 17 | **Professor Dr. Shah Johir Rayhan**<br>Professor<br>Agricultural Finance and Management<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Suspended temporarily while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 18 | **Professor Sharmin Chowdhury**<br>Professor<br>Department of Horticulture<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Suspended temporarily while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 19 | **Professor Dr. Uday Kumar Mohonto**<br>Professor<br>Department of Microbiology and Parasitology<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Barred from academic activities. |
| 20 | **Dr. Debu Kumar Bhattacharjya**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. Temporarily suspended while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 21 | **Oli Ahad Setu**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Agricultural Extension and Information System<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Suspended temporarily while a university investigation remains ongoing. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | **Ruhul Amin**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Entomology<br>Faculty of Agriculture<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. Temporarily suspended while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 23 | **Dr. Sabera Yasmin**<br>Associate Professor<br>Department of Entomology<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Suspended temporarily while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 24 | **Ziaur Rahman Bhuiyan**<br>Associate Professor<br>Plant Pathology<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Suspended temporarily while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 25 | **Banalata Das**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Horticulture<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of involvement in the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source describes the case as false. |
| 26 | **Chaity Dey Puja**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Horticulture<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Suspended temporarily while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 27 | **Md. Omar Ali Mallick**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Soil Science<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Suspended temporarily while a university investigation remains ongoing. |
| 28 | **Dr. Shahidur Rashid Bhuiyan**<br>Former Vice Chancellor<br>*Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University* | Accused of instigating the alleged murder of Md. Hafizur Rahman; the source characterizes the case as false. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix E3: Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Estd. 2006)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor A. S. M. Lutful Ahasan**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University* | Ceased serving as vice-chancellor on 15 September 2024 according to the university's official roster; some news reporting characterized his departure as a resignation after the political transition. The available evidence does not establish a punitive suspension, dismissal from professorship, or other individual act of academic repression. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix F. Repressed Engineering and Textile University Teachers

## Appendix F1: Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (Estd. 1962)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Satya Prasad Majumder**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology* | Resigned as vice-chancellor on 18 August 2024, citing personal reasons, amid contemporaneous student demands for leadership changes. The source does not establish that his academic employment was terminated. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix F2: Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology (Estd. 2003)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem**<br>Department of Mechanical Engineering<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology* | Removed from the vice-chancellorship by government notification on 21 September 2026, 56 days after being appointed on 27 July 2026, with no reason stated in the reported notification. Teachers and students protested and demanded reinstatement. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | **Professor Mohammad Rafiqul Alam**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology* | Resigned on 14 August 2024, citing personal reasons, after students demanded that he and other senior officials resign. He acknowledged student opposition to his continued leadership. No dismissal from academic employment is established. |
| 3 | **Professor Sheikh Shariful Alam**<br>Professor, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, KUET<br>*appointed Vice-Chancellor, CUET* | Faced obstruction after being appointed CUET vice-chancellor on 21 September 2026. A section of students rejected the appointment, blocked university entrances, and resisted his arrival; teachers and employees joined demands for his predecessor's reinstatement. These events concerned his CUET appointment, not a proven dismissal from KUET faculty service. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix F3: Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology (Estd. 2003)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Abdur Rashid**<br>Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor<br>*Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology* | Resigned from the pro-vice-chancellorship in August 2024 following student pressure for the departure of senior administrators. The record does not establish dismissal from his substantive professorship. |
| 2 | **Professor Md. Habibur Rahman**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology* | Resigned from the vice-chancellorship in August 2024 after student protests demanded changes in university leadership. His academic employment was not shown to have ended. |
| 3 | **Professor Mohammad Iqbal**<br>Professor, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology<br>Appointed Vice-Chancellor, *Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology* | Faced obstruction on entering campus after being appointed DUET vice-chancellor on 14 May 2026. Protesters opposing an external appointment locked campus gates; he was unable to enter for several days, although he reportedly began some administrative duties remotely. Clashes over the appointment were reported on 17 May. The opposition and exclusion do not establish misconduct by him. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix F4: Khulna University of Engineering and Technology (Estd. 2003)

**Separate Syndicate decisions (94th meeting, November 2024; 95th meeting, December 5, 2024):** KUET first suspended five professors over alleged obstruction of the July movement and harassment of protesters. It later suspended a different group of five teachers over appointment and promotion irregularities, not July-related conduct. Other entries concern leadership removals and campus pressure, distinct from both suspension decisions.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abu-Hena Mostofa Kamal**<br>Former Assistant Professor<br>Department of Sociology<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Compelled to resign from his post while he was on study leave at University of Saskatchewan, Canada. |
| 2 | **Professor Masrura Mostafa**<br>Department of Humanities and Business<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Suspended temporarily after the 95th Syndicate meeting on 5 December 2024 following a university inquiry into alleged irregular appointment or promotion practices. These allegations were distinct from obstruction of the July movement. |
| 3 | **Professor Md. Hazrat Ali**<br>Department of Civil Engineering<br>Former Interim Vice-Chancellor<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Faced demands to resign after being appointed interim vice-chancellor in May 2025; resigned on 22 May after the teachers' association publicly demanded his departure. The source records a resignation from that office, not termination of his faculty appointment. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Professor Mihir Ranjan Halder**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>Department of Mechanical Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Resigned as vice-chancellor on 12 August 2024 amid student demands, formally citing personal reasons. KUET later temporarily suspended him from teaching service after the 94th Syndicate meeting in November 2024 over alleged obstruction of the student movement and related misconduct. |
| 5 | **Professor Mohammad Mashud**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Relieved of the vice-chancellorship by the Education Ministry on 25 April 2025 following prolonged campus protests. The order directed him to return to his academic department, so it was not a dismissal from university teaching service. |
| 6 | **Professor Muhammed Alamgir**<br>Department of Civil Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Suspended temporarily following the November 2024 Syndicate proceedings. KUET cited preliminary allegations concerning obstruction of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, harassment, political influence, and possible violations of institutional rules. |
| 7 | **Professor Pintu Chandra Sheel**<br>Department of Computer Science and Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Suspended temporarily in November 2024 after a preliminary inquiry into allegations relating to opposition to the July movement and other university-rule violations. This was reported as an interim measure. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | **Professor Sheikh Shariful Alam**<br>Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor<br>Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Relieved of the KUET pro-vice-chancellorship by the Education Ministry on 25 April 2025 after prolonged protests and directed to return to his department. Later appointed CUET vice-chancellor in September 2026, where his appointment encountered protests. |
| 9 | **Professor Shivendra Shekhar Shikder**<br>Department of Physics<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Suspended temporarily in November 2024 following allegations of involvement in obstructing the student movement, harassment, and political influence. The university said the decision followed a preliminary inquiry. |
| 10 | **Professor Dr. Sobhan Mia**<br>Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor<br>Department of Mechanical Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Resigned as pro-vice-chancellor in August 2024 following campus demands, citing health or personal reasons. He was later temporarily suspended from faculty duties in November 2024 over alleged conduct connected to the July student movement. |
| 11 | **Professor Subrata Talapatra**<br>Department of Industrial Engineering and Management<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Suspended temporarily following KUET's 95th Syndicate meeting on 5 December 2024 on allegations of irregular appointment or promotion; the institution described the decision as following an investigation. |
| 12 | **Professor Dr. Kazi Abu Bakar Mohammad Hyeuddin**<br>Department of Civil Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Show-cause notice. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | **Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam**<br>Department of Civil Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Show-cause notice. |
| 14 | **Associate Professor Md. Ikramul Haque**<br>Department of Building Engineering and Construction Management<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Suspended temporarily under the 5 December 2024 Syndicate decision over alleged appointment or promotion irregularities, not specifically for opposition to the July movement. |
| 15 | **Assistant Professor Nibir Mandal**<br>Department of Energy Science and Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Suspended temporarily under the 5 December 2024 Syndicate decision concerning alleged irregular appointment or promotion practices. |
| 16 | **Assistant Professor Shahriar Roman**<br>Department of Humanities and Business<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Suspended temporarily under the 5 December 2024 Syndicate decision concerning alleged irregular appointment or promotion practices. |
| 17 | **Assistant Professor Jhumana Akter**<br>Department of Building Engineering and Construction Management<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Show-cause notice. |
| 18 | **Assistant Professor Mohammad Naim Hasan**<br>Department of Textile Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Show-cause notice. |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | **Assistant Professor Farhan Taj**<br>Department of Textile Engineering<br>*Khulna University of Engineering and Technology* | Show-cause notice. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2024, December 9). 5 Kuet teachers suspended https://www.thedailystar.net/campus/news/5-kuet-teachers-suspended-3772286*

## Appendix F5: Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology (Estd. 2003)

**Syndicate decision (March 6, 2025; 108th meeting):** RUET dismissed Assistant Professor Siddhartha Sankar Saha, along with three nonteaching officials, following allegations including opposition to the July 2024 protests; allegations against the officials also differed. Other teachers in the table faced separate mob incidents, resignations or legal proceedings not shown to arise from that dismissal order.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Dr. Md. Abdul Alim**<br>Professor<br>Former Student Adviser<br>Department of Civil Engineering<br>*Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology* | Faced a reported attack by a mobilized group and psychological intimidation connected with the post-July campus environment. The available register does not establish a final institutional sanction. |
| 2 | **Professor Md. Jahangir Alam**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology* | Resigned as vice-chancellor on 31 August 2024, citing family or personal reasons amid wider leadership changes. Available evidence does not establish |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| | | coercion or termination of his academic employment. |
| 3 | **Professor Dr. Md. Shamimur Rahman**<br>Professor<br>Former Student Adviser<br>Department of Glass and Ceramic Engineering<br>*Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology* | Faced reported vandalism of his university office by a mob after the political transition, impeding a safe professional environment. |
| 4 | **Professor N. H. M. Kamruzzaman Sarkar (Hero)**<br>Professor<br>Department of Civil Engineering<br>Former Student Adviser<br>*Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology* | Named as an accused in a criminal case concerning an incident outside RUET. The teacher register describes the allegation as false, but the underlying merits have not been independently determined. |
| 5 | **Shyam Dutta**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering<br>*Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology* | Faced one reported criminal case that remained pending. The teacher register disputes the allegation; no conviction is established by the materials reviewed. |
| 6 | **Siddhartha Shankar Saha**<br>Assistant Professor<br>Department of Chemistry<br>Former Student Adviser<br>*Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology* | Dismissed from RUET service under the 108th Syndicate decision of March 6, 2025, after allegations including opposition to the July 2024 student movement. Faced three reported pending criminal cases, described by the teacher as false. On 27 August after RUET reopened, he was reportedly confronted by a large group (estimated in the source at around 1,000 people) and threatened with death. The earlier register also mentions a salary- |

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| | | related measure without sufficient detail. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix F6: Bangladesh University of Textiles (Estd. 2010)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name, Designation, Department, and University *(not according to seniority)* | Nature of Repression / Reported Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Professor Shah Alimuzzaman**<br>Former Vice-Chancellor<br>*Bangladesh University of Textiles* | Resigned in October 2024 after sections of teachers, officers, and employees pressed for his removal. He contested the allegations made against him. No finding concerning the legality of the accusations or loss of professorship is established. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix G. Repressed General Public University Students

## Appendix G1: University of Dhaka (Estd. 1921)

**Syndicate decision (March 17, 2025):** Dhaka University temporarily suspended 128 students pending investigation into alleged attacks on protesters during July–August 2024. The decision did not establish that every named student in the following register was permanently expelled.

**Separate criminal case (April 12, 2025):** The remaining 26 entries relate to a separate criminal case concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. These entries are not included under the above Syndicate decision.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdul Ahad** | Urdu | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 2 | **Abdullah Al Asif (Shams)** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 3 | **Abdullah Al Jadid** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 4 | **Abdullah Al Kafi** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 5 | **Abdullah Al Maruf** | Islamic History and Culture | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Abdul Malek Saku** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 7 | **Abdul Muhith** | Computer Science and Engineering | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 8 | **Abdur Rahman** | Management Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 9 | **Aftab Uddin Shawon** | Marketing | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 10 | **Al Amin Sheikh** | Public Administration | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 11 | **Amir Khusru Mahmud** | Islamic Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 12 | **Amiruzzaman Piyash** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 13 | **Anwarul Kabir Dipu** | Communication Disorders | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 14 | **Arafat Islam Plabon** | Fisheries | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 15 | **Arif Hossain Nayan** | Banking and Insurance | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 16 | **Arifur Rahman Shishir** | Economics | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 17 | **Arifur Rahman Yuvraj** | Management | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 18 | **Ashiqur Ashiq** | International Relations | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | **Ashiqur Rahman Omi** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 20 | **Ataullah Imam** | Health Economics | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 21 | **Azha Islam** | Applied Mathematics | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 22 | **Bayezid Bostami** | Islamic History & Culture | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 23 | **Bhabatosh** | Soil, Water and Environment | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 24 | **Emon Khan Jibon** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 25 | **Fahim Islam Limon** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 26 | **Fahim Shahriar** | Law | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 27 | **Fahim Tajwar Joy** | Theatre and Performance Studies (reported as Theatre Studies) | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 28 | **Faisal Ahmed** | Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 29 | **Faisal Molla** | History | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 30 | **Farhan** | Marketing | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | **Forhad Hossain Sujon** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 32 | **Harun Or Rashid Haris** | Philosophy | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 33 | **Hassan Saidi** | Finance | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 34 | **Hossain Mohammad Sohan** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 35 | **Ibrahim Hossain Sanim** | Theatre (Jagannath University; not confirmed DU) | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 36 | **Imran Hossain Sabbir** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 37 | **Imran Sheikh** | Sociology | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 38 | **Insan Kamal Safat** | Finance | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 39 | **Itteza Hasan Rakib** | Political Science | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 40 | **Kakan** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 41 | **Kamruzzaman Raju** | Sociology | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 42 | **Kaushik Hasan Parash** | Urdu | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | **Kawsar Hasan Rakib** | Pali and Buddhist Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 44 | **Khalid Mahmud Miraj** | Criminology | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 45 | **Mahbub Hasan Bakul** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 46 | **Mahmudul Hasan Akash** | Marketing | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 47 | **Mainul Biswas** | Management Information Systems | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 48 | **Mainul Hasan Moinu** | Banking and Insurance | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 49 | **Mainul Islam Bijoy** | Disaster Management | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 50 | **Malek Saju** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 51 | **Masfiur Rahman** | Institute of Social Welfare and Research | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 52 | **Mazharul Hasan Akash** | Marketing | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 53 | **Mazharul Kabir Shayan** | Anthropology | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 54 | **Md. Abdul Momin** | Philosophy | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 55 | **Md. Akhtar Hossain Rumman** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | **Md. Ramim** | Islamic Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 57 | **Md. Shakil Hossain** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 58 | **Md. Yameen Azad Sarkar** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 59 | **Mehdi Hasan Shanto** | Law | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 60 | **Mehdi Hassan** | Philosophy | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 61 | **Mir Moshiur Rahman Munna** | Population Sciences | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 62 | **Mohammad Morshed Alam Emon** | Marketing | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 63 | **Mohammad Yusuf** | Law | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. Further, two cases were filled for attempting grievous hurt who was admitted in Dhaka Medical College Hospital. |
| 64 | **Moksed** | Political Science | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 65 | **Mollah Abu Shamim** | Political Science | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 66 | **Mosharraf Hossain** | Finance | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 67 | **M. Shakib** | Philosophy | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 68 | **Muhibul Islam Muhib** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision; no further investigation yet. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | **Nabin Hossain** | Management | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 70 | **Nahid** | Psychology | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 71 | **Nahid Tuiya** | Economics | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 72 | **Narendra Saha Nabo** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 73 | **Nayeb Shahriar (Anim)** | History | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 74 | **Nazim Uddin** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 75 | **Niaz Makhdoom Sina** | Arabic | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 76 | **Nijhum Iftar** | Criminology | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 77 | **Noor-E-Alam Biswas** | Urdu | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 78 | **Noor Ehsan Urdho** | Political Science | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 79 | **Nurul Amin** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 80 | **Oales Sarkar** | Philosophy | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 81 | **Omar Farooq Majumder** | Islamic Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 82 | **Omar Faruq** | Management | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 83 | **Omar Faruq Shuvo** | Psychology | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 84 | **Parvez** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 85 | **Parvez Alam** | Organization Strategy and Leadership | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 86 | **Progoti Chakma** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 87 | **Rabbi Ahmed** | Pali and Buddhist Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 88 | **Raihanul Islam Bhuiyan** | English | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 89 | **Raisul Islam Helb** | Economics | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 90 | **Raiyan Mridha** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 91 | **Rasheduzzaman Rony** | Finance | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 92 | **Razib Das** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 93 | **Riazul Karim Riyadh** | Management (MBA, SIM) | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94 | **Riday Hossain** | Arabic | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 95 | **Rizvi Ahmed Khoka** | Outsider (not identified as DU student) | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 96 | **Rubel Khan** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 97 | **Russell** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 98 | **Sabbir** | International Relations | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 99 | **Sabrin Ritu** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 100 | **Saddam Hossain** | Law | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. Later, on 15 September 2026, a verdict was pronounced for death penalty due his alleged engagement for July-August 2024 crimes against humanity case under ICT Act. |
| 101 | **Sadman Soumik** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 102 | **Sagar Siddiqui Bhuiyan** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 103 | **Saiful** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 104 | **Sajibur Rahman Sajib** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | **Sakibul Sujan** | Music | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 106 | **Sakib Un Nabi Dipto** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 107 | **Sanjib Das Topu** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 108 | **Sardar Md. Ishrafil** | Islamic History and Culture | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 109 | **Sazzatul Islam Zayeef** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 110 | **Shafiqul Islam Jihad** | Law | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 111 | **Shahabuddin Bijoy** | Information Science and Library Management | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 112 | **Shahnewaz Arifin (Pallab)** | Management (MBA, SIM) | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 113 | **Shahnewaz Babu** | Pali and Buddhist Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 114 | **Shahriar Anon** | Law | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 115 | **Shahriar Avi** | Japanese Language and Culture | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 116 | **Shahriar Uddin Shihab** | Philosophy | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117 | **Shah Sultan Apu** | History | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 118 | **Shakib Hasan** | Sanskrit | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 119 | **Shakil Ahmed** | Sociology | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 120 | **Shakil Chowdhury Bijoy** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 121 | **Shakil Hossain** | Social Welfare | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 122 | **Shakirul Islam Shakib** | Persian Language and Literature | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 123 | **Shamimul Islam** | Linguistics | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 124 | **Shariful Islam** | Health Institute (as reported) | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 125 | **Sheikh Md. Nasir Uddin** | Philosophy | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 126 | **Shoaib Ahsan** | Arabic | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 127 | **Showhat Rashedin Showkhin** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 128 | **S. H. Swadhin** | Management | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 129 | **Shuvo Alom** | Health Economics | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | **Siam Rahman** | Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 131 | **Simanto Das** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 132 | **Sudipto Basak Arnob** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 133 | **Sujan Hossain** | Political Science | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 134 | **Suman Khalifa (Waliul Suman)** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 135 | **Suman Nandi** | Peace and Conflict Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 136 | **Suvashish Datta** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 137 | **Swagato Ahmed** | Economics | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 138 | **Syed Ishtiaq Fardeen** | Law | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 139 | **Tahasin Tabasum Oyshee** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140 | **Tajwar Niloy** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 141 | **Tanvir Ahmed** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 142 | **Tanvir Alam Chowdhury (Babu)** | Criminology | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 143 | **Tanvir Hossain** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 144 | **Tasnim Izaz** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 145 | **Touhiduzzaman Ovi** | Women and Gender Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 146 | **Tushar Hossain** | Marketing | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 147 | **Wali Asif Enan** | Law | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. Later, on 15 September 2026, a verdict was pronounced for death penalty due his alleged engagement for July-August 2024 crimes against humanity case under ICT Act. |
| 148 | **Yusuf Tuhin** | Television and Film Studies | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 149 | **Zahidul Islam Zahid** | Not specified | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department / affiliation | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | **Zara Najifa** | Faculty of Fine Arts | A criminal case was filed on April 12, 2025, concerning the alleged burning of Charukola motifs prepared for the Bangla New Year 1432 procession. |
| 151 | **Zobayer** | Institute of Modern Languages (ESOL) | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 152 | **Zubairul Islam** | World Religions and Culture | Temporarily expelled under the March 17, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

***Source:*** *bdnews24.com. (2025, March 18). Dhaka University expels 128 students over alleged involvement in violence during July Uprising https://bdnews24.com/campus/f6bbabcc19c6*

## Appendix G2: University of Rajshahi (Estd. 1953)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Afrida Binte Iqbal** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 2 | **Alfi Shahrin Ariana** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 3 | **Anika Alam Usha** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |

| SL No. | Student name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Antar Biswas** | Marketing Department | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 5 | **Ariful Islam** | Arabic Department | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 6 | **Asadullah Al-Ghalib** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 7 | **Babli Akhtar** | Sanskrit Department | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 8 | **Babli Islam Nijhum** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 9 | **Faisal Ahmed Runu** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 10 | **Farina Zaman Mim** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 11 | **Golam Kibria** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |

| SL No. | Student name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | **Humaira Akhter** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 13 | **Jayanta Kumar Roy** | Mathematics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 14 | **Kazi Urbi Yasmin Roop** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 15 | **Kishore Pal** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 16 | **Lima Khatun** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 17 | **Maryam Akhter Shanta** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 18 | **Md. Abdullah At Tasrif** | Social Work | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 19 | **Md. Ahsanul Haque (Milon)** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |

| SL No. | Student name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | **Md. Mishkat Hasan** | Accounting and Information Systems | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 21 | **Md. Nazmul Hossain Nabil** | Marketing Department | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 22 | **Md. Shamim Reza** | Social Work | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 23 | **Minhajul Islam** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 24 | **Mujahid Al Hasan** | Social Work | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 25 | **Mustafizur Rahman Babu** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 26 | **Nabanita Biswas** | English Department | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 27 | **Nasreen Akhter Neha** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |

| SL No. | Student name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | **Noor E Jannat Kotha** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 29 | **Nusrat Jahan Papri** | Geography | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 30 | **Raitah Islam** | Public Administration Department | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 31 | **Shamima Yasmin Life** | Folklore Department | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 32 | **Tamanna Tasneem Aritra** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 33 | **Tanzina Akhter** | History Department | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 34 | **Tazreen Ahmed Khan Medha** | Law Department | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |
| 35 | **Zafarin Khan Priya** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |

| SL No. | Student name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | **Zarifa Ahnaf Ilma** | Not Specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; an individual final order has not been corroborated. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2026, July 29). Assault at RU: Two victims arrested in anti-terror case https://www.thedailystar.net/news/crime-justice/news/assault-ru-two-victims-arrested-anti-terror-case-4235176*

## Appendix G3: University of Chittagong (Estd. 1966)

**Board of Residence, Health and Discipline decision (January 20, 2025):** Chittagong University suspended 84 students, 73 over alleged attacks during the July 2024 movement and 11 over an alleged assault on a journalist. This was reported as a disciplinary-board decision, not a verified Syndicate resolution; the table contains only the available named cases.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdullah Jobair Nilay** | Public Administration | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | **Abdul Malek** | Sociology | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 3 | **Abrar Nobel** | Bangladesh Studies | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 4 | **Abrar Shahriar** | Economics | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 5 | **Abu Taif Pathan** | Bangladesh Studies | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Affan Sajib** | Economics | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 7 | **Afridi Neetu** | Management | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 8 | **Ahsan Habib Sopan** | History | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 9 | **Akib Javed** | Bangla | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Al-Amin Shanto** | Anthropology | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 11 | **Al-Amin Tushar** | Public Administration | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 12 | **Alfat Rabbakian Mamun** | Journalism | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 13 | **Al Mamun Pranto** | Mathematics | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | **Aloy Das** | Oceanography | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 15 | **Anup Sarkar Akash** | History | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 16 | **Arafat Raihan** | Sociology | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 17 | **Ariful Islam** | Sociology | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | **Arshil Azim Niloy** | Public Administration | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 19 | **Ashiqur Rahman** | Mathematics | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 20 | **Ashraful Fahim** | English | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 21 | **Azizul Islam** | Sociology | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | **Bakhtiyar** | International Relations | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 23 | **Emon Chandra Burman** | History | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 24 | **George Mia** | Public Administration | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 25 | **Habibur Rahman Sumon** | Bangla | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | **Hassan Mahmud** | Sociology | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 27 | **Ishaq Alam Farhad** | Economics | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 28 | **Khaled Masud** | Law | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 29 | **Mahfuzul Huda Lotus** | Drama | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | **Mahin Rubel** | Journalism | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 31 | **Mahir Mohammad Mahfuz** | Persian Language | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 32 | **Mamun Mia** | Journalism | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 33 | **Mansurul Abedin Mansur** | History of Islam | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | **Mashrur Kamal Anik** | Botany | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 35 | **Md. Apel Mia (Riyadh)** | History of Islam | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 36 | **Md. Munna Khan** | Not Specified | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 37 | **Md. Ramzan Hossain** | International Relations | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | **Md. Shahidur Rahman Swapan** | Political Science | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 39 | **Milan Sheikh** | Public Administration | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 40 | **Mizan Sheikh** | Law | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 41 | **Mohammad Ellias** | Islamic Studies | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | **Mohammad Sabbir Bhuiyan** | Mathematics | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 43 | **Mohammaduz zaman Omar** | Law | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 44 | **Mominur Rahman Asif** | Arabic | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 45 | **Moniruzzaman** | Law | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | **Mubarak Hossain** | History | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 47 | **Nafiz Mahmud** | English | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 48 | **Naim Arafat** | Botany | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 49 | **Nayan Modak** | Sanskrit | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | **Partha Pratim Barua** | English | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 51 | **Pradeep Chakraborty Durjoy** | History of Islam | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 52 | **Probal Pal** | Management | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 53 | **Raihan Reza** | Marketing | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | **Rakib Mahadi** | Statistics | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 55 | **Rakibul Hasan Dinar** | Drama | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 56 | **Rony Islam** | Psychology | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 57 | **Sadaf Khan** | Law | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | **Sadeq Hossain Tipu** | Journalism | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 59 | **Saidul Islam Sayeed** | Public Administration | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 60 | **Sajedul Islam Piyal** | Ier | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 61 | **Sakhawat Hossain** | Anthropology | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | **Saleh Akram Bappi** | History | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 63 | **Shafiqul Islam** | Marine Sciences | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 64 | **Shafiqul Islam Shawon** | Physics | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 65 | **Shakil Ahmed** | Development Studies | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | **Shamsuzzaman Chowdhury Samrat** | Law | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 67 | **Sharif Uddin** | Islamic Studies | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 68 | **Shiblu Chowdhury** | IER | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 69 | **S. M. Faisal** | Economics | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | **Soumen Dutta** | Sports Science | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 71 | **Sourav Bhuiyan** | History | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 72 | **Suman Kumar Kirtania** | Fisheries | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 73 | **Tanvir Alam Tushar** | Sociology | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | **Tasnimul Basar Sadaf** | HRM | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 75 | **Wahed Jihan** | English | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 76 | **Wahidul Islam** | Journalism | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |
| 77 | **Yassin Arafat** | Law | Listed in the manuscript among students facing academic exclusion. The university announced temporary suspension of 84 students in January 2025; the cited news report does not verify permanent cancellation of this individual's studentship. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2025, January 23). 84 students suspended from CU https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/84-students-suspended-cu-3807101*

# Appendix G4: Jahangirnagar University (Estd. 1970)

**Syndicate decisions (March 17 and August 4, 2025):** Jahangirnagar University first temporarily suspended 289 students accused of attacks on July 2024 protesters. It later imposed 64 permanent expulsions, 46 time-limited suspensions, 73 permanent certificate cancellations and 6 two-year certificate suspensions; 40 were cleared. Appeals in June 2026 changed some outcomes, and some names in the table lack final individual confirmation.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdullah Al Adnan** | History | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 2 | **Abdullah Al Farooq Imran** | History | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 3 | **Abdullah Al Mamun** | Geological science | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 4 | **Abdullah Al Mamun** | Zoology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 5 | **Abdur Rahim** | Philosophy | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 6 | **Abdur Rahman Sarkar** | Public Health | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 7 | **Abhishek Mandal** | | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | **Abir** | Geography and Environmental Science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 9 | **Abir Hassan** | Environmental Science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 10 | **Abul Kalam Azad** | Marketing | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 11 | **Abu Sayeem Md. Nasir Mostakim** | Geological Sciences (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 12 | **Abu Walid** | Management | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 13 | **Adnan Saif** | Physics (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 14 | **Adnan Shakil** | Geological science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 15 | **Ahadur Rahman** | URP | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 16 | **Ahmed Ghalib** | Bangla (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 17 | **Ahmadullah Manna** | Geological science | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | **Ahmed Al Hasan (Mihad)** | Geological Sciences (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 19 | **Ahmed Kabir Hridoy** | Law and Justice | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 20 | **A. H. M. Saleq Ibne Yunus Kabya** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 21 | **Ahsanul Habib Reza** | Philosophy | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 22 | **Ahsanul Haque Asif** | Economics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 23 | **Akash** | Bangla | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 24 | **Akhtaruzzaman Sohel** | Public Health and Informatics | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 25 | **Akib Shahriya Sijan** | Law and Justice (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 26 | **Alamin Chuku** | Philosophy | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | **Al Helal** | Public Administration (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 28 | **Ali Hira** | Geography and environment | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 29 | **Ali Hossain Shimul** | Physics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 30 | **Alok Kumar Pal** | Bangla | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 31 | **Al Razi Sarker** | Government and Politics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 32 | **Aminul Islam** | Public administration | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 33 | **Anupam Saha Sajal** | Anthropology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 34 | **Anwar Hossain Rocky** | Economics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 35 | **Apon** | Public administration | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | **Arafat Al Jalal** | Biochemistry and Microbiology | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 37 | **Arif Anjum Kafi** | Botany | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 38 | **Arifin Alam Sunny** | | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 39 | **Arifuzzaman Sejan** | Anthropology (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 40 | **Armaan Khan Jubo** | Bangla | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 41 | **Ar Rafi Chowdhury** | CSE | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 42 | **Arshad Ghalib Himel** | | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 43 | **Arvind Bhowmik** | History | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 44 | **Asad Hoque** | Anthropology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | **Asadul Haque** | Anthropology (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 46 | **Ashraful Alam Goldar** | Urban and Regional Planning (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 47 | **Asif Mahdi Abir** | Geography and Environmental Science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 48 | **Awlad Mia** | Environmental Sciences (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 49 | **Bakhtiar Ahmed** | Philosophy | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 50 | **Biplob Hossain** | Plant science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 51 | **Chinmoy Sarkar** | Physics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 52 | **Danish Shuvo Toppo** | Physics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | **Deep** | Public Health | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 54 | **Delwar Hossain** | Chemistry | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 55 | **Dewan Saurav Mazahar** | Chemistry (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 56 | **Enamul Haque Enam** | Public Health | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 57 | **Fahim Faisal** | | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 58 | **Faisal Amin Alpha** | Mathematics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 59 | **Faisal Khan Rocky** | Physics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 60 | **Faisal Maruf** | Philosophy | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 61 | **Faizul Islam Nirob** | Finance and Banking | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 62 | **Farhad Hossain** | Government and politics | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | **Farid Ahmed Joy** | Statistics | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 64 | **Habibur Rahman Liton** | Philosophy | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 65 | **Hamza Rahman Antar** | Drama and Drama Theory | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 66 | **Harun** | Management | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 67 | **Hasan Dhruv** | Chemistry | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 68 | **Hasibur Rahman** | Geography and Environmental Science | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 69 | **Himalay Rajpal Himu** | Drama and Drama Theory | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 70 | **Imam Mahmud Risan** | | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 71 | **Imamul Hasan Titas** | Anthropology | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 72 | **Imrul Hasan Ami** | Law and Justice | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 73 | **Jahirul Islam** | Chemistry (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 74 | **Jisan Ahmed Rony** | Economics | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 75 | **Jobair Ashiq** | — | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 76 | **Jobair Mahmud Aditya** | Anthropology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 77 | **Jobair Rahman** | Archaeology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 78 | **Jobayer Ahmed** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended the former student's academic certificate for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 79 | **Jobayer Rahman** | Finance and Banking (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 80 | **Joy Mubin** | Economics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 81 | **Joy Pal** | Public administration | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 82 | **Junaid Hasan Rana** | English | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 83 | **Kazi Bijoy** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 84 | **Khalid** | Not specified | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 85 | **Khan Asif Rahman** | Finance and Banking | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 86 | **Khandaker Atikul Islam** | History (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 87 | **K. M. Abdullah Al Saad** | Physics | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 88 | **M. Abir Hasan** | Environmental Sciences (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 89 | **Mahbub Alam** | Anthropology (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90 | **Mahbubur Rahman (Lelin)** | Public Administration (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 91 | **Mahbubur Rahman Utshob** | Drama and Drama Theory | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 92 | **Mahdi** | CSE | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 93 | **Mahfuzul Hasan Noyan** | | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 94 | **Mahmud Hasan Himu** | Geological Sciences (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 95 | **Mahmudul Hasan** | English (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 96 | **Mahmudur Rahman** | Public administration | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 97 | **Majedul Islam** | URP | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 98 | **Mashiur Rahman Tanzim** | Marketing | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 99 | **Masum Billah** | History | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 100 | **Masum Billah** | Management | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 101 | **Md. Abdul Jalil** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 102 | **Md. Abdur Rahman** | Public Health and Informatics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 103 | **Md. Abul Kalam Azad** | Bangla | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 104 | **Md. Abu Taher** | Geography and environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 105 | **Md. Abu Taher** | History | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 106 | **Md. Rafiqul Islam** | History | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 107 | **Md. Adnan Saif** | Anthropology (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | **Md. Ahadur Rahman Ahad** | Anthropology (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 109 | **Md. Ahadur Rahman Ahad** | Urban and Regional Planning (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 110 | **Md. Alamgir Hossain** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 111 | **Md. Al Amin Shah** | Philosophy (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 112 | **Md. Al Mamun** | Economics | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 113 | **Md. Al Razi** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 114 | **Md. Anwar Hossain** | Economics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 115 | **Md. Arifuzzaman** | Philosophy | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 116 | **Md. Ar Rafi Chowdhury Joy** | Computer Science and Engineering (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 117 | **Md. Asaduzzaman** | Environmental Science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 118 | **Md. Ashiqur Rahman** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 119 | **Md. Ashraful Hossain** | Anthropology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 120 | **Md. Ashraful Islam** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 121 | **Md. Atikul Islam** | Comparative Literature and Culture (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 122 | **Md. Atiquzzaman Sumon** | History | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 123 | **Md. Azharul Islam** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 124 | **Md. Belal Hossain** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 125 | **Md. Belayet Hossain** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 126 | **Md. Enamul Haque** | Public Health and Informatics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 127 | **Md. Faisal Ahmed Rocky** | Physics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 128 | **Md. Faridur Reza Khan Nafiz** | English (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 129 | **Md. Golam Mostafa** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 130 | **Md. Hafizur Rahman** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 131 | **Md. Hasan Mahmud Farhad** | Environmental Science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 132 | **Md. Hasan Mahmud Farid** | Environmental Sciences (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 133 | **Md. Hasibul Islam** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 134 | **Md. Hasnat Hasan Shahriar Prachurjya** | Institute of Information Technology (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 135 | **Md. Imran Hossain Setu** | Philosophy (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 136 | **Md. Imrul Hasan** | Law and Justice (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 137 | **Md. Iqbal Al Mubin Joy** | Economics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 138 | **Md. Jabbar Haque** | Zoology and Animal Science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 139 | **Md. Jewel Rana** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 140 | **Md. Jobair Ahsan** | Zoology and Animal Science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 141 | **Md. Jobayed Sadek** | Public Health and Informatics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 142 | **Md. Jubayer Ahmed** | Archaeology (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 143 | **Md. Kajal Biswas** | History | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 144 | **Md. Kamrul Azim Chunnu** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 145 | **Md. Kamruzzaman** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 146 | **Md. Khairul Islam** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 147 | **Md. Lutfar Rahman** | Bangla | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 148 | **Md. Mabruk Al Islam Joad** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 149 | **Md. Mahfuzur Rahman** | Institute of Business Administration (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | **Md. Mahidul Faisal** | Public Administration (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 151 | **Md. Mamunur Rashid Adnan** | Accounting and Information Systems (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for six months under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 152 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan** | Archaeology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 153 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan** | Physics (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended the former student's academic certificate for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 154 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan Rajib** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 155 | **Md. Mehedi Islam (Mahadi)** | Computer Science and Engineering (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 156 | **Md. Minhajul Islam** | Chemistry (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 157 | **Md. Minhajul Islam (Minhaj)** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 158 | **Md. Mirajul Islam Shawon** | Public Administration (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 159 | **Md. Mizanur Rahman** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 160 | **Md. Mizanur Rahman Kabya** | Archaeology (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 161 | **Md. Mosharraf Hossain** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 162 | **Md. Nahid Hasan** | Anthropology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 163 | **Md. Nahid Hasan (Brisho)** | Economics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 164 | **Md. Peshwar Hossain** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 165 | **Md. Pratik Hasan** | Anthropology (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 166 | **Md. Rafiqul Islam** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 167 | **Md. Rahat Hossain** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 168 | **Md. Rakibul Hasan** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 169 | **Md. Rakibul Hasan** | International Relations (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 170 | **Md. Rakibul Islam** | Law and Justice (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 171 | **Md. Rashed Khan** | International Relations (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 172 | **Md. Rashedul Alam** | International Relations (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 173 | **Md. Rezaul Karim** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 174 | **Md. Rishad Hasan** | Comparative Literature and Culture (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 175 | **Md. Rocky Mia** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 176 | **Md. Ruhul Amin** | Economics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 177 | **Md. Ruhul Amin** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 178 | **Md. Ruhul Amin Bhuiyan** | Accounting and Information Systems (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 179 | **Md. Sadeq Islam** | Archaeology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 180 | **Md. Saiful Islam Bhuiyan** | Marketing | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 181 | **Md. Sajjat Hossain** | Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended the former student's academic certificate for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 182 | **Md. Shahidul Islam** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 183 | **Md. Shamim Hasan** | Zoology and Animal Science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 184 | **Md. Sharif Mia** | Drama and Dramatics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 185 | **Md. Sohel Rana** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 186 | **Md. Tamim Hossain** | Drama and Drama Theory | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 187 | **Md. Tanvir Hossain** | Drama and Drama Theory | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 188 | **Md. Tariqul Islam** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 189 | **Md. Taufiqul Alam** | Archaeology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 190 | **Md. Wahiduzzaman Nirob** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 191 | **Md. Zahirul Islam** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 192 | **Md. Zayed** | Marketing | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 193 | **Md. Zubair Ibn Sahib** | Public administration | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 194 | **Mehdi Hasan Mishad** | Bangla | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 195 | **Mehdi Hasan Rifat** | Geography and Environment | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 196 | **Mehdi Hassan** | History | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 197 | **Mehdi Hassan** | | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 198 | **Mehdi Hassan Badshah** | Fine arts | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 199 | **Mehdi Hassan Elin** | Mathematics | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 200 | **Mehdi Joy** | Physics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | **Mehedi Hasan** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 202 | **Mehreen Bindu** | Drama and Drama Theory | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 203 | **Meshan Sikder** | Management | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 204 | **Mia Md. Mashrikul Karim** | Philosophy (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 205 | **Minhaj** | Chemistry | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 206 | **Mishkat** | Philosophy | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 207 | **Mizan** | Archaeology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 208 | **M. M. Sazzadul Islam** | Physics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 209 | **Moallem Hasnat** | Geography and Environment (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 210 | **Mobashshiruzzaman** | Philosophy (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 211 | **Mohibullah Sarkar Pranto** | Microbiology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 212 | **Mohibur Rahman Shuvo** | Archaeology (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 213 | **Mohtasim Billah** | Fine arts | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 214 | **Mominul Islam Araf** | Government and politics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 215 | **Monowar Hossain** | Computer Science and Engineering (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 216 | **Mostafizur Rahman Mostaq** | Statistics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 217 | **Muhith Hasan Joy** | URP | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 218 | **Mushfiqur Rahman Parash** | Public Health and Informatics (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 219 | **Mustafa Faisal Rafi** | Economics | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 220 | **Naeem Ahmed** | Chemistry | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 221 | **Naeem Hasan Nishat** | Zoology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 222 | **Nahid Faisal** | | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 223 | **Nahidul Haque** | International Relations (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 224 | **Naim** | Finance and Banking | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 225 | **Nayan Saha** | Philosophy (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 226 | **Nazmul Haque Anik** | Public Administration (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 227 | **Omar Faruk Sheikh Tanim** | Public Health and Informatics (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 228 | **Parveen Akhter** | Philosophy | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 229 | **Parvez Islam** | Physics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 230 | **Prachurya Chowdhury** | IIT | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 231 | **Prajnyadeep Mandal** | Anthropology (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 232 | **Pranta Biswas** | Physics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 233 | **Prasenjit Kumar Mandal** | Mathematics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 234 | **Rakib** | IR | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 235 | **Rakibul Islam Sajib** | Finance and Banking | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 236 | **Ramim Ali** | Archaeology (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended the former student's academic certificate for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 237 | **Rana Mia (Junaid Hasan Rana)** | English (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 238 | **Rashedul Islam Shimul** | IR | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 239 | **Ratan Biswas** | Drama and Drama Theory | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 240 | **Ratul** | | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 241 | **Ratul Hasan** | IR | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 242 | **Rayyan Islam Ratul** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 243 | **Rezaul Karim** | Mathematics | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 244 | **Rezwan Chowdhury Raihan** | | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 245 | **Rifat** | URP | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 246 | **Rishad Hossain** | Comparative literature | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 247 | **Rizwan Rashed Swan** | Drama and Dramatics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 248 | **Ruhul** | Accounting | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 249 | **Rupak Chandra Das** | Zoology (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 250 | **Sabbir Hossain Nahid** | Anthropology | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 251 | **Sabuj Roy** | Chemistry | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 252 | **Saikat Raihan Bhuiyan** | Institute of Information Technology (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 253 | **Sajal Akand** | Economics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 254 | **Sajal Saha** | Anthropology (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 255 | **Sajib Ahmed** | Geography and Environment (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 256 | **Sajib Hasan Saj** | Government and Politics | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 257 | **Sajib Hossain Bhuiyan** | Public Administration (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 258 | **Sajjad** | Physics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 259 | **Sajjad Hossain** | Biochemistry | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 260 | **Sajjad Hossain** | Law and Justice | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 261 | **Sajjad Iqbal Mridha** | Law and Justice (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 262 | **Sajjad Shoaib Chowdhury** | Finance and Banking | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 263 | **Salma Akhtar** | Geography and Environment | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 264 | **Samiul Shakib** | Economics | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 265 | **Sardar Tawqir Ahmed Roman** | Accounting and Information Systems (department according to August 2025 report) | Conflicting reported sanctions: identified under both two-year certificate suspension and permanent certificate cancellation in the August 15, 2025 newspaper transcription. Official order required to resolve. |
| 266 | **Sarwar Hossain Shakil** | History (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 267 | **Saurabh Mazhar** | Chemistry | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 268 | **Saurav Chandra Barman** | Law and Justice (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 269 | **Sayedul Mursalin** | Law and Justice (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 270 | **Sejan** | Law and Justice | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 271 | **Shafin Shahriar Shuvo** | History (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 272 | **Shahenshah Akash** | Philosophy | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 273 | **Shah Mostaq Ahmed Saikat** | CSE | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 274 | **Shahriar Emon Shuvo** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 275 | **Shahriar Kabir Antar** | Bangla (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 276 | **Shahriar Kabir Swadhin** | Zoology | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 277 | **Shahriar Shuvo** | | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 278 | **Shaj** | Government and politics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 279 | **Shakil Khan** | Geological Sciences (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 280 | **Shamsul Arefin** | Bangla (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 281 | **Shamsur Rahman Rifat** | Urban and Regional Planning (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 282 | **Shanto Chandra Shil** | Philosophy (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 283 | **Shanto Jabali** | Philosophy | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 284 | **Shariful Islam Sohan** | Environmental Science | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 285 | **Sheikh Md. Sajeeb** | Public Health | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 286 | **Sheikh Nahyan Raju** | Archaeology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 287 | **Sheikh Shahriar Islam Akash** | Bangla (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 288 | **Shimul** | Physics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 289 | **Shuvo** | Archaeology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 290 | **Simanta Chowdhury** | Archaeology | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 291 | **S. M. Nahid Hasan Sajib** | Public Health and Informatics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 292 | **Sohel Rana** | Accounting | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 293 | **Sujan** | Bangla | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 294 | **Suman Joardar** | Physics | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 295 | **Swapno Zaman** | Journalism | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 296 | **Tanjim Shakib Anik** | Economics | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 297 | **Tanvir** | Journalism | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 298 | **Tanvir Ahmed** | Archaeology | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 299 | **Tanvir Ahmed Meraj** | Mathematics | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | **Tanvir Hasan** | Journalism and Media Studies (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 301 | **Tanzil** | Public Health | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 302 | **Tanzilul Islam** | Public Health and Informatics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 303 | **Tareq** | Archaeology | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 304 | **Tazin Ahmed Nirob** | IIT | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 305 | **Towhidul Alam** | Physics (department according to August 2025 report) | Suspended the former student's academic certificate for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 306 | **Towhidul Islam Jihad** | Accounting | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 307 | **Towhidur Rahman Rabbi** | Public Health | Suspended for two years under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 308 | **Tushar** | Bangla | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 309 | **Vikas Roy** | Geological science | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 310 | **Wahid Tausif Anik** | Archaeology | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 311 | **Wasik Arif Ami** | CSE | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 312 | **Ya Rafiul Sikder** | Public Administration (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 313 | **Zahid Al Hasan** | Drama and Drama Theory | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 314 | **Zahid Hasan** | Zoology | Permanently cancelled the former student's academic certificates under the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 315 | **Zahid Hasan Limon** | Economics | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 316 | **Zahid Hasan Prodhan** | Physics | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 317 | **Zahidul Islam** | Government and Politics (department according to August 2025 report) | Permanently expelled the student following the August 4, 2025 Syndicate decision concerning alleged attacks during the July 2024 protests. |
| 318 | **Zahirul Islam** | Chemistry | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |
| 319 | **Zobayed Sadiq Ashiq** | Public Health | Individual final sanction not established in the newspaper reports reviewed. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2025, August 5). JU expels 64 students over attacks on protesters https://www.thedailystar.net/campus/news/ju-expels-64-students-over-attacks-protesters-3956091*

# Appendix G5: Islamic University (Estd. 1979)

**Syndicate decision (October 30, 2025):** Islamic University penalized 33 students over allegations of acting against the July 2024 student movement; decisions included expulsions and certificate-related measures for graduates. The March 18, 2026 reversal of teacher and staff suspensions did not automatically reverse these student penalties.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdul Alim** | Bangla | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 2 | **Ahsanur Rahman Asif** | Not specified | Original register reports an academic penalty; the individual final outcome remains to be verified against the Syndicate order. |
| 3 | **Biplob Khan** | Islamic History and Culture | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 4 | **Faisal Siddiqui Arafat** | Not specified | Original register reports an academic penalty; individual final outcome remains to be verified against the Syndicate order. |
| 5 | **Hussain Majumdar** | Marketing | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Kamal Hossain** | Law | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 7 | **Mahmudul Hasan Badhan** | Not specified | Original register reports an academic penalty; individual final outcome remains to be verified against the Syndicate order. |
| 8 | **Majbahul Islam** | Arabic Language & Literature | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 9 | **Mamunur Rashid** | Not specified | Original register reports an academic penalty; individual final outcome remains to be verified against the Syndicate order. |
| 10 | **Masud Rana** | English | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 11 | **Mehdi Hasan Hafiz** | Political Science | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | **Mridul Hasan Rabbi** | Finance and Banking | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 13 | **Munshi Kamrul Hasan Anik** | Islamic History and Culture | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 14 | **Nasim Ahmed Joy** | Economics | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 15 | **Opu Roy** | Not specified | Original register reports an academic penalty; individual final outcome remains to be verified against the Syndicate order. |
| 16 | **Ratan Roy** | Development Studies | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 17 | **Shahin Alam** | Political Science | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | **Shahin Pasha** | Not specified | Original register reports an academic penalty; individual final outcome remains to be verified against the Syndicate order. |
| 19 | **Shakil Ahmed** | Law and Land Management | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 20 | **Shimul Khan** | Management | Listed among students affected by the university disciplinary process; enrolled students and graduates faced different measures, and the individual status is not confirmed. |
| 21 | **Tanmoy Saha Tony** | Not specified | Original register reports an academic penalty; individual final outcome remains to be verified against the Syndicate order. |

***Source:*** *New Age. (2025, October 30). IU suspends 19 teachers, 11 officials, expels 33 students over anti-uprising role https://www.newagebd.net/post/country/280715/iu-suspends-19-teachers-11-officials-expels-33-students-over-anti-uprising-role*

# Appendix G6: Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (Estd. 1986)

**Syndicate decisions (234th meeting, January 2025; 237th meeting, September 25, 2025):** Shahjalal University of Science and Technology first suspended 29 students over alleged attacks on July 2024 protesters, then penalized 54 students under different categories. The 29-entry table is not a verified list of all students affected by the second decision.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Durjoy Sarkar Niloy** | Political Studies | Expelled for four semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |
| 2 | **Elias Sani** | Anthropology | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |
| 3 | **Farhan Hossain Chowdhury** | Anthropology | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |
| 4 | **Khalilur Rahman** | Not specified | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |
| 5 | **Maeedul Islam** | Sociology | Expelled for four semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |
| 6 | **Maruf Mia** | Public Administration | Expelled for four semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Md. Akash Ahmed** | Anthropology | Suspended in the January 2025 university decision; a further September 2025 decision imposed varied durations. This student's later individual sanction was not established from the published named list. |
| 8 | **Md. Asiful Islam** | Not specified | Suspended in the January 2025 university decision; a further September 2025 decision imposed varied durations. This student's later individual sanction was not established from the published named list. |
| 9 | **Md. Habibur Rahman Habib** | Statistics | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |
| 10 | **Md. Ismail Hossain** | Bangla | Expelled for two semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |
| 11 | **Md. Lokman Hossain** | Biochemistry and Molecular Biology | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |
| 12 | **Md. Nafiuzzaman** | Bangla | Expelled for four semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |
| 13 | **Md. Siam Khan** | Physics | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | **Mohammad Rakibuzzaman** | Bangla | Expelled for two semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |
| 15 | **Mojahidul Islam Saimun** | Petroleum and Mining Engineering | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |
| 16 | **Mojidul Haque** | Bangla | Expelled for two semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |
| 17 | **Moniruzzaman Munna** | Bangla | Expelled for two semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |
| 18 | **Raufun Jahan (Millennium)** | Petroleum and Mining Engineering | Expelled for four semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |
| 19 | **Redwan Hossain** | Economics | Suspended in the January 2025 university decision; a further September 2025 decision imposed varied durations. This student's later individual sanction was not established from the published named list. |
| 20 | **Rezaul Haque** | Sociology | Expelled for two semesters under the September 2025 Syndicate decision, superseding the earlier temporary suspension. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | **Sajeeb Chandra Nath** | Not specified | Suspended in the January 2025 university decision; a further September 2025 decision imposed varied durations. This student's later individual sanction was not established from the published named list. |
| 22 | **Shihab Uddin** | Petroleum and Mining Engineering | Suspended in the January 2025 university decision; a further September 2025 decision imposed varied durations. This student's later individual sanction was not established from the published named list. |
| 23 | **Shimul Miah** | Political Studies | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |
| 24 | **Shubhra Roy Shyam** | Biochemistry and Molecular Biology | Suspended in the January 2025 university decision; a further September 2025 decision imposed varied durations. This student's later individual sanction was not established from the published named list. |
| 25 | **Sojibur Rahman** | Forestry and Environmental Sciences | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |
| 26 | **Syed Maj Zardi** | Not specified | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | **Taimur Salehin Taus** | English | Suspended in the January 2025 university decision; a further September 2025 decision imposed varied durations. This student's later individual sanction was not established from the published named list. |
| 28 | **Tarek Hasan** | Sociology | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |
| 29 | **Yusuf Hossain Titu** | Bangla | Permanently expelled under the September 2025 Syndicate decision following an earlier temporary suspension. |

*Source: The Daily Star. (2025, January 12). SUST suspends 29 students for attacking anti-discrimination movement https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/education/news/sust-suspends-29-students-attacking-anti-discrimination-movement-3797936*

## Appendix G7: Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University (Estd. 1999)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abu Hamza** | Physics (Second Year) | Reportedly had studentship cancelled in the original register; individual news verification not found. |
| 2 | **Md. Fahmid-Tanzim Fahim** | Finance and Banking (Second Year) | Reportedly had studentship cancelled in the original register; individual news verification not found. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | **Md. Masud Abdullah Rhythm** | Management (Third Year) | Reportedly had studentship cancelled in the original register; individual news verification not found. |
| 4 | **Md. Saadi Mosabbah** | Agriculture | Reportedly had studentship cancelled in the original register; individual news verification not found. |
| 5 | **Md. Tamzid Haque** | Marketing (Master's) | Reportedly had studentship cancelled in the original register; individual news verification not found. |
| 6 | **Nuhas Ali Arnab** | Finance and Banking (Fourth Year) | Reportedly had studentship cancelled in the original register; individual news verification not found. |
| 7 | **Sajjad Ahmed** | Social Science (Masters) | Reportedly had studentship cancelled in the original register; individual news verification not found. |
| 8 | **Shakibur Rahman** | Agriculture (Honours Fourth Year) | Reportedly had studentship cancelled in the original register; individual news verification not found. |
| 9 | **Sourav Kumar Kundu** | Statistics (Honours 4th year) | Reportedly had studentship cancelled in the original register; individual news verification not found. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix G8: Maulana Bhashani Science and Technology University (Estd. 2001)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Imranul Islam** | CPS | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 2 | **Imtiaz Ahmed Raju** | CPS | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 3 | **Khalequzzaman Noman** | Economics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 4 | **Manik Sheel** | Not specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 5 | **Md. Abdullah Sarkar Utsha** | Mathematics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 6 | **Md. Abid Hasan (Maruf)** | Mathematics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 7 | **Md. Anwar Hossain (Ontor)** | Physics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 8 | **Md. Humayun Kabir** | Economics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 9 | **Md. Jobair Doula (Rion)** | Chemistry | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 10 | **Md. Naeem Reza** | Economics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 11 | **Md. Rifat Hossain** | Accounting | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 12 | **Md. Sadiq Iqbal** | Physics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | **Nahid Hasan** | Management | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 14 | **Raihan Ahmed Shanto** | Physics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 15 | **Rana** | Chemistry | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 16 | **Sakhawat Ahmed Shuvro** | Mathematics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 17 | **Shawon Ghosh** | Economics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 18 | **Sujan Mia** | Economics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |
| 19 | **Zahid Hasan** | Accounting | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual order unverified. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix G9: Noakhali Science and Technology University (Estd. 2001)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdullah Bayezid Topu** | Applied Mathematics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 2 | **Abdur Rahman Rion (Islam)** | Not specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 3 | **Abu Yusuf** | Education | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 4 | **Ali** | English | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 5 | **Arafat Ashiq** | Not specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 6 | **Arpan** | Bangla | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 7 | **Arup** | BMS | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 8 | **Happy** | THM | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 9 | **Himel Das** | Agriculture | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Jovan** | Not specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 11 | **Mossadeq** | Bangla | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 12 | **Nabid** | Statistics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 13 | **Naeem Rahman** | Not specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 14 | **Nirjhar** | Law | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 15 | **Noor Ahmed Sagar** | Not specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 16 | **Pranoy Barua** | Bangla | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 17 | **Rashed** | BMB | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 18 | **Rimon** | Social Work | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 19 | **Sabbir** | BMS | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | **Sampad** | Zoology | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 21 | **Shakil** | Economics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 22 | **Shoyeb** | Social work | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 23 | **Suman** | Not specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 24 | **Zaheer** | Law | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |
| 25 | **Zahid Hasan Shuvo** | Not specified | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; not independently corroborated. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix G10: Jagannath University (Estd. 2005)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdul Barek** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | **Abu Ghazzali** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 3 | **Abu Hanif** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 4 | **Abu Hena Mursalin** | Social Work | Suspended in July 2025 following allegations of assaulting university teachers and students. |
| 5 | **Afia Anjum Supti** | Bangla | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 6 | **Ahsan Habib Tushar** | CSC | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 7 | **A. K. M. Parvez** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 8 | **Al Sadiq Hridoy** | Sociology | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 9 | **Amen** | | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Amiruzzaman** | Journalism | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 11 | **Aniruddha Halder Likhon** | | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 12 | **Antar Saha** | Public Administration | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 13 | **Anwar Hossain Bappi** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 14 | **Aqib Saeed** | Anthropology | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 15 | **Badsha** | | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 16 | **Bhuiyan Muhammad Hasanat** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 17 | **Bijoy** | Chemistry | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | **Delwar Hossain** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 19 | **Edward Monir** | Economics | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 20 | **Fauzia Afrin Priyanti** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 21 | **F. M. Shariful Islam** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 22 | **Gaurav Khan** | Management | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 23 | **Habib** | 7th batch | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 24 | **Haider Bikash** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 25 | **Hasibur Hossain Shanto** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | **Himelur Rahman Himel** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 27 | **Hridoy Chowdhury Emon** | History | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 28 | **Ibrahim Farazi** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 29 | **Imran Hasan Iman** | Bangla | Suspended in July 2025 following allegations of assaulting university teachers and students. |
| 30 | **Imrul Kabir Shawon** | Mathematics | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 31 | **Iqbal Kabir Samrat** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 32 | **Ismail Tafsir** | Anthropology | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 33 | **Jonayed Sabbir** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | **Joynal Abedin** | Pharmacy | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 35 | **Juthin Akhtar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 36 | **Kamrul Hasan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 37 | **Kamrul Hasan Ripon** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 38 | **Kazi Moksed** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 39 | **Kazi Shafiqul Islam** | Accounting | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 40 | **Khalid Saifullah** | History | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 41 | **Mahmudul Hasan Sagar** | Mathematics | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | **Mamun** | 5th batch | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 43 | **Masud Rana** | Public administration | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 44 | **Masum Billah** | | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 45 | **Md. Abdul Raihan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 46 | **Md. Mahmudul Hasan** | Chemistry | Barred from entering campus in July 2025 following allegations of an attack on teachers and students. |
| 47 | **Md. Zahidul Islam** | Philosophy | Barred from entering campus in July 2025 following allegations of an attack on teachers and students. |
| 48 | **Mehdi Hassan** | Sociology | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 49 | **Mehdi Hassan Sifat** | Anthropology | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | **Menon Mahfuz** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 51 | **M. H. Johnny** | | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 52 | **Miraj Hossain** | Islamic Studies | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 53 | **Monir** | Journalism | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 54 | **Moytri Baroi** | Anthropology | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 55 | **Mozakkir Hossain Khan Sabuj** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 56 | **Noor Alam Nahid** | Chemistry | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 57 | **Noor-E-Alam Noora** | History | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | **Parag Hossain** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 59 | **Pritish Dutt Raj** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 60 | **Rabiul Islam Robi** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 61 | **Rafiqul Islam Shravan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 62 | **Robin Hossain** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 63 | **Rubel** | | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 64 | **Sabbir Hossain** | Political Science, 14th batch | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 65 | **Saidul Islam Sayed** | | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | **Saif Al Mehdi** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 67 | **Sajbul Islam** | Islamic Studies | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 68 | **Sajedul Islam Soikot** | Social Work | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 69 | **Sajedul Naeem** | Anthropology | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 70 | **Saurabh Siddiqui** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 71 | **Shafiqul Islam Himu** | Anthropology | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 72 | **Shahadat Hossain Sarkar Nayan** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 73 | **Shakib Haider** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | **Shakil Ahmed Fakir** | Political Science | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 75 | **Sheikh Zainul Abedin Russell** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 76 | **Shoishob Mahmud** | Accounting | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 77 | **Sirajul Islam** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 78 | **S. M. Akhter Hossain** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 79 | **S. M. Rudra** | Sociology | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 80 | **Sourav Saha** | | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 81 | **Tariqul Islam** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 82 | **Yasin Hossain Saif** | Mass Communication and Journalism | Suspended in July 2025 following allegations of assaulting university teachers and students. |
| 83 | **Zahidul Islam Hasan** | Mathematics | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |
| 84 | **Zinia Afrin** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment in the original register; no individually confirmed formal sanction located. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2025, August 11). Ragging at JnU: 3 students suspended, 4 barred from classes https://online.thedailystar.net/campus/news/ragging-jnu-3-students-suspended-4-barred-classes-3960116*

## Appendix G11: Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University (Estd. 2006)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdullah Al Shahriar** | Not specified | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 2 | **Abu Raihan** | Not specified | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 3 | **A. Ghalib Faisal Nirjhar** | Not specified | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Habibullah** | Law and Justice Department | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 5 | **Joy Morol** | Law and Justice Department | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 6 | **Lobon Mokhles** | Not specified | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 7 | **Masum Billah** | Not specified | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 8 | **Mustafa Fahim Sirazi** | Not specified | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 9 | **Naeem Abdullah (Jajabor Naeem)** | Folklore Department | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 10 | **Naeemul Islam Anik** | Law and Justice Department | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 11 | **Nayan Hasan** | ESE Department | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 12 | **Pabitra Mandal** | Population Science | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 13 | **Rezwanul Kabir Rabbi** | EEE Department | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | **Samiul Haque Himel** | TPS Department | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 15 | **Soumik Jahan** | Not specified | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |
| 16 | **Tanvir Ahmed Tuhin** | Not specified | Listed among students reportedly sanctioned; the individual duration and type of penalty remain unverified. |

***Source:*** *Bangla Tribune. (2025, January 21). সাংবাদিক মারধরের ঘটনায় বহিষ্কার-সনদ বাতিলসহ ছাত্রলীগের ১৬ নেতাকর্মীকে বিভিন্ন শাস্তি [Sixteen student activists penalized following an assault on journalists] https://www.banglatribune.com/my-campus/882435/*

## Appendix G12: Cumilla University (Estd. 2006)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Partho Sarker** | Finance & Banking | Permanently expelled |
| 2 | **Arnob Singh Ray** | Mathematics | Permanently expelled |
| 3 | **S. K. Masum** | Economics | Permanently expelled |
| 4 | **Rakesh Das** | Administration | Permanently expelled |
| 5 | **Atefa Liya** | Pharmacy | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 6 | **Nobodito Rodita** | Law | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Shariful Islam** | Finance | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 8 | **Mahmuduzzaman Epel** | Bangla | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 9 | **Shakil** | Archeology | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 10 | **Arif** | Administration | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 11 | **Wasiful Islam Sadif** | CSE | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 12 | **Robiul Islam Riaz** | Accounting | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 13 | **Abu Bakar** | Physics | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 14 | **H. M. Alvir Bhuiyan** | Chemistry | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 15 | **Saiful Islam** | Marketing | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 16 | **Shah Alom** | Finance | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 17 | **Akteruzzaman Pavel** | Anthropology | Subjected to harassment and mob intimidation. |
| 18 | **Biddut** | | Barred from entering the campus |
| 19 | **Zilar Al Sajid** | Physics | Barred from entering the campus |
| 20 | **Salman Khan** | Finance | Barred from entering the campus |
| 21 | **Imam Hosen Masum** | Pharmacy | Barred from entering the campus |
| 22 | **Jahidul Islam** | Pharmacy | Barred from entering the campus |
| 23 | **Enayet Ullah** | | Barred from entering the campus |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | **Nazmul Islam Palash** | Administration | Barred from entering the campus |
| 25 | **Mezbaul Haque Shanto** | Physics | Barred from entering the campus |
| 26 | **Zerin** | Physics | Barred from entering the campus |
| 27 | **Robin Das** | Marketing | Barred from entering the campus |
| 28 | **Sadman Sakib Mubin** | Marketing | Barred from entering the campus |
| 29 | **Taharatbir Papon Miazi** | | Barred from entering the campus |
| 30 | **Ashiqur Rahman Rafi** | Marketing | Barred from entering the campus |
| 31 | **A. S. M. Sayem** | | Barred from entering the campus |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix G13: Begum Rokeya University (Estd. 2008)

**Syndicate decision (January 5, 2025; 109th meeting):** Begum Rokeya University suspended 33 students for two semesters and 23 for one semester over allegations connected with attacks on July 2024 protesters and the Abu Sayeed killing; it referred 15 former students for legal action. The referral was not a current-studentship suspension.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdullah Al Noman Khan** | | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |
| 2 | **Abdullah Al Raihan** | | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 3 | **Abu Saleh Nahid** | | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 4 | **Akhtar Hossain** | | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of Abu Sayeed. Later, the International Crimes Tribunal convicted him on 9 April 2026 and sentenced him to three years of imprisonment. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | **Amirul Islam Shuvo** | | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 6 | **Amit** | | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 7 | **Arifuzzaman Emon** | | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |
| 8 | **Atef Ashab Dil Mandal** | | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 9 | **Babul** | | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of Abu Sayeed. Later, the International Crimes Tribunal convicted him on 9 April 2026 and sentenced him to three years of imprisonment. |
| 10 | **Bayezid Mustafa** | | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | **Bidhan** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |
| 12 | **Coffee Annan Mannan** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 13 | **Debashish Kumar Roy** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 14 | **Dhananjay Kumar Togor** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of Abu Sayeed. Later, the International Crimes Tribunal convicted him on 9 April 2026 and sentenced him to three years of imprisonment. |
| 15 | **Farhad Hossain Elite** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | **Gaziur** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |
| 17 | **Ghalib Hasan** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 18 | **Glorious (Fazle Rabbi)** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of Abu Sayeed. Later, the International Crimes Tribunal convicted him on 9 April 2026 and sentenced him to three years of imprisonment. |
| 19 | **Habibur Rahman** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | **Imran Chowdhury Akash** | History and Archaeology | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of Abu Sayeed. Later, the International Crimes Tribunal convicted him on 9 April 2026 and sentenced him to five years of imprisonment, and still in prison. |
| 21 | **Jamal Mia** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 22 | **Jayanta Chandra Roy** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 23 | **Jihadullah** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 24 | **Jihan Ali** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 25 | **Komol Debnath** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | **Mahmudur Rahman Hridoy** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 27 | **Md. Mahfuzur Rahman Shamim** | Chemistry | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of Abu Sayeed. Later, the International Crimes Tribunal convicted him on 9 April 2026 and sentenced him to three years of imprisonment. |
| 28 | **Mamun** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |
| 29 | **Manik Chandra Sen** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | **Masudul Hasan** | Political Science | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of Abu Sayeed. Later, the International Crimes Tribunal convicted him on 9 April 2026 and sentenced him to five years of imprisonment. |
| 31 | **Md. Abdullah Al Mahmud** | | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 32 | **Md. Arafat Rahman Abir** | | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 33 | **Md. Hasanuzzaman Soumik** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 34 | **Md. Mehdi Hasan Miraj** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 35 | **Md. Mosharraf Hossain** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 36 | **Md. Musanna-Bin-Ahmed** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | **Md. Rizon Mondal** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 38 | **Md. Sabbir Ahmed** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 39 | **Md. Sabbir Hossain (Rian)** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 40 | **Md. Sajjad Hossain** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 41 | **Mejbahul Sarkar Joy** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 42 | **Mominul** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |
| 43 | **Mozammel Haque** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 44 | **Mrityunjay Roy** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | **Munna Hassan Leone** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 46 | **Nafiul Islam** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 47 | **Pomel Barua** | Public Administration | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of Abu Sayeed. Later, the International Crimes Tribunal convicted him on 9 April 2026 and sentenced him to ten years of imprisonment. |
| 48 | **Philip Roy** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 49 | **Piyas Ali** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 50 | **Rabindra Roy** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 51 | **Rifat** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |
| 52 | **Russell** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 53 | **Sabuj Kumar** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 54 | **Sabuj Mahant** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 55 | **Sajedur Rahman** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 56 | **Sakhawat Hossain** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 57 | **Sezan Ahmed (Arif)** | Management Studies | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. Named as an accused in the case concerning the killing of Abu Sayeed. Later, the International Crimes Tribunal convicted him on 9 April 2026 and sentenced him to three years of imprisonment. |
| 58 | **Shafiul Azam (Samrat)** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 59 | **Shaheen Islam** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 60 | **Shahid Hassan** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |
| 61 | **Shoaib (Sallu)** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 62 | **Siam Al Nahid** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | **Siam Arafat** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 64 | **S. M. Labu Islam** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 65 | **Sudipta Sarkar Bandhan** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 66 | **Tanvir** | Not specified | Listed among 15 students for whom the university announced a decision to pursue legal action in January 2025; this category does not establish permanent expulsion. |
| 67 | **Tanzil** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 68 | **Tapan Chowdhury** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 69 | **Tawfiq Kibria** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |
| 70 | **Uzzal Mia** | Not specified | Suspended for two semesters by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | **Zubair Mahmud** | Not specified | Suspended for one semester by the university Syndicate in January 2025 over allegations arising from the July 2024 movement. |

***Source:*** *Bangladesh Pratidin. (2025, January 20). বৈষম্যবিরোধী আন্দোলনকারীদের ওপর হামলা: বেরোবির ৭১ শিক্ষার্থী বহিষ্কার [Attack on anti-discrimination protesters: 71 BRUR students expelled] https://www.bd-pratidin.com/campus-online/2025/01/20/1075577*

## Appendix G14: Pabna University of Science and Technology (Estd. 2008)

**University disciplinary decision (reported August 6, 2025):** Pabna University of Science and Technology reported penalties against 28 students, including certificate cancellations and academic expulsions, over allegations tied to the July 2024 events. A specific Syndicate meeting date was not verified, so the penalties are not labeled a confirmed Syndicate resolution.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Akash Bhuiyan** | Physics Department | Expelled from the university for three years |
| 2 | **Anik Poddar** | History Department | Expelled from the university for three years |
| 3 | **Ashiq Arman Shovon** | Architecture Department | Permanently expelled from the university |
| 4 | **Ashraful Islam** | Mathematics Department | Expelled from the university for three years |
| 5 | **Ayan Almas** | Bangla Department | Permanently expelled from the university |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Billal Hossain** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 7 | **Faridul Islam Babu** | Electrical and Electronic Engineering Department | Permanently expelled from the university |
| 8 | **Hamidur Rahman Shamim** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 9 | **Ikramul Islam** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 10 | **Lincoln Hossain** | Bangla Department | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 11 | **Masud Rana Sarkar** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 12 | **Md. Nurullah** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 13 | **Minhajul Islam Pranto** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 14 | **Naimur Nahid Emon** | Business Administration Department | Permanently expelled from the university |
| 15 | **Nazmul Islam Abir** | Mathematics Department | Academic certificates suspended for three years |
| 16 | **Russell Hossain Riyad** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 17 | **Sabbir Hossain Sabuj** | Bangla Department | Academic certificates suspended for three years |
| 18 | **Shah Alam** | Information and Communication Engineering Department | Expelled from the university for three years |
| 19 | **Shahed Jamin Hira** | Physics Department | Academic certificates suspended for three years |
| 20 | **Shehzad Hasan** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | **Sheikh Russell** | Public Administration Department | Academic certificates suspended for three years |
| 22 | **Shibu Das** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 23 | **Sohanur Rahman Sohan** | English Department | Academic certificates suspended for three years |
| 24 | **Suruj Mia Apel** | Not specified | Bachelor's degree certificates cancelled |
| 25 | **Tanshu Das** | History Department | Permanently expelled from the university |
| 26 | **Toufiq Hasan Hridoy** | Business Administration . Department | Permanently expelled from the university |
| 27 | **Zahir Raihan** | Bangla Department | Academic certificates suspended for three years |
| 28 | **Zahrul Islam Piyas** | Economics Department | Academic certificates suspended for three years |

***Source:*** *Prothom Alo. (2025, August 6). সনদ বাতিল, আজীবন বহিষ্কারসহ ২৮ শিক্ষার্থীকে শাস্তির সিদ্ধান্ত [Decision to penalize 28 students, including certificate cancellations and permanent expulsions] https://www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/district/3coduverar*

# Appendix G15: University of Barishal (Estd. 2011)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abid Hassan** | Mathematics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 2 | **Abul Khair Arafat** | Accounting | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 3 | **Al Samad Shanto** | Geology and Mining | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 4 | **Amit Hasan Raktim** | Law | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 5 | **Firozul Islam Nayan** | Management | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 6 | **Imran Hossain Naim** | Management | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 7 | **Iraj Rabbani** | Management | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 8 | **Khalid Hasan Rumi** | Geology and Mining | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 9 | **Mahamudul Hasan Tamal** | Law | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Md. Rajib Mondal** | Economics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 11 | **Naim Uddin** | Law | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 12 | **Prosenjit Kumar** | Public administration | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 13 | **Rakibul Hasan** | Bangla | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 14 | **Sabbir Hossain** | Bangla | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 15 | **Sarwar Ahmed Saif** | Economics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 16 | **Shakhawat Hossain Anu** | Law | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 17 | **Sharif** | Marketing | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 18 | **Shariful Islam** | Accounting | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 19 | **Shawkat Hossain** | Computer Science and Technology | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | **Sihab Uddin Patwari Rifat** | English | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 21 | **Syed Rumman Islam** | Accounting | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 22 | **Tanjidul Haque Manju** | English | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |
| 23 | **Mobash** | Mathematics | Reported as having studentship cancelled in the original register; individual sanction unverified. |

***Source:*** *bdnews24.com. (2025, October 24). বরিশাল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের চার শিক্ষার্থী বহিষ্কার [Four University of Barishal students expelled] https://bangla.bdnews24.com/samagrabangladesh/993405bd4d0f*

# Appendix G16: Rangamati Science and Technology University (Estd. 2013)

**University decision (reported July 30, 2025):** Rangamati Science and Technology University reported 10 permanent expulsions and certificate cancellations over allegations of campus violence and ragging, rather than a uniformly July-related charge. The available report did not establish the date of a Syndicate meeting.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abir** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |
| 2 | **Antu Kanti Dey** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |
| 3 | **Aqib Mahmud Hasan** | Management Department | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |
| 4 | **Biswajit Sheel** | Computer Science and Engineering | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |
| 5 | **Hasu Dewan** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Jahangir Alam Apu** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |
| 7 | **Jakir Hossain** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |
| 8 | **Mahiuddin Munna** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |
| 9 | **Md. Saiduzzaman Pappu** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |
| 10 | **Riyadh** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled under the university's July 2025 disciplinary decision. Certificate cancellation was reported for some students but is not individually confirmed here. |

***Source:*** *Voice7News. (2025, August 1). 10 BCL leaders expelled from RMSTU over assault, ragging tied to July Uprising https://www.voice7news.tv/public/education/news/21968*

# Appendix G17: Jamalpur University of Science and Technology (Estd. 2017)

**Syndicate decision (July 29, 2025; 16th meeting):** Jamalpur University of Science and Technology adopted measures against students and other persons over allegations related to the July 2024 protests; reporting identified 21 students expelled with certificate restrictions. The 51-person decision total is not a count of student expulsions.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ahsan Habib** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 2 | **Aviman Sarkar** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 3 | **Ehsanul Haque Irfan** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 4 | **Golam Jilani** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 5 | **Hasan Mahmud Lalon** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 6 | **Hijratul Hasan San** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Iftekhar Islam Tushar** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 8 | **Intisar Ahmed Sunny** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 9 | **Mahbub Hasan Imran** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 10 | **Md. Mosharraf Hossain** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 11 | **Md. Nazmus Saqlain** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 12 | **Mostafizur Rahman Sohag** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 13 | **Mukarram Hossain** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 14 | **Noor-E-Jannat** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | **Omar Farooq Anik** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 16 | **Sebak Das** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 17 | **Taiful Islam Palash** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 18 | **Yasin Arafat Sourav** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |
| 19 | **Zahid Hasan Anik** | Not specified | Listed as expelled in the original register; exact individual sanction requires confirmation against the August 2025 Syndicate decision. |

***Source:*** *bdnews24.com. (2025, August 26). জুলাই আন্দোলনে হামলা: জাবিপ্রবির কর্মকর্তা-শিক্ষার্থীসহ ৫১ জনকে শাস্তি [Penalties imposed on 51 Jamalpur university students and personnel over alleged July-movement attacks] https://bangla.bdnews24.com/samagrabangladesh/a29c01a29016*

# Appendix G18: Rabindra University (Estd. 2017)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdur Rahman** | Bangla | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |
| 2 | **Anik Kumar Ghosh** | Bangla | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |
| 3 | **Fahmida Ali Pushpita** | Sociology | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |
| 4 | **Iskander Mirza** | Economics | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |
| 5 | **Md. Abu Zafar** | Bangla | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |
| 6 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan** | Music | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |
| 7 | **Md. Omar Farooq Elfin** | Bangla | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |
| 8 | **Muntasim Fuad** | Management | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |
| 9 | **Nazmul Hasan Tuhin** | Sociology | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |
| 10 | **Ruqaiya Islam Sushmita** | Bangla | Reportedly had studentship permanently cancelled in the original register. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix H. Repressed Students of Specialized Universities and Institutions

## Appendix H1: Chittagong Medical College (Estd. 1957)

**Academic Council decision (October 27, 2024):** Chittagong Medical College suspended 75 students, including 14 interns, on varied terms following findings of misconduct connected to the post-July campus situation; 11 others were warned. This was a college Academic Council decision, not a verified university Syndicate resolution.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdullah Mohammad Omar** | MBBS 65th Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 2 | **Abhijit Das** | MBBS 60th Batch | Expelled for 2 years |
| 3 | **A. B. M. Touhidul Hasan** | MBBS 61st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 4 | **Ahsanul Karim Maharush** | MBBS 61st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 5 | **Ahsan Ullah** | MBBS 60th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 6 | **Al Nibraz Bin Hossain** | BDS 30th Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 7 | **Arafat Sihab** | MBBS 60th Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 8 | **Arghya Sikder** | BDS 32nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 9 | **Arya Deb Sarkar** | MBBS 64th Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 10 | **Asef Bin Taki** | MBBS 59th Batch | Expelled for 2 years |
| 11 | **Ataullah Bukhari** | MBBS 60th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 12 | **Augusto Deep Niloy** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 6 months |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | **Chaman Das Ayon** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 14 | **Chowdhury Arian Anwar** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 15 | **Debjit Biswas** | BDS 32nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 16 | **Diptesh Chakraborty** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 17 | **Faisal Aziz Riyad** | BDS 33rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 18 | **Farhan Rahman Fahim** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 19 | **Fatin Ahbab Ishmam** | MBBS 65th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 20 | **Fayez Ullah** | MBBS 60th Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 21 | **Hasibul Islam Niloy** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 22 | **Hasin Shawad Rabbi** | MBBS 61st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 23 | **H. M. Ashab Uddin** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 24 | **H. R. Mahfuzur Rahman** | MBBS 61st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 25 | **Imtiaz Alam** | BDS 30th Batch | Expelled for 2 years |
| 26 | **Jabedul Islam** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 27 | **Jannat Akter Laboni** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 28 | **Jayanta Nag Tirtha** | BDS 32nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 29 | **Kanak Debnath** | BDS 29th Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | **Lamia Akter** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 31 | **Mahin Ahmed** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 32 | **Mahmudul Hasan** | MBBS 60th Batch | Expelled for 2 years |
| 33 | **Mashfi Junaid** | MBBS 61st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 34 | **Md. Ehsanul Kabir Rumon** | BDS 31st Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 35 | **Md. Enamul Hasan Simanto** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 36 | **Md. Faisal Ahmed** | MBBS 60th Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 37 | **Md. Habibullah Habib** | BDS 30th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 38 | **Md. Hasan Rabbi** | MBBS 61st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 39 | **Md. Ibrahim Khalil** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 40 | **Md. Mahfuzur Rahman** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 41 | **Md. Mahtab Uddin Rafi** | BDS 31st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 42 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 43 | **Md. Mostafa Jamil** | MBBS 64th Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 44 | **Md. Naimul Islam** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 45 | **Md. Rakibul Islam** | MBBS 64th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 46 | **Md. Saif Ullah** | MBBS 61st Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | **Md. Shahadat Hossain** | BDS 33rd Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 48 | **Md. Shahriar Rahman** | MBBS 64th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 49 | **Md. Shaikhul Alam Khan** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 50 | **Md. Shamim Ahmed Bhuiyan** | MBBS 60th Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 51 | **Md. Taiful Islam Tamjid** | MBBS 64th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 52 | **Md. Yasin Arafat Alif** | MBBS 64th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 53 | **Mohammad Anis** | BDS 31st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 54 | **Mubin Rahman Shawon** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 55 | **Mukesh Ranjan Dey** | MBBS 60th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 56 | **Munan Khan** | MBBS 61st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 57 | **Mushfiqun Islam** | MBBS 59th Batch | Expelled for 2 years |
| 58 | **Nafis Bin Muktadir** | MBBS 64th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 59 | **Naimul Mostafa Akash** | MBBS 60th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 60 | **Pallab Biswas** | BDS 29th Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 61 | **Pritam Dey Anik** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 62 | **Pujan Saha** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 63 | **Rahul Sushil** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 64 | **Rajat Acharya** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 65 | **Riazul Islam Joy** | MBBS 59th Batch | Expelled for 2 years |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | **Saad Mohammad Galib** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 67 | **Saju Das** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 68 | **Saurav Bepari** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 69 | **Saurav Debnath** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 70 | **Sazedul Islam Hridoy** | BDS 30th Batch | Expelled for 2 years |
| 71 | **Shawon Dutta** | BDS 29th Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 72 | **Sheikh Rimon Hossain** | MBBS 64th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 73 | **Sheikh Shamim Hasan** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 74 | **Shreyaskar Saha** | BDS 34th Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 75 | **Souren Barua** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 76 | **Souren Chakraborty** | MBBS 64th Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 77 | **Sumit Chakraborty** | MBBS 61st Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 78 | **Tafhimul Islam** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 79 | **Tarekul Islam Tanmoy** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Required, along with a guardian, to submit a written undertaking |
| 80 | **Taufiqur Rahman Eyon** | MBBS 58th Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 81 | **Utsho Dey** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 6 months |
| 82 | **Zahidul Islam Jisan** | BDS 31st Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 83 | **Zaki Al Hasan** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Expelled for 1 year |
| 84 | **Zakir Hossain Sayal** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 85 | **Zia Uddin** | BDS 29th Batch | Expelled for 1 year and 6 months |
| 86 | **Zulkafal Ahmed Shoaib** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Expelled for 6 months |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2024, October 28). Breaching discipline: 75 students of Ctg Medical College suspended https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/crime-justice/news/breaching-discipline-75-students-ctg-medical-college-suspended-3738876*

## Appendix H2: Rajshahi Medical College (Estd. 1958)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdullah Al Mamun Borshon** | MBBS 59th Batch | Had internship suspended for 6 months, extension of duty in the Department of Surgery, and submission of a written undertaking |
| 2 | **Arafat Zulfikar David** | MBBS 61st Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 1 year and expelled from the residential hall |
| 3 | **Ashiq Reza** | BDS 30th Batch | Had internship suspended for 1 year and expelled from the residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Ashiqur Rahman** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |
| 5 | **Asifuzzaman** | MBBS 59th Batch | Had internship suspended for 1 year and expelled from the residential hall |
| 6 | **Bakhtiar Rahman** | MBBS 61st Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 1 year and expelled from the residential hall |
| 7 | **Fardin Muntasir** | BDS 31st Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |
| 8 | **Faria Rezwana Nidhi** | MBBS 61st Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 1 year and expelled from the residential hall |
| 9 | **Farid Uddin** | MBBS 59th Batch | Required to provide a written undertaking |
| 10 | **Gourab Kumar Saha** | MBBS 59th Batch | Faced proceedings to suspend BMDC registration for two years |
| 11 | **Hasibul Hasan Shanto** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |
| 12 | **Joydeb Kumar Saha** | MBBS 59th Batch | Faced proceedings to suspend BMDC registration for two years |
| 13 | **Kazi Hanif** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | **Mahdin Ahmed Khan** | MBBS 60th Batch | Had internship suspended for 1 year and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 15 | **Mahfuzur Rahman** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |
| 16 | **Mizanur Rahman** | MBBS 60th Batch | Had internship suspended for 1 year and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 17 | **Mukter Ali** | MBBS 60th Batch | Had internship suspended for 6 months and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 18 | **Mustafiz Al Amin** | MBBS 59th Batch | Required to provide a written undertaking |
| 19 | **Nafiu Islam Setu** | MBBS 61st Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 1 year and expelled from the residential hall |
| 20 | **Nahid Hasan** | MBBS 60th Batch | Had internship suspended for 2 years and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 21 | **Nakibul Islam Shakil** | MBBS 61st Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 1 year and expelled from the residential hall |
| 22 | **Noor-E-Jannat Kintu** | BDS 31st Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |
| 23 | **Purnendu Biswas** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | **Rafiur Rahman Siam** | BDS 30th Batch | Had internship suspended for 1 year and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 25 | **Raida Rashid Taha** | MBBS 60th Batch | Had internship suspended for 2 years and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 26 | **Rashedul Islam** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |
| 27 | **Rashid Mobarak** | MBBS 61st Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |
| 28 | **Sabbir Hossain Abhi** | MBBS 57th Batch | Required to provide a written undertaking |
| 29 | **Sabiha Afrin Chhanda** | BDS 29th Batch | Reprimanded and required to submit a written undertaking |
| 30 | **Sadman Sakib Raktim** | BDS 30th Batch | Had internship suspended for 6 months and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 31 | **Sajib Akand** | MBBS 61st Batch | Reprimanded and required to submit a written undertaking |
| 32 | **Shahriar Ahsan Sajid** | MBBS 60th Batch | Required to provide a written undertaking |
| 33 | **Shahriar Rahman Siam** | BDS 29th Batch | Had internship suspended for 6 months and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 34 | **Sharif Hossain** | MBBS 59th Batch | Required to provide a written undertaking |
| 35 | **Sheikh Sakib** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 1 year and expelled from the residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | **Shoaib Akhtar Shovon** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |
| 37 | **Shuvo Kumar Mondal** | MBBS 59th Batch | Had internship suspended for 2 years and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 38 | **Soham Bijoy** | MBBS 63rd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 1 year and expelled from the residential hall |
| 39 | **Tariqul Islam** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |
| 40 | **Zakir Hasan Omi** | BDS 27th Batch | Had internship suspended for 2 years and 6 months and was expelled from the residential hall |
| 41 | **Zuhair Anjum Arnab** | MBBS 62nd Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including classes and examinations, for 6 months and expelled from the residential hall |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix H3: Bangladesh Agricultural University (Estd. 1961)

**Syndicate decision (May 18, 2025; 328th meeting):** Bangladesh Agricultural University imposed student sanctions linked to alleged participation in pro-government activities and conduct against July 2024 protesters, including seven permanent expulsions and 24 certificate cancellations. Other records in the 205-entry table did not necessarily arise from that one Syndicate decision.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdullah Al Aqeeq** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 2 | **Abdullah Al Baki** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 3 | **Abdullah Al Noman** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 4 | **Abdur Rahim Biswas** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from the university |
| 5 | **Abhik Raihan Khan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 6 | **Abu Horaira** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 7 | **Abu Hurairah Nuhash** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 8 | **Abu Raihan Methun** | Not specified | Reportedly faced difficulty obtaining an academic certificate despite recommendation in the 43rd BCS (Bangladesh Civil Service), the gazette was canceled and they were not allowed to join. |
| 9 | **Abu Rizwan-Al-Ramim** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | **Al Saim Soyaib** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 11 | **Anik Ferdous** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 12 | **Anirban Sarkar Manab** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 13 | **Anit Hasan Chowdhury** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 14 | **A. N. M. Iftekhar Alam Fahim** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 15 | **Antor Chowdhury** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 16 | **Arshad Mujahid** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 17 | **Ashfaq Anjum Murad** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 18 | **Ashikur Rahman Himel** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 19 | **Ashiq Mahmud** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 20 | **Ashiqur Rahman Joy** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 21 | **Ashis Chakma** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 22 | **Asif Ahmed Shuvo** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 23 | **Asifur Rahman Fahim** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | **Augustine Kha Kha** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 25 | **Azm Borny** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from residential hall |
| 26 | **Bikash Chandra Ghosh** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 27 | **Deen Mohammad Rudra** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 28 | **Deep Ghosh** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 29 | **Delwar Hossain** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 30 | **Devesh Sarkar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 31 | **Dipok Halder** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 32 | **Dipto Sikder** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 33 | **Emon Hasan Chayan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 34 | **Emtiaz Abir** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 35 | **Fazle Rabbi** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 36 | **Ferdous Shahriar Fahim** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 37 | **Habiba Hasnat Mohona** | Not specified | Received a show cause notice |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | **Hasibul Hassan Durjoy** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 39 | **H. M. Roknuzzaman** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 40 | **Iftekhar Sumon** | Not specified | Reportedly faced difficulty obtaining an academic certificate despite a recommendation in the 43rd BCS (Bangladesh Civil Service); the gazette was cancelled, and they were not allowed to join. |
| 41 | **Iftekharul Alam** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 42 | **Imran Siddiquee Prantar** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 43 | **Iqbal Hossain** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 44 | **Irfan Akbar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 45 | **Istiak Yusuf Ishan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 46 | **Istihad Alam Kushal** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 47 | **Joytu Kumar Mandal** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 48 | **Kaushik Ahmed** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 49 | **Khandaker Tayafur Rahman Riyad** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | **Khondakar Nayeem** | Not specified | Reportedly faced difficulty obtaining an academic certificate despite a recommendation in the 43rd BCS (Bangladesh Civil Service); the gazette was cancelled, and they were not allowed to join. |
| 51 | **Krishna Chandra Burman** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 52 | **Md. Arifin Ishtiaq Rifat** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 53 | **Mahabubul Alam Milon** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 54 | **Manik Mia** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 55 | **Mashhoor Ahmed Bhuiyan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 56 | **Md. Abu Naser Taushik** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 57 | **Md. Adnan Sami** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from the university |
| 58 | **Md. Ajharul Islam** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 59 | **Md. Al Amin** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 60 | **Md. Al-Mamun** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 61 | **Md. Ariful Islam** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from the university |
| 62 | **Md. Ariful Islam Sagor** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 63 | **Md. Ashik Billa Mesba** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64 | **Md. Ashiquzzaman** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 65 | **Md. Ashraful Islam Rahat** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 66 | **Md. Asif Shahriar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 67 | **Md. Bayazid Rahman Bappi** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from the university |
| 68 | **Md. Ebrahim Amin** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 69 | **Md. Ezaz Ahmed Emon** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 70 | **Md. Faridul Islam** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 71 | **Md. Fazle Rabbi (Jibon)** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 72 | **Md. Fishal Hasnat Nuhash** | Not specified | |
| 73 | **Md. Hasnain Kabir** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 74 | **Md. Imrul Hasan Khan Ishan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 75 | **Md. Jamil Mia** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 76 | **Md. Jannatun Naeem** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 77 | **Md. Jisan Mahmud Saikat** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 78 | **Md. Khaled Hasan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 79 | **Md. Khalilur Rahman** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 80 | **Md. Mahbubul Azam** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 81 | **Md. Mahfuz Mollah** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 82 | **Md. Mahmudul Al Hasan Murad** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 83 | **Md. Majnu Rana** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 84 | **Md. Mamunur Rashid Sagar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 85 | **Md. Maniul Haque** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 86 | **Md. Masidul Amin Meraz** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 87 | **Md. Masurul Haque (Toha)** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 88 | **Md. Mehdi Hasan Fahim** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 89 | **Md. Mehdi Hasan Lalon** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 90 | **Md. Mehdi Hasan Rhythm** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 91 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan Rony** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 93 | **Md. Milan Sardar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 94 | **Md. Mirajul Islam** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 95 | **Md. Mostafizur Rahaman** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 96 | **Md. Nazmul Haque Akash** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 97 | **Md. Nazmul Hasan Shakil** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 98 | **Md. Nazmul Huda** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 99 | **Md. Nazrul Islam Sajeeb** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 100 | **Md. Rakibul Hasan Khan (Nabil)** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 101 | **Md. Rakibul Islam** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from the university. Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 102 | **Md. Rakibul Islam (Rakib)** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 103 | **Md. Rashedul Islam** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 104 | **Md. Redwanul Haque** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 105 | **Md. Rezwan-Ul-Amin** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | **Md. Sadequl Islam Sajal** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 107 | **Md. Saeed Hasan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 108 | **Md. Safayet Ul Islam** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 109 | **Md. Saifur Rahman** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 110 | **Md. Sakhawat Hossain** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 111 | **Md. Salman Mostafa** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 112 | **Md. Samiul Islam Parash** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 113 | **Md. Sayadul Mursalin** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 114 | **Md. Shabab Zahedi** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 115 | **Md. Shahinur Alam Ripon** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 116 | **Md. Shahriar Ibn Shams Rafi** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 117 | **Md. Shahriar Khandakar** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 118 | **Md. Shakil Uddin** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 119 | **Md. Shams Uddin Sajjad** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 120 | **Md. Sheikh Mehedi Rumi** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from the university |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | **Md. Siam Hossain** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 122 | **Md. Sourav Alam** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 123 | **Md. Swan Islam Sajib** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 124 | **Md. Tamim Mahamud Akash** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from the university |
| 125 | **Md. Tarik-Uz-Zaman** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 126 | **Md. Tasnim Bin Hamid** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 127 | **Md. Touhid Hossain** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 128 | **Md. Touhiduzzaman Shuvo** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 129 | **Md. Wasibul Islam (Washiq)** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 130 | **Md. Wayes Karani** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 131 | **Mehdi Hassan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 132 | **Mehrajul Haque Chowdhury** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 133 | **M. H. Sarkar Rifat** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 134 | **Minhazul Haque Bhuiyan** | Not specified | |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 135 | **Mohammad Masum** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 136 | **Mortaza Kamal Asif** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 137 | **Muin Nadim Al Munna** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 138 | **Muntasir Rasib** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 139 | **Nabil Shahriyar** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from the university |
| 140 | **Nadeem Mahabub** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 141 | **Nafiul Islam Nisab** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 142 | **Nafiz Imtiaz Srejohn** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 143 | **Nahid Hasan Bappi** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 144 | **Nasir Ahmed Sagar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 145 | **Nazmul Islam (Nibir)** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 146 | **Nazmul Khaled** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 147 | **Niloy Majumder** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 148 | **Noor Faiz Ahmed Khan (Iqra)** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 149 | **Nur-E-Alam Anik** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | **Partha Lashkar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 151 | **Pranto Sarkar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 152 | **Pritam Kanti Das** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 153 | **Pritam Kumar Saha (Gaurav)** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 154 | **Raguib Hasan Borshon** | Not specified | Reportedly faced difficulty obtaining an academic certificate despite a recommendation in the 43rd BCS (Bangladesh Civil Service); the gazette was cancelled, and they were not allowed to join. |
| 155 | **Raisa Marjan Mumu** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 156 | **Rajiv Biswas** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 157 | **Rakibul Islam Neon** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 158 | **Reduan Islam** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 159 | **Rifat Ahmed** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 160 | **Riyasad Mahabub Moni** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 161 | **Rizwan Shakib** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 162 | **Rokon** | Not specified | Reportedly faced difficulty obtaining an academic certificate despite a recommendation in the 43rd BCS (Bangladesh Civil Service); the gazette was cancelled, and they were not allowed to join. |
| 163 | **Russell Ahmed** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 164 | **Russell Mia** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 165 | **Sabique Sayed** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 166 | **Sadnan Afzal** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 167 | **Saif Alam Shuvo** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 168 | **Saiful Islam Sohan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 169 | **Sajeeb Chandra Sarkar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 170 | **Sajib Saha** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 171 | **Sakibul Pranto** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 172 | **Samiul Haider Mifta** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 173 | **Sanjib Sarkar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 174 | **Shafiul Alam Sohan** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 175 | **Shahinur Reza** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 176 | **Shahir Ahmed** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 177 | **Shahjalal Kibria** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 178 | **Shah Rafi Ahmed Rhythm** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 179 | **Shakil Hossain** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 180 | **Sheikh Maruf Ahmed** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 181 | **Shuvo Sarkar** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 182 | **Sikder Ahmed Ali** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 183 | **Simon Parvez** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 184 | **S. M. Shakib Ferdous Ratul** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 185 | **Sohanul Islam (Siam)** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 186 | **Sourav Mehrab Sharif** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 187 | **Sujan Kumar Nayek Roy** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 188 | **Sujan Mahmud** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 189 | **Suman Dey** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 190 | **Syeda Roman Bonna** | Not specified | Permanently rusticated from residential hall |
| 191 | **Tamal Ahmed Anando** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 192 | **Tanmoy Roy** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 193 | **Tanvir Ahmed Pranto** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 194 | **Tanvir Hasan Pavel** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 195 | **Tanvir Hossain Atol** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 196 | **Tanzil Ahmed** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 197 | **Tariq Mahmud Piyas** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 198 | **Tariqul Islam Khan Lemon** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 199 | **Tashiuddoula Bappy** | Not specified | Reportedly faced difficulty obtaining an academic certificate despite a recommendation in the 43rd BCS (Bangladesh Civil Service); the gazette was cancelled, and they were not allowed to join. |
| 200 | **Tirthojit Bhowmik** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |
| 201 | **Ujjal Ahmed** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 202 | **Wasim-Uj-Jaman Sohag** | Not specified | Bachelor's and master's degree certificates reportedly cancelled |
| 203 | **Zayed Bin Rezaul Alif** | Not specified | Reported academic harassment; specific administrative action not individually verified |

***Source:*** *Dhaka Stream. (2025, August 4). BAU takes disciplinary action against 133 individuals, including 57 teachers https://www.dhakastream.net/bangladesh/bau-takes-disciplinary-action-against-133-individuals-including-57-teachers-184150*

## Appendix H4: Mymensingh Medical College (Estd. 1962)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Dr. Abdullah Al Hasan** | M-53 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 2 | **Dr. Abu Raihan** | M-55 | Suspended from internship for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 3 | **Dr. Abu Saleh Md. Latiful Kabir (Kaushik)** | M-54 | Suspended from internship for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 4 | **Alamgir Hossain** | M-57 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 5 | **Dr. Anupam Dutta Arghya** | M-53 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Dr. Anupam Saha** | M-52 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 7 | **Dr. Arnab Kundu** | M-55 | Barred permanently from the residential hall |
| 8 | **Arnab Saha** | M-58 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 9 | **Ashiq Mahmud Riyad** | BDS-08 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 10 | **Ashiq Uddin** | M-57 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 11 | **Asif Iqbal** | BDS-10 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 12 | **Asif Raihan** | M-58 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 13 | **Diganta Sarkar** | M-59 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 14 | **Dr. Faidur Rahman Akash** | M-55 | Suspended from internship for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 15 | **Dr. Kamrul Hasan** | M-55 | Suspended from internship for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 16 | **Dr. Kashfi Tabbij** | M-55 | Barred permanently from the residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | **Kuber Chakraborty** | M-59 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 18 | **Dr. Mahidul Haque Ayon** | M-54 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 19 | **Manjurul Haque Rajib** | M-56 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 20 | **Dr. Mashfiq Anwar** | M-52 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 21 | **Dr. Md. Abu Taher Billah (Rubel)** | M-54 | Suspended from internship for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 22 | **Dr. Mehedi Hasan (Roman)** | M-54 | Suspended from internship for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 23 | **Mehedi Hasan Shimul** | M-53 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 24 | **Meraj Hossain Badhon** | BDS-10 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 25 | **Muntasir Ratul** | BDS-07 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 26 | **Dr. Naimur Rashid** | M-54 | Suspended from internship for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 27 | **Dr. Pratik Biswas** | M-54 | Suspended from internship for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | **Raiyan Fagun** | M-58 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 29 | **Rakibul Hasan Rukon** | M-57 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 30 | **Dr. Saiful Islam** | BDS-05 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 31 | **Dr. Sakhawat Hossain Sifat** | M-55 | Suspended from internship for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 32 | **Dr. Sanjib Sarkar Bonus** | BDS-05 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 33 | **Sanjid Ahmed** | BDS-07 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 34 | **Shahriar Iftekhar Soumik** | BDS-08 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 35 | **Dr. Shamim Reza** | M-54 | Had internship certificate suspended for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 36 | **Shams Arefin** | M-58 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 37 | **Shipon Hasan** | M-57 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | **Siam Jawad Pushon** | M-59 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 39 | **Dr. Suniti Kumar Das** | M-54 | Suspended from internship for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 40 | **Syed Raihan Al Ashraf** | M-57 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |
| 41 | **Dr. Zahidul Islam Tushar** | M-55 | Barred temporarily from all academic activities and expelled from the campus and residential hall |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix H5: Sher-E-Bangla Medical College Hospital, Barishal (Estd. 1968)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Designation/ Department | Decision |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Arghya Biswas** | Intern Doctor | Barred from the campus and hospital; internship suspended indefinitely |
| 2 | **Arifuzzaman Emon** | Intern Doctor | Barred from the campus and hospital; internship suspended indefinitely. |
| 3 | **Asiful Islam** | Intern Doctor | Barred from the campus and hospital; internship suspended indefinitely |
| 4 | **Dr. A. S. M. Sayem** | Internal Medical Officer | Barred from the campus and hospital; transfer initiated/recommended |

| SL No. | Name | Designation/ Department | Decision |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | **Dr. Bakir Hossain** | Former Director | Barred from the campus and hospital |
| 6 | **Dr. G. M. Nazimul Haque** | Vice-Principal | Faced demands for resignation; name included on the list of persons declared persona non grata on campus and at the hospital |
| 7 | **Dr. Mashreful Islam Saikat** | Resident Surgeon, Orthopedics | Barred from the campus and hospital; transfer initiated/recommended |
| 8 | **Mohsin Biva** | Intern Doctor | Barred from the campus and hospital; internship suspended indefinitely |
| 9 | **Pritam Debnath** | Intern Doctor | Barred from the campus and hospital; internship suspended indefinitely |
| 10 | **Sadman Bakir Sabab** | Intern Doctor | Barred from the campus and hospital; internship suspended indefinitely |
| 11 | **Dr. Shirin Sabiha Tanvi** | Medical Officer | Barred from the campus and hospital; transfer initiated/recommended |
| 12 | **Dr. S. M. Sarwar** | Former Principal | Barred from the campus and hospital |
| 13 | **Dr. Sourav Sutar** | Assistant Professor | Faced demands for resignation; name included on the list of persons declared persona non grata on campus and at the hospital |
| 14 | **Dr. Sudip Kumar Halder** | Senior Consultant, Orthopedics | Barred from the campus and hospital; transfer initiated/recommended |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix H6: Rangpur Medical College (Estd. 1970)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ashfaqul Islam Pranto** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 2 | **Ejaz Mahmud Pramanik** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 3 | **Fahima Tisha** | BDS 7th Batch | Suspended from all academic and extracurricular activities, including classes and examinations, for 2 years; Residential hall seat cancelled |
| 4 | **Gouranga Chandra Saha** | MBBS 41st Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 5 | **Kishor Hasan** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 6 | **Latifuzzaman Snigdho** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 7 | **Md. Delwar Hossain Sirat** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 8 | **Md. Masud Parvez** | MBBS 41st Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 9 | **Md. Sanaul Huda Riyad** | MBBS 44th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 10 | **Moudud Ul Alam Dinar** | MBBS 46th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 11 | **Niloy Kumar Mondal** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | **Noor Marzia Jannat Mishu** | MBBS 50th Batch | Suspended from all academic and extracurricular activities, including classes and examinations, for 2 years; residential hall seat cancelled |
| 13 | **Rakibul Hasan Tarek** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 14 | **Rana Arghya Joy** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 15 | **Tanvir Rahman Pranto** | BDS 5th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 16 | **Tasnim Jahan Proma** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix H7: Sir Salimullah Medical College Mitford Hospital (Estd. 1972)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Alif** | Not specified | Barred from the campus for 3 years; legal case filed |
| 2 | **Anis** | Not specified | Barred from the campus for 3 years; legal case filed |
| 3 | **Dr. Asaduzzaman** | MBBS 44th Batch | Barred from the campus; legal case filed |
| 4 | **Dr. Aziz** | MBBS 46th Batch | Barred from the residential hall and suspended from internship for 3 years; legal case filed |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | **Dr. Durjoy Pal** | MBBS 44th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus; legal case filed |
| 6 | **Dr. Fahim** | MBBS 46th Batch | Barred from the residential hall and suspended from internship for 3 years; legal case filed |
| 7 | **Dr. Golam Rasul Joy** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus; legal case filed |
| 8 | **Keya** | MBBS 48th Batch | Barred permanently from the intern residential hall |
| 9 | **Dr. Maidul** | MBBS 42nd Batch | Barred from the campus; legal case filed |
| 10 | **Dr. Majnu Mia** | MBBS 41st Batch | Barred from the campus; legal case filed |
| 11 | **Naushid** | Not specified | Barred from the campus for 3 years; legal case filed |
| 12 | **Naushin** | BDS 9th Batch | Barred permanently from the intern residential hall |
| 13 | **Dr. Nawab Sheikh** | MBBS 44th Batch | Barred from the campus; legal case filed |
| 14 | **Dr. Nuruzzaman** | MBBS 44th Batch | Barred from the campus for 3 years; legal case filed |
| 15 | **Prapto** | Not specified | Barred from the campus for 3 years; legal case filed |
| 16 | **Proma** | MBBS 47th Batch | Barred permanently from the intern residential hall |
| 17 | **Dr. Ratul** | MBBS 39th Batch | Barred from the campus; legal case filed |
| 18 | **Ritika** | MBBS 48th Batch | Barred permanently from the intern residential hall |
| 19 | **Dr. Sabbir** | MBBS 46th Batch | Barred from the residential hall and suspended from internship for 10 years; legal case filed |
| 20 | **Dr. Sadekul Islam** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus; legal case filed |
| 21 | **Dr. Safinaz Hasan Talukder** | MBBS 44th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus; legal case filed |
| 22 | **Dr. Sagar** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred from the campus; legal case filed |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | **Dr. Shafin** | MBBS 45th Batch | Barred from the campus for 3 years; legal case filed |
| 24 | **Dr. Shahidul** | MBBS 44th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus; legal case filed |
| 25 | **Shaker Ahmed** | MBBS 46th Batch | Barred from the residential hall and suspended from internship for 10 years; legal case filed |
| 26 | **Dr. Tanmoy Das** | MBBS 46th Batch | Barred from the residential hall and suspended from internship for 10 years; legal case filed |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix H8: Cumilla Medical College (Estd. 1992)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Afridi Islam** | 30th Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including professional examinations, for 12 months and barred from entering the residential hall for 2 years |
| 2 | **Anwar Hossain** | 25th Batch | Had intern training suspended for 1 year |
| 3 | **Hridoy Ranjan Nath** | 25th Batch | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 4 | **Joy Sarkar** | 27th Batch | Had intern training suspended for 2 years |
| 5 | **Samiul Haque** | 27th Batch | Had intern training suspended for 2 years |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Shahidul Islam** | 27th Batch | Had intern training suspended for 1 year |
| 7 | **Sheikh Abedin** | 28th Batch | Had intern training suspended for 2 years |
| 8 | **Tahsinul Haque** | 28th Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including professional examinations, for 24 months and barred from entering the residential hall for 2 years |
| 9 | **Talukdar Md. Farhan** | 28th Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including professional examinations, for 24 months and barred from entering the residential hall for 2 years |
| 10 | **Yasir Junaid** | 31st Batch | Suspended from all academic activities, including professional examinations, for 6 months and barred from entering the residential hall |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix H9: Dinajpur Medical College (Estd. 1992)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ashiqul** | MBBS 27th Batch | Suspended from the college for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 2 | **Bappa** | MBBS 29th Batch | Barred permanently from the residential hall |
| 3 | **Didar** | MBBS 28th Batch | Suspended from the college for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Farhan** | MBBS 28th Batch | Barred from the hospital for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 5 | **Joy Saha** | MBBS 29th Batch | Barred permanently from the residential hall |
| 6 | **Nayan** | MBBS 27th Batch | Barred and declared persona non grata at the campus and hospital for 10 years |
| 7 | **Nazmul** | MBBS 30th Batch | Suspended from the college for 3 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 8 | **Nibir** | MBBS 30th Batch | Suspended from the college for 3 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 9 | **Nijhum** | MBBS 25th Batch | Barred from the hospital for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 10 | **Pias** | MBBS 25th Batch | Suspended from the college for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 11 | **Rakib** | MBBS 26th Batch | Barred from the hospital for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 12 | **Ridwan Sakib** | MBBS 29th Batch | Suspended from the college for 3 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 13 | **Sajedur Rahman Joy** | MBBS 27th Batch | Barred from the hospital for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 14 | **Sanaullah** | MBBS 28th Batch | Barred from the hospital for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 15 | **Shibli** | MBBS 27th Batch | Suspended from the college for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 16 | **Simon** | MBBS 27th Batch | Suspended from the college for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | **Turjo** | MBBS 29th Batch | Suspended from the college for 3 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 18 | **Yakub** | MBBS 28th Batch | Barred from the hospital for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 19 | **Zakir** | MBBS 27th Batch | Barred from and declared persona non grata at the campus and hospital for 10 years |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix H10: Faridpur Medical College (Estd. 1992)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Akifur Farhan** | F-30 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 2 | **Dr. Al Nahian Khan** | F-27 | Had internship suspended for 3 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 3 | **Anuj Biswas** | F-27 | Suspended from academic activities for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 4 | **Dr. Ashraful Kabir Nahid** | F-27 | Had internship suspended for 4 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 5 | **Azizul Haque Pranto** | F-28 | Suspended from academic activities for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 6 | **Iftekhar Ahmed** | F-29 | Suspended from academic activities for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Dr. Imran Hossain** | F-27 | Had internship suspended for 5 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 8 | **Dr. Imrul Hasan Jeem** | F-26 | Barred permanently from the campus; recommendation made to suspend BMDC registration certificate; legal case filed |
| 9 | **Mahmudul Hasan** | F-30 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 10 | **Dr. Mashtura Mosharraf Oidhika** | F-26 | Barred permanently from the campus; recommendation made to suspend BMDC registration certificate; legal case filed |
| 11 | **Masuk Ullah Mugdha** | F-29 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 12 | **Dr. Naim Al Fuad Khan** | F-27 | Had internship suspended for 5 years, permanently barred from the campus and residential hall; legal case filed |
| 13 | **Dr. Nuzhat Tabassum** | F-26 | Barred permanently from the campus |
| 14 | **Prantik Chandra Mohanta** | F-30 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 15 | **Sadman Pranto** | F-28 | Suspended from academic activities for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 16 | **Shamim Reza Hasan** | F-30 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 17 | **Dr. Sourav Pal** | F-27 | Had internship suspended for 5 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 18 | **Tajrin Ahmed** | F-30 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix H11: Khulna Medical College (Estd. 1992)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **A. M. Quraish-E-Huda** | K-27 | Suspended from academic activities for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 2 | **Anjan Kundu** | K-32 | Suspended from academic activities for 2 months and barred from the residential hall for 2 months |
| 3 | **Ashfaq Hossain Anan** | K-29 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 4 | **Bappi Kumar Dey** | K-28 | Suspended from academic activities for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 5 | **Dr. Fuad Ahmed** | - | Suspended from internship/intern activities for 4 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 6 | **Dr. Mahfuzur Rahman Tufan** | - | Suspended from internship/intern activities for 12 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 7 | **Md. Afnan** | K-31 | Warned and required to submit a written undertaking |
| 8 | **Md. Mahfizur Rahman** | K-31 | Suspended from academic activities for 2 months and barred from the residential hall for 2 months |
| 9 | **Md. Nafis Fuad** | K-29 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 10 | **Md. Robayet Hossain Rifat** | K-31 | Suspended from academic activities for 2 months and barred from the residential hall for 2 months |
| 11 | **Md. Sefayetur Rahman** | K-31 | Suspended from academic activities for 1 month and barred from the residential hall for 1 month |
| 12 | **Md. Tanvirul Islam** | K-31 | Suspended from academic activities for 2 months and barred from the residential hall for 2 months |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | **Mehedi Hasan Sazzim** | K-31 | Warned and required to submit a written undertaking |
| 14 | **Miraj Al Imran** | K-30 | Warned and required to submit a written undertaking |
| 15 | **Moloy Sikder** | K-30 | Suspended from academic activities for 1 month and barred from the residential hall for 1 month |
| 16 | **Nadim Sarkar** | K-30 | Suspended from academic activities for 1 month and barred from the residential hall for 1 month |
| 17 | **Nirjash Natta** | K-32 | Suspended from academic activities for 4 months and barred from the residential hall for 4 months |
| 18 | **Raufun Alam Turjo** | K-30 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and barred from the residential hall for 6 months |
| 19 | **Sandeep Mohanta** | K-29 | Suspended from academic activities for 4 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 20 | **Selim Bin Amin Swapno** | K-32 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and barred from the residential hall for 6 months |
| 21 | **Dr. Shahinur Islam** | - | Suspended from internship/intern activities for 18 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 22 | **Sharafuddin Chishti** | K-30 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and barred from the residential hall for 6 months |
| 23 | **Sheikh Jisan Ahmed Jeem** | K-31 | Suspended from academic activities for 5 months and barred from the residential hall for 6 months |
| 24 | **Shihab Babu** | - | Warned and required to submit a written undertaking |
| 25 | **Shovon Biswas** | K-29 | Suspended from academic activities for 6 months and permanently barred from the residential hall |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix H12: Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology (Estd. 2003)

**Student Discipline Committee decision (March 17, 2025; 281st meeting):** CUET imposed academic-plus-hall suspensions on seven students and hall-only suspensions on 12 others over reported student misconduct. This was not established as a Syndicate decision; the different sanctions should not be grouped as permanent expulsions.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abdur Rahman** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 2 | **Ashiqul Islam** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 3 | **Azharul Islam** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Bijoy Hossain** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 5 | **Chinmoy Kumar Debnath** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 6 | **Imam Hossain** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 7 | **Irfanul Karim** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | **Mahmudul Hasan** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 9 | **Mainul Haque** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 10 | **Md. Rifat Hossain** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 11 | **Md. Sadiquzzaman** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | **Md. Tanvir Johnny** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 13 | **Mohammad Taufiqur Rahman** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 14 | **Rakib Uddin Chowdhury** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 15 | **Shakil Farazi** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | **Soumik Joy** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 17 | **Tahsin Ishtiaq** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 18 | **Talha Zubair** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 19 | **Iftekhar Sajid** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | **Tofaiya Rabbi** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |
| 21 | **Yusuf Abdullah** | Not specified | Named in the source register as affected by academic exclusion. March 2025 reports describe sanctions against 19 students, including seven with academic restrictions and others with hall restrictions; this student's precise category is not independently verified. |

***Source:*** *ITV Bangladesh. (2025, March 17). জুলাই আন্দোলনে বিরোধী অবস্থান: চুয়েটের ১৯ শিক্ষার্থী বহিষ্কার [Opposing stance during July movement: 19 CUET students expelled]* https://www.itvbd.com/country/chittagong/207721/

## Appendix H13: Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology (Estd. 2003)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ashraful Islam** | Textile Engineering (TE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |
| 2 | **Istiq Ahmed Prince** | Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | **Mahmud Hassan Manna** | Civil Engineering | Reportedly faced academic harassment (individual disciplinary order not independently confirmed) |
| 4 | **Mehdi Hasan Tuhin** | Mechanical Engineering (ME) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |
| 5 | **Mizanur Rahman Mithun** | Mechanical engineering | Reportedly faced academic harassment (individual disciplinary order not independently confirmed) |
| 6 | **M. M. Saymun** | Mechanical Engineering (ME) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |
| 7 | **Mozzamel Hossain Shaheen** | Textile Engineering (TE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |
| 8 | **Mushfiqul Alam Shanto** | Electrical and Electronic Engineering (EEE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |
| 9 | **P. Mia M. Arver Nuva** | Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |
| 10 | **Pratap Kumar** | Industrial Production Engineering (IPE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |
| 11 | **Sabbir Hossain** | Electrical and Electronic Engineering (EEE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |
| 12 | **Sajjad Hossain Rifat** | Civil Engineering (CE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |
| 13 | **Tasin Mahmud** | Textile Engineering (TE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | **W. Siddiqur Rahman** | Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) | Studentship reportedly permanently cancelled |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix H14: Khulna University of Engineering and Technology (Estd. 2003)

**Student Discipline Committee decision (January 27, 2025):** KUET imposed permanent expulsion on ten students over an earlier student-torture incident, with overlapping certificate-cancellation measures. These are different grounds from allegations of opposition to the July 2024 movement; a Syndicate order for these individual cases was not independently verified.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Adnan Rafi** | Not specified | Permanently expelled from the university on 27 January 2025 following an inquiry into the reported torture of a student in 2022. The university also cancelled the BSc Engineering certificate. |
| 2 | **Fakhrul Islam** | BECM | Permanently expelled from the university on 27 January 2025 following an inquiry into the reported torture of a student in 2022. |
| 3 | **Faria Jamil Nihal** | Civil Engineering | Certificate issuance barred for three years under the KUET Student Discipline Committee decision of 27 January 2025. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Fuaduzzaman Fahim** | Textile Engineering | Permanently expelled from the university on 27 January 2025 following an inquiry into the reported torture of a student in 2022. |
| 5 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan Mithu** | Textile Engineering | Permanently expelled from the university on 27 January 2025 following an inquiry into the reported torture of a student in 2022. |
| 6 | **Md. Shafat Morshed** | Textile Engineering | Permanently expelled from the university on 27 January 2025 following an inquiry into the reported torture of a student in 2022. |
| 7 | **Mostaque Ahmed** | Leather Engineering | Certificate issuance barred for five years under the KUET Student Discipline Committee decision of 27 January 2025. |
| 8 | **Raihan Ahmed** | Not specified | The university cancelled the BSc Engineering certificate. |
| 9 | **Rizwan Islam Rizvi** | Leather Engineering | Permanently expelled from the university on 27 January 2025 following an inquiry into the reported torture of a student in 2022. |
| 10 | **Saad Ahmed** | Not specified | Permanently expelled from the university on 27 January 2025 following an inquiry into the reported torture of a student in 2022. The university also cancelled the BSc Engineering certificate. |
| 11 | **Sadman Nahyan Sejan** | Computer Science and Engineering | Permanently expelled from the university on 27 January 2025 following an inquiry into the reported torture of a student in 2022. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | **Sajedul Kabir** | Not specified | Permanently expelled from the university on 27 January 2025 following an inquiry into the reported torture of a student in 2022. The university also cancelled the BSc Engineering certificate. |
| 13 | **Shuvendu Das** | Civil Engineering | Certificate issuance barred for three years under the KUET Student Discipline Committee decision of 27 January 2025. |

***Source:*** *The Business Standard. (2025, February 3). Torturing student over anti-govt chat: KUET expels 10 for life, cancels certificates https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/education/torturing-student-over-anti-govt-chat-kuet-expels-10-life-cancels-certificates*

# Appendix H15: Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology (Estd. 2003)

**Student Disciplinary Committee decision (February 26, 2025):** RUET expelled four students for alleged attacks on July 2024 protesters, expelled 42 students from halls and suspended two for examination misconduct. These are distinct categories and grounds. The decision was reported as a committee action, not a confirmed Syndicate meeting.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Fahmid Latif Lyon** | Civil Engineering Department | Permanently expelled following the 26 February 2025 RUET academic discipline decision concerning alleged attacks on protesters during the July 2024 uprising. |
| 2 | **Mrinmay Kanti Biswas** | Civil engineering | Permanently expelled following the 26 February 2025 RUET academic discipline decision concerning alleged attacks on protesters during the July 2024 uprising. |
| 3 | **Shwashata Saha Sagar** | Mechanical engineering | Permanently expelled following the 26 February 2025 RUET academic discipline decision concerning alleged attacks on protesters during the July 2024 uprising. |
| 4 | **Soumik Saha** | CSE | Permanently expelled following the 26 February 2025 RUET academic discipline decision concerning alleged attacks on protesters during the July 2024 uprising. |

***Source:*** *The Daily Star. (2025, February 26). Mass uprising attacks: RUET expels four students*
*https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/education/news/mass-uprising-attacks-ruet-expels-four-students-3834671*

# Appendix H16: Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College & Hospital (Estd. 2005)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Session | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Dr. Ahsan Habib Akash** | 2017-18 | Barred from the campus and internship suspended for 1 year |
| 2 | **Dr. Fahad Al Mahbub** | 2016-17 | Barred from the campus and internship suspended for 1 year |
| 3 | **Dr. Md. Samiul Sami** | 2015-16 | Barred from the residential hall and required to submit a written undertaking |
| 4 | **Omar Faruk** | 2017-18 | Barred from the residential hall and required to submit a written undertaking |
| 5 | **Dr. Sagar Sen** | 2017-18 | Barred from the campus and internship suspended for 1 year |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix H17: Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Estd. 2006)

**Student Discipline Committee decisions (March 18 and June 29, 2025):** CVASU cancelled two studentships and later imposed hall exclusions and fines on 19 students. The reported grounds were ragging and related misconduct, not alleged opposition to the July movement. Neither decision was verified as a Syndicate ruling.

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abhishek Nandi** | Applied Chemistry & Chemical Technology | Studentship permanently cancelled by the student discipline committee on 18 March 2025 following reported findings concerning assaults on students in 2023. |
| 2 | **Abul Hasan Fahat** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 3 | **Asif Al Hasan** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 4 | **Md. Abdullah Abu Saeed** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 5 | **Md. Ashiqul Islam Rana** | Animal Science & Nutrition | Studentship permanently cancelled by the student discipline committee on 18 March 2025 following reported findings concerning assaults on students in 2023. |
| 6 | **Md. Belal Hossain** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Md. Elias Al Jaber** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 8 | **Md. Jaber** | Food Science and Technology | Expelled from residential halls for one year and fined Tk 5,000 under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 9 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan** | Food Science and Technology | Expelled from residential halls for six months and fined Tk 3,000 under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 10 | **Md. Mostakim Hossain Riyadh** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 11 | **Md. Rashid Shabab Shuvo** | Food Science and Technology | Expelled from residential halls for six months and fined Tk 3,000 under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 12 | **Md. Riazul Jannah Wasi** | Fisheries | Banned for life from entering university residential halls under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 13 | **Md. Sajed-Ul-Islam Sifat** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and fined Tk 5,000 under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 14 | **Md. Shahedul Islam** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and fined Tk 3,000 under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 15 | **Md. Shahrukh Khan** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 16 | **Md. Touhidul Islam Shihab** | Fisheries | Permanently expelled from residential halls and fined Tk 10,000 under the 29 June 2025 decision. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | **Mirza Mahfuz Hasan Akash** | Food Science and Technology | Permanently expelled from residential halls and fined Tk 10,000 under the 29 June 2025 disciplinary decision. |
| 18 | **Najmus Sadat Tauhid** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 19 | **Sifatullah Jilan** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 20 | **Taidul Islam Tapu** | Fisheries | Expelled from residential halls for six months and issued a warning under the 29 June 2025 decision. |
| 21 | **Tanzim Md. Siam Iqbal** | Food Science and Technology | Expelled from residential halls for six months and fined Tk 3,000 under the 29 June 2025 decision. |

***Source:*** *Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. (2025, July 5). [University notice on student disciplinary penalties] https://www.cvasu.ac.bd/news-and-events/704*

## Appendix H18: Sylhet Agricultural University (Estd. 2006)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ayan Das** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled from studies; individual news corroboration not located. |

| SL No. | Student Name | Department | Nature of reported action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | **Chandan Chandra Burman** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled from studies; individual news corroboration not located. |
| 3 | **Sajib Pal** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled from studies; individual news corroboration not located. |
| 4 | **Shahidur Rahman** | Not specified | Reportedly permanently expelled from studies; individual news corroboration not located. |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix H19: Cox's Bazar Medical College (Estd. 2008)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Dr. Naimul Absar Saniat** | 8th Batch | Barred permanently from the college campus; steps initiated to withhold the internship completion certificate and BMDC permanent registration for up to 2 years |
| 2 | **Dr. Rabiul Alam Fahim** | 9th Batch | Barred permanently from the college campus; steps initiated to withhold the internship completion certificate and BMDC permanent registration for up to 2 years |

| SL No. | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | **Dr. Tajmir Rahman** | 9th Batch | Barred permanently from the college campus; steps initiated to withhold the internship completion certificate and BMDC permanent registration for up to 2 years |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

## Appendix H20: Patuakhali Medical College (Estd. 2014)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL No. | Name | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ifadul Islam** | Suspended from academic activities for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 2 | **Md. Sadikur Rahman** | Suspended from academic activities for 1 year and permanently barred from the residential hall |

*Source: Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix H21: Rangamati Medical College (Estd. 2014)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Abhijit Kumar Baidya** | 9th Batch | Barred from the residential hall for 3 months |
| 2 | **Ayat Sharif** | 6th Batch | Suspended from academic activities for 2 years and permanently barred from the residential hall |
| 3 | **Bikram Aditya Chakma** | 7th Batch | Barred from the residential hall for 3 months |
| 4 | **Imtiaz Hossain** | 8th Batch | Barred from the residential hall for 3 months |
| 5 | **Sing Sing A Mong** | 9th Batch | Barred from the residential hall for 3 months |
| 6 | **Srijan Kanti Dey** | 8th Batch | Barred from the residential hall for 3 months |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix H22: Chandpur Medical College (Estd. 2018)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Fazle Rabbi** | Chamek-1 | Suspended from all academic and institutional activities for 3 months; residential hall seat permanently cancelled; written undertaking required |
| 2 | **Hridoy Kumar Chowdhury** | Chamek-2 | Had allocated residential hall seat canceled for 1 month; written undertaking required |
| 3 | **Mahima Binte Malek** | Chamek-2 | Suspended from all academic and institutional activities for 1 month and from co-curricular activities for 6 months; reprimanded and issued a written warning; written undertaking required |
| 4 | **Priyabrata Das Utsho** | Chamek-2 | Suspended from all academic and institutional activities for 6 months; residential hall seat permanently cancelled; written undertaking required |
| 5 | **Sanila Rahman Sara** | Chamek-3 | Suspended from all academic and institutional activities for 1 month; written undertaking required |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix H23: Netrokona Medical College (Estd. 2018)

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ahsanul Haque Shihab** | NMC-1 | Had studentship suspended for 1 year; barred from the campus; residential hall seat permanently canceled; written undertaking required |
| 2 | **Fahad Hossain** | NMC-2 | Had studentship suspended for 3 months; barred from the campus; residential hall seat permanently canceled; written undertaking required |
| 3 | **Fahim Fahad** | NMC-4 | Had studentship suspended for 6 months; barred from the campus; residential hall seat permanently canceled; written undertaking required |
| 4 | **Mir Saddam Hossain** | NMC-1 | Had studentship suspended for 1 year; barred from the campus; residential hall seat permanently canceled; written undertaking required |
| 5 | **Nabid Hossain** | NMC-2 | Had studentship suspended for 6 months; barred from the campus; residential hall seat permanently canceled; written undertaking required |
| 6 | **Pritam Sen** | NMC-2 | Had studentship suspended for 6 months; barred from the campus; residential hall seat permanently canceled; written undertaking required |
| 7 | **Shah Masrur Nipun** | NMC-5 | Had residential hall seat cancelled permanently; required to submit a written undertaking |
| 8 | **Shah Sufian** | NMC-4 | Had residential hall seat cancelled permanently; required to submit a written undertaking |

| SL | Name | Batch | Disciplinary Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | **Shayan Banik** | NMC-4 | Had studentship suspended for 6 months; barred from the campus; residential hall seat permanently canceled; written undertaking required |
| 10 | **Tanvir Mahtab Rafi** | NMC-3 | Had studentship suspended for 6 months; barred from the campus; residential hall seat permanently canceled; written undertaking required |
| 11 | **Touhidul Islam** | NMC-3 | Had studentship suspended for 6 months; barred from the campus; residential hall seat permanently canceled; written undertaking required |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

# Appendix I. Repressed Tertiary Students including Private Universities and Degree Colleges

## Appendix I1. Consolidated Tertiary Student Register

**NOTE: ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, NOT ACCORDING TO SENIORITY OR LEVEL OF REPRESSION**

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Md. Salman Shah** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2024 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 2 | **Asif Iqbal Nahid** | Department: Islamic Studies<br>Session: 2015–16<br>Institution: Faculty of Arts | Received a show-cause notice |
| 3 | **F. M. Raduan Ahmed** | Department: Science (Intermediate)<br>Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: Government Shahid Smriti Adarsha College, Nandail | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 4 | **Shafayet Islam Dipto** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Noakhali Government College | Forced to change institution |
| 5 | **Md. Rejouanul Islam** | Department: Bss<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Gurudayal Government College, Kishoreganj | Received a show-cause notice |
| 6 | **Imam Hosen** | Department: Arts | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | **Shakib Ahamed** | Department: Finance & Banking<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology | Had certificate cancelled |
| 8 | **Sumiya Alam Munalisa** | Department: Civil Department<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Munshiganj Government Polytechnic Institute | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 9 | **Abdullah Al Noman Badhon** | — | Forced to change institution |
| 10 | **Md. Mushfiqur Rahman Leon** | Department: History<br>Session: 2025<br>Institution: Abu Abbas College Netrakona | Received a show-cause notice |
| 11 | **Aminul Islam Dipto** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Abu Abbas Degree College | Expelled |
| 12 | **Abu Kawsar** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 2022–2023 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 13 | **Mirza Al Fayed Raden** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Adarsha College, Dinajpur | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 14 | **Md. Shanto** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2022 | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | **Maharaj Bin Harun** | Department: Computer Technology<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Ahsanullah Institute of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (AITVET) | Suspended |
| 16 | **Tanver Ahmad Rakib** | Department: BBA<br>Institution: Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology | Had certificate cancelled |
| 17 | **Md. Minar Hossain Majumdar Robin** | Department: Management<br>Institution: Alhaj Abdullah Choudhury Degree College | Had certificate cancelled |
| 18 | **Md. Amran** | Department: Arts<br>Session: 2025 | Suspended |
| 19 | **Md. Omar Sani** | Department: Bangla<br>Institution: Alimuddin Government College | Forced to change institution |
| 20 | **Mir Md. Shajidur Rahman** | Department: English<br>Institution: American International University Bangladesh | Suspended |
| 21 | **Alif Naser Oni** | Department: Bachelor of Law (LL.B)<br>Session: 2022<br>Institution: American International University of Bangladesh (AIUB) | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 22 | **Md. Ajizul Beg** | Department: Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: ANWAR KHAN MODERN UNIVERSITY | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 23 | **Arnab Das** | Department: Management | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | **Md. Oli Ullah** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2017–18 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 25 | **Ashek Ahmed Hridoy** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Session: 2017–2018 | Forced to change institution |
| 26 | **Syed Nurul Hasnat** | Department: MBA<br>Institution: Asian University of Bangladesh | Had certificate cancelled |
| 27 | **Z. A. Mahmud Munna** | Department: BBA<br>Session: 2016<br>Institution: Asian University of Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 28 | **Md. Sabbir Fokir** | Department: Marketing<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Azam Khan Govt. Commerce College, Khulna | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 29 | **Shamim** | Department: Business<br>Session: 17–18 | Suspended |
| 30 | **Aung Sing U Marma** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2018<br>Institution: Bandarban Govt College | Forced to change institution |
| 31 | **Md. Towhidul Islam** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Bandarban Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 32 | **Hasibul Alam Plaban** | Department: Edtech Engineering<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Bangabandhu Digital University | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | **Nobo Talukder Akash** | Department: Law<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Bangabandhu Law College | Forced to change institution |
| 34 | **Dr. Shaikat Roy** | Institution: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 35 | **Anima Zaman Proma** | Department: IOT and Robotics Engineering<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Digital University, Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 36 | **Md. Arif Hossen** | Department: Law<br>Session: 23–24 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 37 | **Habibur Rahman** | Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Bangla College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 38 | **Rubaiyat Tasin Shishir** | Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Bangladesh Dental College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 39 | **Tafsir Ahmed** | Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Bangladesh Institute of Glass and Ceramics | Forced to change institution |
| 40 | **Kazi Mohaimen Adib** | Session: 2016–2017<br>Institution: Bangladesh Medical & Dental College | Suspended |
| 41 | **Md. Rabby Islam** | Department: Bba<br>Session: 2018<br>Institution: Bangladesh University | Forced to change institution |
| 42 | **Mohammed Arafat Hossain** | Session: 2018<br>Institution: Bangladesh University | Prohibited from residential halls |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | **Mahadi Hasan Prince** | Department: Law & Justice<br>Session: 15–16<br>Institution: Bangladesh University of Business & Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 44 | **Mainur Rashid Pluto** | Department: Law & Justice<br>Institution: Bangladesh University of Business and Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 45 | **Md. Riyadur Rahman** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Bangladesh University of Business and Technology | Expelled |
| 46 | **Jahid Hasan Joy Chaklader** | Department: Wet Process Engineering<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Bangladesh University of Textiles (BUTEX) | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 47 | **Kazi Faiyaz Mostafa (Oitizzo)** | Department: Apparel Engineering<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Bangladesh University of Textiles (BUTEX) | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 48 | **Mehrab Amin Sahal** | Department: Science<br>Institution: Barishal Collectorate School and College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 49 | **Md. Minhaj** | Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Barrister Sultan Ahmed Chowdhury College | Suspended |
| 50 | **Shawon** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Bau | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 51 | **Mehedi Hasan Maruf** | Institution: Begumgonjo Technical School and College | Expelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | **Habiba Akhter** | Department: Physics<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Begum Badrunnessa Government Girls College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 53 | **Shorna Devnath** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Begum Badrunnessa Govt. Girls College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 54 | **Srabony Akther Tonyma** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Begum Badrunnessa Govt Girls College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 55 | **Gaziur Rahman** | Department: Public Administration<br>Session: 2018–19 | Suspended |
| 56 | **Md. Monowarul Islam Juvraj** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Bhola Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 57 | **Fahim Muntasir** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Bhola Govt College, Bhola. | Received a show-cause notice |
| 58 | **Zakaria Hossain Omi** | Department: Master's of Accounting<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Bhola Govt.College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 59 | **Pritom Dey** | Department: Management<br>Institution: Bl College Khulna | Prohibited from residential halls |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | **Md. Rubaed Hossen Sobuj** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Boda Patharajar Government College | Expelled |
| 61 | **Sabbir Hossain Shovon** | Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Bogura Medical College | Suspended |
| 62 | **Srabon Sohag** | Institution: BORHAMGANJ GOVT.COLLEGE (6304) | Received a show-cause notice |
| 63 | **Nadim Mahmud** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Brahman Baria Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 64 | **Ali Mahmud Hasan Protik** | Session: 2019–20 | Expelled |
| 65 | **Kazi Al Fayed Akash** | Session: 2019–20 | Suspended |
| 66 | **Md. Ahoshan Hasan Ratul** | Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Cantonment College Jashore (Hsc-24) | Had certificate cancelled |
| 67 | **Mahamudul Hasan Prithom** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Carmichael College, Rangpur | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 68 | **Md. Farhan Tanvir Fuad** | Department: English<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Carmichael College Rangpur | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 69 | **Md. Ragib Hasan** | Department: English<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Carmichael College, Rangpur | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | **Md. Faysal Hossain** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Chandpur Govt.College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 71 | **Priobrata Das Utso** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Chandpur Medical College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 72 | **Md. Zim Hossen** | Department: Zoology<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Chatmohar Govt College | Suspended |
| 73 | **Sudipta Biswas** | Department: Environmental<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Chattogram Polytechnic Institute | Forced to change institution |
| 74 | **Khalid Hossain Antor** | Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Chittagong College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 75 | **Md. Kawser Alam** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2021<br>Institution: Chittagong College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 76 | **Md. Meheraz Siddique** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Chittagong College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 77 | **Mohammad Arefin Riadh** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Chittagong College | Forced to change institution |
| 78 | **Saiful Islam** | Department: History<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Chittagong College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 79 | **Jewel Nath** | Department: Bss<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Chittagong Govt. City College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | **Maksudur Rahman** | Department: Llb<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Chittagong Independent University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 81 | **Mohammad Shahi Newaz** | Department: Commerce<br>Session: 2024–2025 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 82 | **Mahidul Tanzid** | Department: Humanities<br>Institution: Chowmuhani Government Saleh Ahmed College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 83 | **Md. Shobuj Hossain** | Department: Computer Science and Engineering<br>Institution: City University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 84 | **Palash Akter Robin** | Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: City University | Expelled |
| 85 | **Mushfiqul Islam** | Department: Aviation Management<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: College of Aviation Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 86 | **Md. Rakib Hossain** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Cumilla University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 87 | **Anasul Hoque** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Cox's Bazar City College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 88 | **Md. Iqbal Hossain** | Department: Llb<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Cumilla Law College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | **Abu Hurira** | Session: 2021<br>Institution: Daffodil International University | Forced to change institution |
| 90 | **Md. Morsalin Hossain** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Debiganj Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 91 | **Md. Shariful Islam** | Department: Political Sciences<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Demra College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 92 | **Abdur Rahman** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: Demra University | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 93 | **Tazmim Siddique** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2021–2022 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 94 | **Md. Mokter Hossen** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2019–2020 | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 95 | **Abir Hasan Nirob** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 96 | **Abu Sama Sarkar** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Forced to change institution |
| 97 | **Biplob Hossain** | Department: History<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 98 | **Feroj Mahmud** | Department: History<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Forced to change institution |
| 99 | **Fuad** | Department: Statistics<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 100 | **Golam Rabbani** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 101 | **Kamrul Islam Komar** | Department: Management Department<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Suspended |
| 102 | **Leon Sarker** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2016–17<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 103 | **Md. Abujar Hossain** | Department: Management<br>Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 104 | **Md. Anowar Hossain** | Department: Islamic Studies<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Suspended |
| 105 | **Md. Assfaquzzaman** | Department: Psychology<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 106 | **Md. Bayezid Hossain** | Department: Economics<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 107 | **Md. Emon Hasan** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 108 | **Md. Jahid Hasan** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 109 | **Md. Mahfujur Rahman** | Department: English<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 110 | **Md. Maksudur Rahman Milton** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 111 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan** | Department: Psychology<br>Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 112 | **Md. Rayhan Kobir Rony** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 113 | **Md. Sazzad Hossen** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 114 | **Md. Shohel Rana (Nirob)** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | **Md. Tufayel Ahmed** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 116 | **Md. Zihad** | Department: History<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 117 | **Mursalin Sarkar** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 118 | **Mustahidur Rahman** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 119 | **Prosh Ahmed Arman** | Department: Bangla<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 120 | **Rakib Hossain Lipsu** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 121 | **Sabbir Howlader** | Department: Islamic History &Culture<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 122 | **Shahed Pranto** | Department: English<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 123 | **Shamsad Khan** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Forced to change institution |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 124 | **Sheikh Hadim** | Department: English Literature<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 125 | **Shovo Sarker** | Department: Philosophy<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 126 | **S. M. Mahamudul Hasan Shiham** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 127 | **S. M. Shafiq** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2011–2012<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Had certificate cancelled |
| 128 | **Sohan Hawlader Mamun** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 129 | **Sourov Mondal** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 130 | **Tasin Nafiu Ornob** | Department: English<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 131 | **Md. Ashraful Islam Bablu** | Department: Islamic Studies<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Dhaka College ( Dhaka Central University) | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 132 | **Md. Jakir Hossen** | Department: Management<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Dhaka College Under Dhaka University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 133 | **Md. Sabbir Howlader** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Dhaka College, Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 134 | **Sakibul Islam Pallab** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Dhaka Imperial College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 135 | **A. K. M. Mezbha Hasan** | Department: Mba<br>Session: 2026<br>Institution: Dhaka International University (Diu) | Had certificate cancelled |
| 136 | **K. M. Nesar Uddin** | Department: English Literature<br>Institution: Dhaka International University | Suspended |
| 137 | **Roktim Ghosh** | Department: Civil<br>Session: 24–25<br>Institution: Dhaka International University | Forced to change institution |
| 138 | **Shah Tanvir Hasan Nabil** | Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Dhaka National Medical College | Suspended |
| 139 | **Ardi Hasan Omit** | Department: Electrical<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Dhaka Polytechnic Institute | Forced to change institution |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140 | **Md. Jihad Pathan** | Department: Electronics<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Dhaka Polytechnic Institute | Suspended |
| 141 | **Md. Rohed Hossain** | Department: Electronics<br>Session: 2018<br>Institution: Dhaka Polytechnic Institute | Suspended |
| 142 | **Md. Shakibul Khan (Shakib Hasan)** | Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Dhaka Polytechnic Institute | Suspended |
| 143 | **Md. Shawam Ahmed** | Department: Electrical<br>Institution: Dhaka Polytechnic Institute | Expelled |
| 144 | **Md. Zahid Hasan Zoni** | Department: Food Technology<br>Institution: Dhaka Polytechnic Institute | Received a show-cause notice |
| 145 | **Hridoy Hasan** | Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Dhaka Polytechnic Institutions | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 146 | **Ismail Meherab** | Department: Food Engineering<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Dhaka Polytechnic Institute | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 147 | **Md. Muraduzzaman** | Department: Ba<br>Session: 2020–2021 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 148 | **Md. Shafikul Islam Kotowal** | Department: Llb<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Dhanmondi Law College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 149 | **Dhruba Bakshi** | Session: 2018 | Prohibited from residential halls |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | **Md. Fahim Islam Joy** | Department: Commerce<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Dighinala Degree College | Expelled |
| 151 | **Dilder Hossen** | Department: Business Studies<br>Session: 2023–2024 | Expelled |
| 152 | **Md. Mahim Shah Fakir** | Session: 2023<br>Institution: Dinajpur Govt College | Forced to change institution |
| 153 | **Md. Shakibul Hasan** | Department: Civil<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Dinajpur Institute of Science and Technology | Received a show-cause notice |
| 154 | **Monmohan Roy** | Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Dinajpur Polytechnic Institute | Expelled |
| 155 | **Nuru Shapa Chowdhury** | Department: Llb<br>Institution: Eastern University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 156 | **Shagata Roy Michel** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Eastern University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 157 | **Ritu Akter** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Eden Mahila College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 158 | **Shirin Sultana** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Eden Mahila College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 159 | **Aisha Islam** | Department: Sociology<br>Institution: Eden Mohila College | Had certificate cancelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 160 | **Abir Hossan Abid (Saddam Mollah)** | Department: Political Science-19<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Elias Ahmed Chowdhury College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 161 | **M. Sachchu Ahmed** | Department: Department of Law<br>Session: 2021–2022 | Had certificate cancelled |
| 162 | **Antu Dutta** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: European University of Bangladesh | Suspended |
| 163 | **Touhidul Islam Toru** | Department: Civil Engineering<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: European University of Bangladesh | Suspended |
| 164 | **Thauhid Hossain Apurbo** | Department: Finance<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Faculty of Business Studies | Received a show-cause notice |
| 165 | **Md. Golam Rabbani** | Department: Civil (Bachelor of Science )<br>Institution: Fareast International University | Suspended |
| 166 | **Mehrab Mahmud Khan** | Session: 2022<br>Institution: Faridpur Govt. Rajendro College | Forced to change institution |
| 167 | **Naimur Rahman** | Department: Mathematics<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Faridpur Govt. Rajendra College Faridpur | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 168 | **Imon Shikder** | Department: Electrical Department<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Faridpur Polytechnic Institute | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 169 | **Rakibul Islam Shafin** | Department: Computer Science<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Faridpur Polytechnic Institute | Forced to change institution |
| 170 | **Md. Jahirul Alam Asif** | Session: 2022 | Suspended |
| 171 | **Izaz Mahmud** | Session: 2022 | Suspended |
| 172 | **Md. Radowan** | Session: 2023<br>Institution: Fatulla Pilot High School | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 173 | **Jahidur Rahman** | Institution: Feni City College | Expelled |
| 174 | **Prakash Chandra Shil** | Department: Humanities.<br>Session: 2025–2026<br>Institution: Feni City College. Feni. | Expelled |
| 175 | **Sojib Das** | Session: 2023 | Expelled |
| 176 | **Abdul Al Mamun** | Department: Political Science<br>Institution: Feni Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 177 | **Abdul Al Noman** | Department: Mathematics<br>Session: 2020<br>Institution: Feni Government College | Suspended |
| 178 | **Amzas Hossain** | Session: 2022<br>Institution: Feni Government College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 179 | **Arafat Hussain Patowary** | Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Feni Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | **Emran Hossen** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: Feni Government College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 181 | **Mahathir Mohammad Ratul Islam Farazi** | Department: Economics<br>Institution: Feni Govt. College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 182 | **Md. Emran Home** | Institution: Feni Govt College | Forced to change institution |
| 183 | **Md. Foysal Monir** | Department: Bsc<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Feni Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 184 | **Md. Masum** | Institution: Feni Govt College | Forced to change institution |
| 185 | **Md. Noman Habib** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: Feni Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 186 | **Md. Saidul Islam Sabbir** | Session: 2025<br>Institution: Feni Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 187 | **Minhazul Kabir** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Feni Government College | Suspended |
| 188 | **Rokibul Hasan Rifat** | Department: Bss<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Feni Govt. College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 189 | **Imad Shuvo** | Session: 2023<br>Institution: Feni University | Suspended |
| 190 | **Jewel Kumar Tripura** | Department: Ba<br>Institution: Fotikchari Government College | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 191 | **Md. Rimon Ahmed** | Session: 2025<br>Institution: Gachbari Ideal College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 192 | **Nahidur Rahman** | Institution: Gachbari Ideal College | Suspended |
| 193 | **Saurav Shil** | Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Gazi Medical College, Khulna | Received a show-cause notice |
| 194 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan** | Department: Islamic Studies<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Govt Bangle College Dhaka | Received a show-cause notice |
| 195 | **Ekramul Haque** | Department: B.A Arts<br>Session: 14–15<br>Institution: Govt. Akbor Ali College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 196 | **Md. Chaild Bin Zayed** | Department: Arts<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Gov. Akbor Ali College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 197 | **Biplob Mia** | Department: Mathematics<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Govt Titumir College Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 198 | **Hasanuzzaman Hasan** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Government Alimuddin College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 199 | **Md. Naimur Rahman (Naiem)** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Government Azizul Haque College | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | **Abu Hasan Molla** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 201 | **Adnan Habib Aulin** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Suspended |
| 202 | **Anik Rahman** | Department: Social Work<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 203 | **Badruzzaman** | Department: History<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 204 | **Jibon Ahammad** | Department: Mathematics<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 205 | **Md. Abubakar Siddek Titumir** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 206 | **Md. Al Amin** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Govt.Bangla College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 207 | **Md. Anamul Haque Rasel** | Department: Zoology<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College | Prohibited from residential halls |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 208 | **Md. Asraful Islam** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 209 | **Md. Azharul Islam Nayem** | Department: Islamic History & Culture<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 210 | **Hasan** | Department: Islamic Studies<br>Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College, Dhaka | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 211 | **Abid Hasan Fahim** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Government Bl College, Khulna | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 212 | **Shahariar Niloy** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Government Chattogram College | Forced to change institution |
| 213 | **Ejazul Islam Ejaz** | Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Government City College, Chittagong | Suspended |
| 214 | **Md. Asifur Rahman** | Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Government City College, Chittagong | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 215 | **Md. Ali Akbar** | Session: 2016–17<br>Institution: Government City University College Chittagong | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 216 | **Jobaer Bishwash** | Department: Islamic History<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Govt. Edward College Pabna | Forced to change institution |
| 217 | **Younuch Ahmed** | Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Government Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Mirpur -14, Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 218 | **Md. Amanullah Aman** | Department: Chemistry-28<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Government Iswardi College, Pabna | Forced to change institution |
| 219 | **Md. Sohan Hossain** | Department: Business<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Government Keshab Chandra College | Forced to change institution |
| 220 | **Md. Sanjid Hasan Ananto** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Government Keshab Chandra College Jhenaidah | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 221 | **Avijit Adhikary** | Department: BSS<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Government Mojid Memorial City College, Khulna | Suspended |
| 222 | **Md. Rajan Sarder** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Government Prafulla Chandra College, Bagerhat | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 223 | **Jobaidul Islam** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Government Shah Sultan College, Bogura | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 224 | **Didarul Alam** | Department: Islamic History and Culture | Had certificate cancelled |
| 225 | **Abdul Kadir Hridoy** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2016–2017<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 226 | **Abdulla Al Numan** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Govt. Titumir College | Forced to change institution |
| 227 | **Abdul Mannan Jibon** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Govt Titumir College | Forced to change institution |
| 228 | **Abu Neshar Bappi Sarker** | Department: History<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Govt. Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 229 | **Alif Rahaman Omi** | Department: History<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 230 | **Ashikur Rahman (Amit)** | Department: English Literature<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Govt.Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 231 | **B. M. Rajib Hossain** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 16–17<br>Institution: Govt. Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 232 | **Ebrahim Kamal Roni** | Department: History<br>Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: Govt. Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 233 | **Jisad Ahmed** | Department: Department of Mathematics<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Govt.Titumir College | Suspended |
| 234 | **Md. Abdullah-Al-Ziyad** | Department: Zoology<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Had certificate cancelled |
| 235 | **Md. Amin Mia** | Department: History<br>Session: 2015–2016<br>Institution: Govt Titumir College | Suspended |
| 236 | **Md. Asadur Rahman** | Department: Islamic Studies<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Forced to change institution |
| 237 | **Md. Israfil Sarkar** | Department: Accounting<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 238 | **Mahmudul Haque Jewel** | Department: Zoology<br>Institution: Government Titumir College, Dhaka. | Received a show-cause notice |
| 239 | **Md. Ishaq Mia** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Government Titumir College Dhaka | Forced to change institution |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 240 | **Sawrabh Chandra Shil** | Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Government Unani & Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Mirpur 13 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 241 | **Md. Iqbal Hosen** | Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Government Unani and Ayurvedic Medical College | Suspended |
| 242 | **Fahim Osman** | Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Government Unani and Ayurvedic Medical College, Mirpur | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 243 | **Mohammad Abdullah Al Ruman** | Department: Islamic History<br>Session: 24–25<br>Institution: Government Hazi Mohammad Mohoshin College | Suspended |
| 244 | **Rabbe Molla** | Department: Geography (Preliminary)<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Govt. Rajendra College Faridpur | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 245 | **Md. Ripon Islam** | Department: Political Science<br>Institution: Govt. Alimudin Degree College Hatibandha Lalmonirhat | Suspended |
| 246 | **Md. Habibur Rahman** | Department: Physics<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Govt.Bangla College | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 247 | **Md. Jahidul Islam Zidan** | Department: Finance and Banking<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Suspended |
| 248 | **Md. Mishon Biswas Jim** | Department: Islami History and Culture<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 249 | **Md. Muntasir Ahmed Rudro** | Department: Bachelor of Business Administration<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 250 | **Md. Obaidullah** | Department: History<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 251 | **Md. Sakhawate Hossain** | Department: Political Science<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Expelled |
| 252 | **Md. Shafiqur Rahman** | Department: Mathematics<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 253 | **Md. Suman Mia** | Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 254 | **Mehedi Hasan** | Department: English<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Govt.Bangla College | Prohibited from residential halls |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 255 | **Md. Aktar Hossen** | Department: Accounting<br>Institution: Government Bangla College, Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 256 | **Md. Habibur Rahman** | Department: Islamic Studies<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College, Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 257 | **Md. Mahbub Alam** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College, Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 258 | **Md. Mustak Tahmid** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College, Dhaka | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 259 | **Md. Parvez Khan Omi** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2024 | Suspended |
| 260 | **Md. Sohel Rana** | Department: Sociology<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Govt Bm College Barisal | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 261 | **Md. Abu Tayeb** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2021<br>Institution: Gov't City College, Chottogram. | Suspended |
| 262 | **Enam Hossain Chowdhury** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2013–14<br>Institution: Govt Haji Mohammad Mohsun College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 263 | **Mohiuddin Chowdhury Misbah** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Govt. Hazi Muhammad Mohsin College, Chattogram | Expelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 264 | **Md. Mohibul Islam** | Department: History<br>Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Govt Syed Hatem Ali College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 265 | **Md. M. Rauf Talukder** | Department: History<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 266 | **Md. Nur Alam** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 267 | **Md. Obaydullah** | Department: English<br>Session: 2024–25<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 268 | **Md. Sadikujjaman** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Forced to change institution |
| 269 | **Md. Saifullah** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Session: 2017–2018<br>Institution: Govt Titumir College | Had certificate cancelled |
| 270 | **Md. Sojib Hassan** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Government Titumir College, Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 271 | **Sagor Chandra Barman** | Department: History<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Govt Titumir College, Dhaka | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 272 | **Sorif Alam** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Govt Titumir College, Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 273 | **Md. Akram Hossain (Al Akram Payel)** | Department: Business Studies<br>Institution: Government Akbar Ali College | Expelled |
| 274 | **Muntasir Rahman Sadaf** | Department: Bachelor of Business Studies<br>Session: 2018 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 275 | **Noor Haq** | Department: History<br>Session: 2017–2018<br>Institution: Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogura | Forced to change institution |
| 276 | **Midul Hasan Riyad** | Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Govt Bangla College | Forced to change institution |
| 277 | **Md. Sohel Rana** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Government Edward College, Pabna | Forced to change institution |
| 278 | **Md. Shamim Hossain** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Govt. H.S.S College Magura | Suspended |
| 279 | **Mohammad Shihab Bin Hashem** | Department: Bachelor of Arts - BA<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Govt. Hazi Muhammad Mohsin College | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 280 | **Ahsun Emon** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Govt. Kesob Chandro College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 281 | **Md. Mukit Hossain** | Department: Management<br>Institution: Govt. M M College Jashore | Forced to change institution |
| 282 | **Affriduzzaman Soyam** | Department: Finance and Banking<br>Session: 2019<br>Institution: Govt. Rajendra College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 283 | **Mahbub Hasan Bijoy** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Govt. Shaheed Suhrawardy College, Dhaka | Expelled |
| 284 | **Md. Sohag Mia** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Govt.Titumir College | Expelled |
| 285 | **Md. Sohel Rana** | Department: Economics<br>Institution: Govt. Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 286 | **Oihik Baishnab** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Forced to change institution |
| 287 | **Riad Mia** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 288 | **Riyad Hasan Rocky** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Govt Titumir College | Forced to change institution |
| 289 | **Nayeem Uddin Bhuiyan** | Department: Islamic Studies<br>Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Govt. Bangla College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 290 | **Salah Uddin Sarkar** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Govt. Bangla College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 291 | **Shantho** | Department: Physics<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Govt. Bangla College | Expelled |
| 292 | **Shahariar Tonmoy** | Session: 2023<br>Institution: Govt.Michael Madhusudan College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 293 | **Mahadi Hasan** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Govt.Rajendro College Faridpur | Forced to change institution |
| 294 | **Sahadat Hossain Farid** | Department: Islamic History<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Forced to change institution |
| 295 | **Saiful Islam Tanmoy** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Govt Titumir College | Forced to change institution |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 296 | **Md. Minhazul Islam Topu** | Department: English<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Govt. Titumir College, Dhaka 1212 | Suspended |
| 297 | **Sheik Md. Shurfu Uddin Ramy** | Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Govt Hazi Mohammad Mohosin College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 298 | **Basudeb Roy** | Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Graphic Art Institute | Forced to change institution |
| 299 | **Mohiuddin Bhuiyan** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Green Life Medical College | Suspended |
| 300 | **Delwar Hossain** | Department: English<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Green University of Bangladesh | Suspended |
| 301 | **Shaharier Hasan Apon** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2024 | Suspended |
| 302 | **Rahimul Islam Niahsd** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2022<br>Institution: Hafez Ziaur Rahman Degree College | Expelled |
| 303 | **Hasanuzzaman Arpon** | Department: Bss<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Haraganga College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 304 | **Md. Nazmul** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 24–25 | Suspended |
| 305 | **S. M. Swakawat Hossain Sajid** | Department: Sociology<br>Institution: Hathazari Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 306 | **Md. Shelim** | — | Expelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 307 | **Abdullah Bin Hassan** | Department: Ba<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Hazi Mohammod Mohsin College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 308 | **Ashraf Mahmud Shohag** | Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Holy Family Red Crescent Medical College | Forced to change institution |
| 309 | **Jobayer Hossain** | Session: 2015–16<br>Institution: Holy Family Red Crescent Medical College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 310 | **Pritom Mazumder** | Session: 2015–2016<br>Institution: Holy Family Red Crescent Medical College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 311 | **Md. Kawsar Hossain** | Department: Dvm<br>Institution: Hstu | Had certificate cancelled |
| 312 | **Shagor Ahammed** | Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Hstu | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 313 | **Partha Das** | Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Hulain Salehnur Degree College | Suspended |
| 314 | **Saharia Emon** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Hussain Shahid Sarwadi Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 315 | **Zahid Hasan** | — | Forced to change institution |
| 316 | **Abdullah Al Mamun** | Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Ideal Commerce College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 317 | **Md. Minhajul Islam** | Session: 2024 | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 318 | **Md. Jannatul Islam Mahfuj** | Department: Computer Science and Engineering<br>Session: 2020<br>Institution: Independent University Bangladesh | Suspended |
| 319 | **Shaifur Rahaman Anim** | Department: Finance<br>Institution: Independent University, Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 320 | **Md. Rifatul Islam** | Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Institute of Health Technology, Fouzdarhat, Chittagong | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 321 | **Md. Kawser Mahamod Kalim** | Department: Electrical<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Institute of Science and Information Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 322 | **Tajbin Hossain Jisan** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 2024–25 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 323 | **Md. Miskatul Islam** | Department: Master of Business Administration<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: International Islamic University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 324 | **Mostafizur Rahman Hayat** | Department: Law<br>Institution: International Islamic University Chittagong | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 325 | **Osman Harun Sabit** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2025<br>Institution: International Islamic University Chittagong | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 326 | **Salman M. K. Alam Shihab** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Ishaka International University Bangladesh | Forced to change institution |
| 327 | **Dr. Labib** | Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Islami Bank Medical College, Rajshahi | Suspended |
| 328 | **Rasel Hosen** | Department: Arts<br>Session: 2025<br>Institution: Islamia Degree College | Expelled |
| 329 | **Mohammad Abdul Latif** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Islamia Degree College, Chattogram | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 330 | **Shehab Uddin Noyon** | Department: Bachelor of Science<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Islamiya Degree College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 331 | **Md. Emran Hossain (Mirza)** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Islamiya University College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 332 | **Kawser Biswas** | Department: Civil<br>Institution: Itt Institute | Received a show-cause notice |
| 333 | **Md. Masud Rana** | Department: Computer Science and Engineering<br>Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: IUBAT University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 334 | **Suahb Ahmad** | Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Jagatshi Gopal Krishna M Saifur Rahman School & College | Expelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 335 | **Md. Hobib Ahmed** | Session: 2024 | Suspended |
| 336 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan** | Department: Electrical and Electronic Engineering<br>Session: 2016–2017<br>Institution: Jashore University of Science and Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 337 | **Md. Shihab Uddin** | Department: Physical Education and Sports Science<br>Session: 2016–17<br>Institution: Jashore University of Science and Technology | Received a show-cause notice |
| 338 | **Md. Zohirul Islam** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Jashore University of Science and Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 339 | **Mohammad Rafi** | Department: Physical Education and Sports Science<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Jashore University of Science and Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 340 | **Nrependro Nath Roy** | Department: Physical Education and Sports Science<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Jashore University of Science and Technology | Expelled |
| 341 | **Rakib Hasan** | Department: Finance and Banking<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Jashore University of Science and Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 342 | **Redwon Ahmed (Rafi)** | Department: Mathematics<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Jashore University of Science and Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 343 | **Md. Tanvir Islam Himel** | Department: Computer Science<br>Institution: Jessore Polytechnic Institute | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 344 | **Rifatuzzaman Rifat** | Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Jhenaidah City College | Suspended |
| 345 | **Md. Asif Iqbal Apon** | Department: Civil<br>Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Jhenaidah Polytechnic Institute | Suspended |
| 346 | **Md. Robiul Islam Shohan (Siam)** | Department: Management<br>Institution: Jinendra City College | Suspended |
| 347 | **Md. Mirazul Islam Shawon** | Department: Public Administration<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Ju | Suspended |
| 348 | **Billal Shikdar** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: K C College Jhenaidah | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 349 | **Md. Maruf Hossain** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 2021–2022 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 350 | **Sheikh Fahim** | Department: Political Science<br>Institution: Kaliganj Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 351 | **Kamruzzaman Nayem** | Department: Sociology | Expelled |
| 352 | **Md. Shafi** | Institution: Kanaighat Govd College | Expelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 353 | **Fahim Ahmed** | Session: 2025<br>Institution: Kanaighat Government College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 354 | **Habibun Nabi** | Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Kanaighat Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 355 | **Masrur Alom Shahi** | Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Kanaighat Govt. College | Suspended |
| 356 | **Mijanur Rahman** | Department: Arts<br>Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: Kanaighat Govt College | Expelled |
| 357 | **Sadek Ahmed** | Institution: Kanaighat Govt College | Suspended |
| 358 | **Rayhan Ahmed** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Kanaighat Govt College, Sylhet | Forced to change institution |
| 359 | **Shakil Ahmed** | Department: Political Science<br>Institution: Kanaighat Govt College | Suspended |
| 360 | **Mohammad Meharab Hossain Rafi** | Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Karnaphuli Government Degree College | Expelled |
| 361 | **Abrahim Hossen Limon** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Kazipur Govt. Mansur Ali College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 362 | **Amith Biswha Sharma** | Department: Arts<br>Session: 24–25<br>Institution: Khagrachhari Govt. College | Prohibited from residential halls |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 363 | **Md. Hasanul Islam** | Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Khagrachhari Govt College | Forced to change institution |
| 364 | **Sajjad Hossain** | Department: Faculty of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Khulna Agricultural University, Khulna | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 365 | **Shahinur Islam** | Session: 17–18<br>Institution: Khulna Medical College | Suspended |
| 366 | **Md. Mahfizur Rahman Masum** | Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Khulna Medical College, Khulna | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 367 | **Devdas Tigor Dip** | Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Khulna Polytechnic Institute | Had certificate cancelled |
| 368 | **Ruman Sharif** | Department: Electrical Technology<br>Session: 24–25<br>Institution: Khulna Polytechnic Institute | Suspended |
| 369 | **Sowrov Ahsan Robin** | Department: Mass Communication & Journalism<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Khulna University | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 370 | **Md. Shakil Ahamed** | Department: Science<br>Session: 23–24 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 371 | **Salim Rahman Shanto** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Kobi Nozrul Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 372 | **Md. Ahsan Habib Munna** | Department: Bachelor of Arts<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Kurigram Govt. College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 373 | **Md. Antazul Haque** | Department: Degree Political Science<br>Institution: Kurigram Govt. College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 374 | **Md. Samir Rahman Shemanto** | Department: Philosophy Department<br>Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: Kushtia Government College | Forced to change institution |
| 375 | **Washim Akram** | Institution: Kushtia Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 376 | **Md. Sabbir Rahman** | Session: 2017<br>Institution: Kushtia Gvt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 377 | **Mir Akash Ahmed** | Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Kushtia Medical College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 378 | **Md. Rakibujjaman Jisan** | Session: 20–21 | Expelled |
| 379 | **Kabir Hossen** | Institution: Lalmonirhat Government College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 380 | **Lutfor Rahman Aurongo** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Lalmonirhat Government College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 381 | **Ali Ahamed** | Department: Law Advocacy<br>Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: Law College Cox's Bazar | Forced to change institution |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 382 | **Tanvir Hossain Rahul** | Department: Electronics<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Laxmipur Government Polytechnic Institute | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 383 | **Hasan Ahmed** | Department: Tourism and Hospitality Management<br>Session: 2018<br>Institution: Leading University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 384 | **Tazwar Rahman** | Department: Civil Engineering<br>Session: 2021<br>Institution: Leading University | Suspended |
| 385 | **M. M. Ishtekar Ahmed Bhuiyan Moin** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Leading University, Sylhet | Suspended |
| 386 | **Hasibul Islam Niloy** | Department: Sociology<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Longla Adhunik Degree College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 387 | **Jahidul Haque Samian** | Session: 20–21<br>Institution: M.C.College Sylhet | Suspended |
| 388 | **Md. Omar Ali** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: M.C College, Sylhet | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 389 | **Ruhul Amin Shaon** | Department: Bsc (Pass)<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Mc College, Sylhet | Expelled |
| 390 | **Md. Ben Asif** | Session: 2023 | Forced to change institution |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 391 | **Md. Rahul Shekh** | Department: Political Science | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 392 | **Fahim Hossain** | Department: Pharmacy<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Manarat International University | Suspended |
| 393 | **Hossain Mohammad Mohsin** | Session: 2020<br>Institution: Manarat International University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 394 | **Md. Shamim Reza (Antor)** | Department: Llb<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Manarat International University | Suspended |
| 395 | **Md. Sojib Rana** | Session: 2022–2023 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 396 | **Abdullah Al Rafi** | Department: Electrical<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Mangrove Institute of Science and Technology | Had certificate cancelled |
| 397 | **Md. Mosharof Hossain Murad** | Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Manikganj Gvt. Devendro College and University | Suspended |
| 398 | **Md. Harun** | Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Marine City Medical College & Hospital | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 399 | **Robiul Islam** | Session: 2024–25 | Expelled |
| 400 | **Masum Ahmed** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 2024 | Suspended |
| 401 | **Ahsan Habib Polash** | Department: Islamic History and Culture | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 402 | **Abu Naser** | Department: Chemistry<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Mc College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 403 | **Adnan Kaisar Loshkor** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Mc College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 404 | **Dildar Hussain** | Department: Bangla Department<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Mc College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 405 | **Jakaria Ahmad** | Session: 2024–25<br>Institution: Mc College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 406 | **Jamil Hosen** | Session: 2022<br>Institution: Mc College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 407 | **Sujat Ahmad** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 17–18<br>Institution: Mc College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 408 | **Saber Hussain** | Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: M.C College, Sylhet | Expelled |
| 409 | **Salman Ahmed** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Mc College Sylhet | Expelled |
| 410 | **Saydur Rahman** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Mc College Sylhet | Forced to change institution |
| 411 | **Md. Ali Nokib** | Department: Botany<br>Session: 19–20 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 412 | **Imran Mahmud Anik** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Meherpur Gov College | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 413 | **Badhon Khan** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: Meherpur Government College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 414 | **Mizanur Rahman** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2021 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 415 | **Rifat Hossain** | Session: 2024<br>Institution: Mohammdpur Preparatory School and College | Forced to change institution |
| 416 | **Habibullah Belali Shishir** | Institution: Ullapara Science College | Barred informally from academic activities and HSC exam. |
| 417 | **Kazi Sirat Hasan** | Department: Science<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Momena Ali Biggan School | Forced to change institution |
| 418 | **Md. Toufiq Ahmmed** | Session: 2016–17<br>Institution: Monno Medical College, Manikganj | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 419 | **Sanjid Hossain Sojib** | Department: Commerce<br>Session: 2024–2025 | Expelled |
| 420 | **Md. Shadman Shakib** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Moqbular Rahman Gov.T College Panchagarh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 421 | **Md. Afikul Islam** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Moulvibazar Government College | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 422 | **Md. Oliul Islam** | Department: Islamic History<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Moulvibazar Govt. College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 423 | **Shafiul Islam Sowrob** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Moulvibazar Govt College | Suspended |
| 424 | **Sourob Mahamud Srabon** | Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Munshigonj Political Institute | Forced to change institution |
| 425 | **Isfak Mojumder** | Session: 2024<br>Institution: Munshir Hat Islamiay Fazil Degree Madrasa | Suspended |
| 426 | **Raeyhan Uddin** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Murari Chand College (M C College, Sylhet) | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 427 | **Tanvir Hossan Manna** | Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Murari Chad (Mc) College | Forced to change institution |
| 428 | **Kamurzzaman Ontor Sarkar** | Institution: Mymensingh College, Mymensingh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 429 | **Md. Rokibul Hasan Rokon** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Mymensingh Medical College | Suspended |
| 430 | **Protik Biswas** | Session: 2016–17<br>Institution: Mymensingh Medical College | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 431 | **Dipak Kumar** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Naogaon Government College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 432 | **Sagor Hossain** | Department: Bss<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Naogaon Government Degree College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 433 | **Farhan Shihab** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Naogaon Medical College | Suspended |
| 434 | **Md. Sayen Uddin Wadud** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Naogaon Medical College | Suspended |
| 435 | **Sudarshon Chandra Sarker** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Naogaon Medical College | Suspended |
| 436 | **Mithun Biswas** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2014–15<br>Institution: Narail Government Victoria College | Had certificate cancelled |
| 437 | **Md. Tamim Ahmed** | Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: Naria Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 438 | **Mobarak Hossion** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: National University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 439 | **Abdullah Al Hossain** | Institution: National Institute of Engineering Technology | Had certificate cancelled |
| 440 | **Sahadat Hossain** | Session: 22–23<br>Institution: National University of FGC Campus | Forced to change institution |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 441 | **Md. Robin Hossain** | Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Nawab Habibullah Model School and College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 442 | **Hasib Ibn Hannan Redom** | Department: Ba<br>Session: 2020<br>Institution: Netrakona Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 443 | **Mahmudur Reza Shupto** | Department: History<br>Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: Netrakona Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 444 | **Opu Islam** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Institution: Netrakona Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 445 | **Azharul Islam Sojib** | Department: Botany<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Netrokona Govt. College | Suspended |
| 446 | **Md. Badiyoujjaman Shovo** | Department: Business Study<br>Session: 2019<br>Institution: Netrokona Govt. College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 447 | **Md. Masum Hossain** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: New Model Degree College | Suspended |
| 448 | **Md. Masum Hossen** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: New Model Degree College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 449 | **Jasim Uddin** | Department: Social Work<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: New Model University College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 450 | **Md. Abul Hosen** | Department: History<br>Session: 2024–2025 | Prohibited from residential halls |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 451 | **Ashikur Rahman Rafsan** | Department: Textile Engineering<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Nitre, Dhaka University | Forced to change institution |
| 452 | **Tofazzall Hossen** | Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Noakhali Government College | Suspended |
| 453 | **Md. Hasanur Rahman** | Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Nordan University | Expelled |
| 454 | **Choitannyo Saha** | Department: Electronics & Computer Engineering<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: North South University | Arrested, and after being granted bail, he was compelled to leave the country to avoid further legal harassment and proceedings. |
| 455 | **S. M. Fahim Faisal** | Department: Civil<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: North Western University | Suspended |
| 456 | **Solaiman Sheikh** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: North Western University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 457 | **Md. Abir Hossain** | Institution: North Western University, Khulna | Forced to change institution |
| 458 | **Raihan Zaman Ayon** | Department: Llb (Honours)<br>Institution: North Western University, Khulna | Suspended |
| 459 | **Sayad Md. Bayezid Hosan** | Department: English<br>Institution: Northern University Bangladesh | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 460 | **Sheikh Abdul Kader** | Department: Llb<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Northern University Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 461 | **S. K. Abdullah Al Noman** | Department: Law<br>Institution: Northern University Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 462 | **Sudeepto Biswas Deep** | Department: Llb<br>Session: 2020<br>Institution: Northern University Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 463 | **Md. Abu Rasel Sumon** | Department: Science<br>Session: 2023–2024 | Had certificate cancelled |
| 464 | **Raien Kabir Noweab** | Session: 21–22 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 465 | **Pronoy Barua** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2018–19 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 466 | **Mohammad Aminul Islam** | Department: English<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Omar Goni Mes University College, Chittagong | Forced to change institution |
| 467 | **Ferdows Wahid Akib** | Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Omargani Mes University College, Chittagong | Received a show-cause notice |
| 468 | **Mohammad Johir** | Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: Omargani Mes University College, Chittagong | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 469 | **Md. Burhanul Islam** | Session: 2016–17<br>Institution: Omargoni Mes College | Expelled |
| 470 | **Sayed Ashikur Rahman** | Department: B.B.S(Accounting Sub)<br>Session: 2012–2013<br>Institution: Omargoni M.E.S College | Expelled |
| 471 | **Meheraz Meah** | Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Omorgani Mens' College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 472 | **A. B. M. Junayed** | Department: Ba<br>Session: 2021<br>Institution: Open University, Rangamati | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 473 | **Md. Munna Hossain** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2024–25 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 474 | **Masud Ahamad** | Session: 2016–17<br>Institution: Pabna Medical College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 475 | **Md. Jahid Hassan** | Department: Wet Process Engineering<br>Session: 2016–2017<br>Institution: Pabna Textile Engineering College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 476 | **Md. Al Amin Antu** | Department: Civil Engineering<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Pabna University of Science and Technology | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 477 | **S. M. Yeasin Arafat** | Department: Ba<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Paikgacha Govt College | Expelled |
| 478 | **Md. Kibria Hasan** | Session: 2025 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 479 | **Muhammad Ripon** | Department: Bss<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Pathraj Government College | Forced to change institution |
| 480 | **Md. Jasim Uddin** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Patuakhali Govt. College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 481 | **Sabbir Molla** | — | Expelled |
| 482 | **Kbd. Samiul Alam** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Patuakhali Science & Technology University | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 483 | **Md. Oviruzzaman Ovik** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2019–20 | Suspended |
| 484 | **Arshed Samir** | Department: Bba<br>Institution: Premier University | Forced to change institution |
| 485 | **Md. Khadimul Islam** | Department: Department of Law and Justice<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Presidency University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 486 | **Nasir Ahmed Nazim** | Department: Bsc In Civil Engineering<br>Session: 2022<br>Institution: Presidency University of Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 487 | **Abul Hasnat Ashak** | Department: Bba<br>Session: 2021<br>Institution: Prime University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 488 | **Asif Khan** | Department: Bba<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Prime University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 489 | **Fahim Shahriar** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Prime University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 490 | **Md. Shaharia Hasan** | Department: Bangla<br>Institution: Prime University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 491 | **Meraz Bin Morshed** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Prime University | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 492 | **Jisan Murad** | Department: Business Study<br>Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: Quwaish Burishchar Sheikh Mohammad City Corporation College | Expelled |
| 493 | **Refaul Islam** | Department: MBA (Marketing)<br>Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: Rabindra Maitree University,Kushtia | Received a show-cause notice |
| 494 | **Sahria All Radim Chy** | — | Received a show-cause notice |
| 495 | **Nepuzzman Shantonu** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2020<br>Institution: Rajbari Govt. College | Forced to change institution |
| 496 | **Md. Nazmul Hosen** | — | Suspended |
| 497 | **Rajib Ahmed** | Session: 2019 | Suspended |
| 498 | **Md. Nahid Khan** | Department: Bachelor of Business Studies (BBS)<br>Session: 2020<br>Institution: Rajnagar Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 499 | **Md. Razu Ahammed** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Session: 2016–2017<br>Institution: Rajshahi College | Suspended |
| 500 | **Rajesh Kumar** | Department: Management<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Rajshahi College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 501 | **Md. Hasnat Shariar** | Department: Botany<br>Institution: Rajshahi Govt. City College | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 502 | **Mahdin Ahmed Khan** | Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Rajshahi Medical College | Suspended |
| 503 | **Nahid Hasan** | Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Rajshahi Medical College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 504 | **Md. Asaduzzaman Murad** | Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Rajshahi Polytechnic Institute | Received a show-cause notice |
| 505 | **Md. Rakibul Islam** | Department: LLB (66 A) | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 506 | **Mohammad Hasan** | Institution: Ramgonj Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 507 | **Md. Robayet Alam** | Department: English Language & Literature.<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Rangamati Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 508 | **Md. Sohel Rana** | Department: History<br>Institution: Rangamati Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 509 | **Nur Nobi Hossain** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Rangamati Government College | Forced to change institution |
| 510 | **Ayad Sharif Siraj** | Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Rangamati Medical College | Expelled |
| 511 | **Mohammad Raihanul Islam Raihan** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Raozan Government College | Suspended |
| 512 | **Mohammed Belal Hossain** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Raozan Government College | Expelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 513 | **Selim Prodhan Shrabon** | Institution: Rk Chowdhury University College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 514 | **Md. Mehedi Hasan (Ujjol)** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Satkhira Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 515 | **Mostain Billah** | Department: Botany<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Satkhira Government College | Suspended |
| 516 | **Md. Mahafuz Sheikh** | Department: Civil<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Satkhira Polytechnic Institute | Suspended |
| 517 | **Sanjoy Sarkar** | Department: Civil<br>Session: 23–24 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 518 | **Saif Ahmed Nasim** | Department: English Literature<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Savar Government College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 519 | **Taj Hasan Joy** | Department: Bba<br>Institution: Savar Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 520 | **Raj Hasan** | Department: Arts<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Savar Laboratory College | Expelled |
| 521 | **Tonu Chandra** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 23–24 | Suspended |
| 522 | **Md. Fatin Tajwar** | Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Shah Sharif Degree College Monohorgonj, Cumilla | Forced to change institution |
| 523 | **Hasan Shahriar Rabbi** | Session: 2024<br>Institution: Shahbazpur High School and College | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 524 | **Omeo Britto** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2020–2021 | Suspended |
| 525 | **Abdullah Al Junaid** | Department: Arts<br>Institution: Shahjalal Degree College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 526 | **Dipta Chakra Borty** | Department: English<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Sheikh Hasina University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 527 | **Farjana Faija Eka** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Sheikh Hasina University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 528 | **Md. Sharif Hossain** | Department: English<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Sheikh Hasina University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 529 | **Md. Shovo Akhanda** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Sheikh Hasina University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 530 | **Sakhawat Hosen** | Department: Bangla<br>Institution: Sheikh Hasina University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 531 | **Dip Ghosh** | Department: English<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Sheikh Hasina University, Netrokona | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 532 | **Ajharul Islam Rifat** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Sheikh Hasina University, Netrokona/ (Netrokona University) | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 533 | **Md. Sharif Ahammed** | Department: Yarn Engineering<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Sheikh Kamal Textile Engineering College, Jhenaidah | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 534 | **Murtuza Hasan** | Department: Wet Process Engineering<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Sheikh Kamal Textile Engineering College, Jhenaidah | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 535 | **Abdullah Sharef Akanda** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 536 | **A. K. M. Tomal Abdullah** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2016<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 537 | **Altabur Rahman** | Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 538 | **Jahid Hasan (Tamal)** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 539 | **Jamiul Alam Porosh** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2016–17<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Suspended |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 540 | **Jibon Chandro Roy** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2019<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 541 | **Md. Abu Bakar Siddiq (Sabbir)** | Department: Department of Soil Science<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 542 | **Md. Nadiruzzaman Nishat** | Department: Agricultural Economics<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka | Forced to change institution |
| 543 | **Md. Asadujjaman Sujan** | Department: Soil Science<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Sher-E Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 544 | **Md. Asraful Islam** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2019<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 545 | **Md. Khokon Mia** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 546 | **Ahsan Kabir** | Department: Agriculture<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Forced to change institution |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 547 | **Md. Saifullah** | Department: Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine.<br>Session: 2014–15<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agriculture University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 548 | **Md. Mohibullah Rahman Sagor** | Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Expelled |
| 549 | **Md. Monirul Islam** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 550 | **Md. Nayeem Shorker** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Forced to change institution |
| 551 | **Md. Shamim Al Mamun** | Department: Agricultural Chemistry<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 552 | **Md. Shurjo Islam** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 17–18<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 553 | **Mohammad Samiul Hoque** | Department: Agroforestry and Environmental Science<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 554 | **Mohammad Sarwar** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2016–17<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 555 | **Mohd. Mostafizur Rahman(Hriday Dastagir)** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 14–15<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Had certificate cancelled |
| 556 | **Mostofa Rafid** | Session: 2022<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Suspended |
| 557 | **Osmit Mozumdar Orgha** | Department: Bsc. Vet Science and AH<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Sher-E Bangla Agricultural University | Suspended |
| 558 | **S. A. Aman Ullah Aman** | Department: Agriculture<br>Institution: Sher -E Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 559 | **Sakhawat Hossain Sifat** | Department: Seed Technology<br>Session: 2017–2018<br>Institution: Sher-E Bangla Agricultural University | Suspended |
| 560 | **Shah Ashik-Al-Mahbub** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 561 | **Sharif Rupa Rahman** | Department: Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine<br>Session: 2017<br>Institution: SHER E Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 562 | **Tanmoy Kumar Roy** | Department: Fisheries<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Sher-E Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 563 | **S. M. Sajib Hossain** | Department: Soil Science<br>Institution: Sher-E Bangla Agricultural University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 564 | **Afzal Hossain Rabbi** | Department: Agriculture<br>Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Sherpur Agriculture Training Institute | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 565 | **Ashiq Mia** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 18–19 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 566 | **Ahsan Ullah Nayeem** | Department: Cmt(Computer Technology)<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Sherpur Polytechnic Institute | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 567 | **Md. Hasem Mia** | Department: Computer Science<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Sherpur Polytechnic Institute | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 568 | **Md. Jamel Hosen** | Department: Electronics<br>Institution: Sherpur Polytechnic Institute | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 569 | **Md. Zahid Hasan** | Department: Architecture<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Shyamoli Ideal Polytechnic Institute | Received a show-cause notice |
| 570 | **Nahiduzzaman Sabbir** | Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Sir Salimullah Medical College | Suspended |
| 571 | **Shaker Ahamed** | Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Sir Salimullah Medical College | Suspended |
| 572 | **Akbor Ali** | Department: Zoology<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Sirajganj Govt College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 573 | **Md. Abu Sayed** | Department: Mathematics<br>Institution: Sirajganj Govt. College | Suspended |
| 574 | **Md. Maruf Hasan** | Department: English<br>Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Sirajganj Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 575 | **Zim Ahmed Akash** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Sirajganj Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 576 | **Md. Anik Hossain** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Sirajganj Govt. College, Sirajganj | Suspended |
| 577 | **Md. Atik Hosen** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: Sirajganj Govt. College, Sirajganj. | Expelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 578 | **Md. Rakibul Islam** | Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: Sirajganj Law College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 579 | **S. K. Siam Chowdhury** | — | Received a show-cause notice |
| 580 | **Joy** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Sohid M Munsur Ali College, Pabna | Received a show-cause notice |
| 581 | **Md. Kaisar Mahamud** | Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Sohid Smrity Govt College Muktagachha Mymensingh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 582 | **Rimoy Hasan Shakil** | Session: 2025 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 583 | **Lob Chandra Das** | Session: 2019–20<br>Institution: South Surma Government College, Sylhet | Forced to change institution |
| 584 | **Abu Shadad Mohammed Saem** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Southeast University | Forced to change institution |
| 585 | **Hasan Mahmood Rihan** | Department: Llb<br>Institution: Southeast University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 586 | **Md. Belayet Hossain Bipu** | Session: 2023<br>Institution: Southeast University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 587 | **Md. Muktadir Hossain Mubin** | Department: Department of Law<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Southeast University | Forced to change institution |
| 588 | **Meraj Hossain Mubin** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2021<br>Institution: Southeast University | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 589 | **Shayad Mamur Kabbo** | Department: English<br>Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Southeast University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 590 | **Shibly Sadique Arup** | Department: Law (Llb)<br>Institution: Southeast University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 591 | **Solayman Hossain** | Department: Mba<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Southeast University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 592 | **Soykot Hossain** | Session: 19–20 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 593 | **Md. Khalid Sayfullah** | Session: 2023<br>Institution: Stamford University | Forced to change institution |
| 594 | **Abdullah Al Mohammed** | Department: Law<br>Session: 24–25<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Suspended |
| 595 | **Asfak Jaman Shakib** | Department: Pharmacy<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Suspended |
| 596 | **Hasibul Hasan Zobo** | Department: Law<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |
| 597 | **Imtias Kays** | Department: Bba<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |
| 598 | **Jahid Hasan Shovon** | Session: 2016–2017<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 599 | **Jayanta Deb Rocky** | Department: Llb<br>Session: 2022<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |
| 600 | **Md. Faysal Rabbi** | Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Stamford University, Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 601 | **Md. Rafiqul Islam** | Department: Journalism<br>Session: 2022<br>Institution: Stamford University, Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 602 | **Md. Ratin Mia** | Department: Law<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Suspended |
| 603 | **Mirza Shahariar Nahin** | Department: Department of Law<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 604 | **Polash Hasan** | Department: Llb<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |
| 605 | **Md. Arif Miah** | Department: BBA<br>Session: 2021<br>Institution: Stamford University of Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |
| 606 | **Razia Sultana Zerin** | Department: Microbiology<br>Session: 2014<br>Institution: Stamford University of Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 607 | **Riad Bhuiyan** | Department: Microbiology<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |
| 608 | **Jamil Hassan Showmik** | Department: Llb<br>Session: 2025<br>Institution: Stamford University Bangladesh | Forced to change institution |
| 609 | **Md. Mahfuz Alom** | Institution: State College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 610 | **Saif Al Hussen Sahan** | Department: Arts<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: State College Sylhet | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 611 | **Sujan Miah (Sujon Mahmud)** | Department: Political Science | Received a show-cause notice |
| 612 | **Shahin Miah** | Department: Philosophy<br>Session: 11–12 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 613 | **Md. Asim Ahmed Sagor** | Department: Management<br>Institution: Syed Hatem Ali College Barishal | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 614 | **Mazharul Islam** | Department: Civil Engineering<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Sylhet Engineering College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 615 | **Afrujur Rhaman Shrabon** | Session: 2024<br>Institution: Sylhet Govt College | Forced to change institution |
| 616 | **Anisul Haq Emon** | Department: Bss<br>Session: 2019<br>Institution: Sylhet Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 617 | **Ashab Jalil Nakib** | Department: Science<br>Session: 25–26<br>Institution: Sylhet Government College | Forced to change institution |
| 618 | **Fahim Masud Khan** | Department: Bss<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Sylhet Govt College | Suspended |
| 619 | **Hussain Muhammad Shiblu** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Sylhet Government College | Suspended |
| 620 | **Imtiaz Ahmed Shuvon** | Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Sylhet Govt College | Suspended |
| 621 | **Mamun Ahmed** | Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Sylhet Government College Sylhet | Expelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 622 | **Probith Nath** | Session: 19–20<br>Institution: Sylhet Government College Sylhet | Forced to change institution |
| 623 | **Jubair Ahmed** | Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Sylhet Govt College | Suspended |
| 624 | **Md. Arifur Rahman** | Department: Bss<br>Institution: Sylhet Government College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 625 | **Nahidul Islam Suyeb** | Department: Bangla<br>Institution: Sylhet Government College | Expelled |
| 626 | **Syed Ali Akbor Nahid** | Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Sylhet Government College | Forced to change institution |
| 627 | **Md. Mahir Shourov** | Session: 2024 | Suspended |
| 628 | **Sowmik Sajid** | Session: 2020–2021<br>Institution: Sylhet Mag Osmani Med College | Suspended |
| 629 | **Md. Sorwar Uddin** | Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Sylhet Mag Osmani Medical College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 630 | **Nur A Arabi Supro** | Department: International Education & Research<br>Session: 2019–2020<br>Institution: Teachers Training College Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 631 | **Mahmudul Ashon Sheam** | Department: Marketing<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Tejgaon College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 632 | **Md. Asradul Islam** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Tejgaon College | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 633 | **Md. Nazmul Haque** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Tejgaon College | Forced to change institution |
| 634 | **Mominul Islam** | Department: Marketing<br>Session: 23–24<br>Institution: Tejgaon College | Expelled |
| 635 | **Sayed Saiful Hoque** | Department: Chemistry<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Tejgaon College | Forced to change institution |
| 636 | **Md. Naim Hossen** | Department: Sociology<br>Institution: Tejgaon College and University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 637 | **Md. Arman Ali Ovi** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Tejgaon College, Dhaka | Received a show-cause notice |
| 638 | **Shazzadur Rahman Pritom Abdullah** | Department: Islamic Studies<br>Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Tejgaon College, Dhaka | Expelled |
| 639 | **Md. Shahid Hassan** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 2025 | Suspended |
| 640 | **Fakhrul Islam Emon** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: Titumir College | Expelled |
| 641 | **Rifat Ahamed** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Titumir College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 642 | **Irfanul Hoque Mazumder** | Session: 2023<br>Institution: United International University | Forced to change institution |
| 643 | **Nazrul Islam Niloy** | Institution: United International University | Received a show-cause notice |
| 644 | **Promet Mitro Roaza** | Department: B.Sc Civil Engineering<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: University Creative Technology Chittagong | Suspended |
| 645 | **Ashikur Rahman** | Department: Mathematics<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: University of Chattogram | Suspended |
| 646 | **Md. Mahedy Hassan** | Department: IRE (Iot & Robotics Engineering)<br>Session: 2018–19<br>Institution: University of Frontier Technology, Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 647 | **Abdullah Al Shawon** | Department: Media Studies and Journalism (Msj)<br>Session: 2018<br>Institution: University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 648 | **Md. Fayed Karim** | Department: Media Studies &Journalism (Msj)<br>Institution: University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh (ULAB) | Forced to change institution |
| 649 | **Mohammad Abyaz Sazed** | Institution: University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 650 | **Golam Mosawbir Jawed** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 2026 | Expelled |
| 651 | **Md. Biplob Khan** | Department: Electrical and Elecronic Engineering<br>Session: 2024<br>Institution: Word University Bangladesh | Suspended |
| 652 | **Abdul Khalak** | Department: Law<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: World University of Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |
| 653 | **Md. Akib Hossain** | Department: Department of Law<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: World University of Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 654 | **Md. Easin Arafat** | Department: LLB<br>Institution: World University of Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |
| 655 | **Md. Morsalin** | Department: Civil<br>Session: 19–20<br>Institution: World University of Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 656 | **Md. Toriqul Islam Fahim** | Department: Bachelor of Law<br>Session: 22–23<br>Institution: World University of Bangladesh | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 657 | **Munni Akter Mim** | Session: 2023<br>Institution: World University of Bangladesh (WUB) | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 658 | **Razaun Ahmed Rabbi Talukder** | Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: World University of Bangladesh | Received a show-cause notice |
| 659 | **Md. Shahan Ahmed** | Institution: Zokigonj Gob College | Expelled |
| 660 | **Naimul Islam Alif** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 2023 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 661 | **Md. Billal Hossain** | Department: Management<br>Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Adarsha Bikrampur Degree College | Forced to change institution |
| 662 | **Yamin Ahmed** | Department: Bangla<br>Institution: Mc College, Sylhet | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 663 | **Rubiate Ishaque Reason** | Department: Management Studies<br>Session: 2021–22<br>Institution: Carmichael College, Rangpur. | Suspended |
| 664 | **Md. Ibrahim Khalil** | Department: Humanities<br>Session: 2025<br>Institution: Khagrachhari Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 665 | **Pronoy Dey** | Department: Humanities<br>Institution: Khagrachhari Government College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 666 | **Tahasin Naser Akil** | Department: Sociology<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Chittagong College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 667 | **Md. Rasel Ahmed** | Session: 14–15<br>Institution: Chittagong Polytechnic Institute | Received a show-cause notice |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 668 | **Zahedul Islam Emon** | Department: History<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Chittagong Government College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 669 | **Sohag Chakma** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Chittagong Government City College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 670 | **Washim Akram** | Department: Psychology<br>Institution: Dhaka College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 671 | **Md. Sajib Sikder (Rakibul Islam)** | Department: Islamic History and Culture<br>Session: 2012–13<br>Institution: Dhaka College, Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 672 | **Shijan Ahmed** | Department: Civil<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Dhaka Polytechnic Institute | Forced to change institution |
| 673 | **S. M. Jibrail-E-Rakib** | Department: Department of Bangla<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Naogaon Government College, Naogaon | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 674 | **Arif Ahmed Joy** | Session: 21–22 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 675 | **Shihab Rahman** | Session: 2022–2023 | Expelled |
| 676 | **Irfan Bin Siraj** | Department: Management<br>Institution: Nazirhat College | Suspended |
| 677 | **Dr. Arup Ratan Das Apu** | Session: 2015–16<br>Institution: Pioneer Dental College, Dhaka | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 678 | **Sajedur Rahman Sohan** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University, Gopalganj 8100 | Received a show-cause notice |
| 679 | **Abu Sufian** | Department: Humanities<br>Institution: Barlekha Government Degree College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 680 | **Md. Nasir Hossain** | Department: Social Work<br>Institution: Bangla College | Suspended |
| 681 | **Asif Iqbal Ripon** | Department: Department of Law, LLM (Masters)<br>Session: 2023–2024<br>Institution: Bangladesh Islami University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 682 | **Ferdous Alam Limon** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 17–18<br>Institution: Biral Government College, Dinajpur | Received a show-cause notice |
| 683 | **Mst. Tamanna Akter** | Department: Bangla<br>Session: 2021–2022<br>Institution: Begum Badrunnesa Government Girls' College | Prohibited from residential halls |
| 684 | **Md. Rahim** | Institution: Matiranga Government Degree College | Had certificate canceled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 685 | **Md. Samrat Hossain Molla** | Department: English<br>Session: 20–21<br>Institution: Mohammadpur Central College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 686 | **Kabiur Alam Niru** | Department: Accounting<br>Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Rangpur Model College, Rangpur | Suspended |
| 687 | **Md. Emran Hossen** | Department: Electrical<br>Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Rajshahi Polytechnic Institute | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 688 | **Sohanur Rahman Lincoln** | Session: 21–22<br>Institution: Ruzel Shikshapalli Agriculture Institute, Netrokona | Forced to change institution |
| 689 | **Ujjal Das** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2020–21<br>Institution: Sheikh Hasina University, Netrokona | Received a show-cause notice |
| 690 | **Md. Sagar Hasan** | Session: 22–23<br>Institution: Sherpur Polytechnic Institute | Received a show-cause notice |
| 691 | **Abdur Rakib** | Session: 2017–18<br>Institution: Sherpur Polytechnic Institute, Sherpur | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 692 | **Al Amin Hridoy** | Session: 2022–23<br>Institution: Sherpur Government College | Expelled |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 693 | **Gautam Das Rony** | Department: Faculty of Agriculture<br>Session: 2015–16<br>Institution: Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka-1207 | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 694 | **Shahriar Hossain Yad** | Department: Arts<br>Session: 2024–2025<br>Institution: Shyamganj Hafez Ziaur Rahman Degree College, Shyamganj | Forced to change institution |
| 695 | **Md. Elias** | Department: Economics<br>Session: 2022–2023<br>Institution: Govt. Akbar Ali College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 696 | **Shajib Rana** | Department: History<br>Session: 18–19<br>Institution: Government Titumir College | Suspended |
| 697 | **Shariful Islam Sagar** | Department: Botany<br>Institution: Government Bangla College | Received a show-cause notice |
| 698 | **Md. Alifur Rahman** | Department: History<br>Session: 2023<br>Institution: Government City College Chittagong. | Suspended |
| 699 | **Abhijit Sarkar Rahul** | Department: Political Science<br>Session: 2023–24<br>Institution: Government Sundarban College, Khulna | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 700 | **Jihadul Islam Badhon** | Institution: Government Haji Jamal Uddin College | Barred informally from academic activities |

| SL | Name | Department / Session / Institution | Nature of Repression / Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| 701 | **Mahmudul Hasan Murad** | Session: 2018–2019<br>Institution: Government Homeopathic Medical College | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 702 | **Tanvir Chowdhury** | Department: BBA<br>Session: 2016–2017<br>Institution: Southeast University | Barred informally from academic activities |
| 703 | **Md. Jibon Sheikh** | Session: 16–17<br>Institution: Sirajganj Government College, Sirajganj | Suspended |

***Source:*** *Global Center for Democratic Governance. (2026). Education-sector teacher and student repression registers: August 2024–August 2026 [Unpublished research compilation].*

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# NOTES

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