# The Genesis of a New Political Vanguard: A Definitive Socio-Political Biography of Nazifa Jannat Marzia

## Abstract

The socio-political landscape of Bangladesh experienced a tectonic shift in 2024, precipitated by the July Mass Uprising—an event that not only dismantled a fifteen-year authoritarian regime but also unveiled a new sociological category of leadership. At the heart of this transformation lies the figure of Nazifa Jannat Marzia. A student of English literature, a fierce debater, a leftist organizer, and a "scholar-activist," Marzia represents the crystallization of a decade-long evolution in Bangladeshi youth politics. This report offers an exhaustive, multi-dimensional analysis of her trajectory, moving beyond a mere biographical chronology to situate her within the broader currents of post-colonial resistance, the changing demographics of student activism (the "Private University" phenomenon), and the resurgence of materialist feminism in the Global South. By synthesizing data regarding her academic foundations, co-curricular immersion, professional intellectual output, and radicalization through state repression, this document argues that Marzia’s leadership was not an accidental byproduct of chaos, but the result of a rigorous, decade-long apprenticeship in the arts of organization, argumentation, and resistance.

## 1. Introduction: The Sociological Context of the "Gen Z" Vanguard

To understand Nazifa Jannat Marzia, one must first understand the arena she stepped into. For decades, student politics (*Chatra Rajniti*) in Bangladesh was the exclusive domain of public universities, specifically the University of Dhaka. Public university students were viewed as the "vanguard," while private university students were often dismissed by the political class as apolitical, elite, and disconnected from the struggles of the masses—pejoratively termed "farm chickens" in political slang.

Nazifa Jannat Marzia’s rise dismantles this binary. Hailing from East West University (EWU), a premier private institution, her journey exemplifies the "Rampura-Badda Corridor" phenomenon, where the urban youth of private universities became the tactical infantry and strategic commanders of the 2024 uprising. This report posits that the private university sector, often ignored by intelligence agencies and political parties, became a silent incubator for a new form of politics—one that fused the liberal values of global academia (studied in English departments) with the radical heritage of the traditional Left (via the Students Union). Marzia is the archetype of this synthesis.

This analysis is structured to peel back the layers of her formation:

1. **The Intellectual Layer:** How literature and debate shaped her worldview.
2. **The Organizational Layer:** How the Students Union provided the machinery for mobilization.
3. **The Experiential Layer:** How incarceration in 2021 hardened her resolve.
4. **The Revolutionary Layer:** Her tactical role in the July Uprising.

## 2. Early Life and the Geography of Formation (2013–2017)

The making of a revolutionary often begins in the quietude of the periphery. Marzia’s early educational trajectory suggests a grounding in the semi-urban reality of Bangladesh, providing her with a connection to the "hinterland" that many purely urban-bred elites lack.

### 2.1 The Ramganj-Noakhali Foundation

Marzia’s formative years were spent outside the capital, a crucial detail in understanding her ability to connect with diverse demographics.

* **Secondary Education (2013):** She completed her Secondary School Certificate (SSC) from **Ramganj High School** in 2013. Ramganj, located in the Lakshmipur district, is a region known for its political volatility and high political consciousness [User Query]. Growing up in this environment likely exposed her early on to the raw dynamics of local power and governance.
* **Higher Secondary Education (2015):** She moved to **Noakhali Government Mohila College** for her Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC), passing in 2015 [User Query]. Attending a government college in Noakhali—a district historically significant for its role in the Liberation War and political discourse—embedded her in the traditional educational structure before her transition to the private sector.

### 2.2 The Influence of Family and History

Marzia does not view politics as a career choice but as an inheritance of duty. She hails from a politically active family, where narratives of the 1971 Liberation War were staple household discourse.

* **The Transmission of Trauma:** In interviews, she has cited the "bloodied images of the August 21 grenade attack" and the brutal public murder of Bishwajit Das as defining psychological moments.1 These events did not just horrify her; they radicalized her against the culture of impunity.
* **Literary Environment:** Both her parents are teachers, ensuring that she grew up surrounded by books.1 This early exposure to literature fostered a critical mind, preparing her for the rigorous intellectualism she would later display in her writing and speeches.

## 3. The Intellectual Crucible: East West University (2017–2023)

The transition to East West University (EWU) in 2017 marked the beginning of her formal intellectual radicalization. Unlike the rote learning often associated with general education, her major in **English Literature** placed her in direct contact with critical theory, post-colonial studies, and subaltern studies.

### 3.1 The Curriculum of Resistance

In the context of Bangladesh, English departments are often hubs of progressive thought. Students are exposed to Edward Said, Frantz Fanon, and Gayatri Spivak. It is highly probable that Marzia’s academic study of power dynamics in literature provided the theoretical framework for her later political actions. When she speaks of "state apparatuses" and "narrative construction" in her 2024 interviews, she is deploying the vocabulary of her academic training.2

### 3.2 The "Pathchokro" (Reading Circle) Movement

Beyond the classroom, Marzia was instrumental in the **Pathchokro** (Reading Circle) at East West University from 2019 to 2023 [User Query].

* **Function:** In the absence of open political activity (often banned in private universities), reading circles act as covert political cells. Here, students deconstruct leftist texts, history, and sociology.
* **Impact:** This deep engagement with text created a cadre of students who were not merely reacting to events but analyzing them through historical materialism. Marzia’s role as an organizer here demonstrates her commitment to *intellectual* politics over mere agitation.

## 4. The Art of Argument: Debating as Political Apprenticeship

If the reading circles provided the theory, the **East West University Debating Club (EWUDC)** provided the weapon: the ability to speak, persuade, and dominate a discourse. Marzia’s tenure in the debating circuit is arguably the most critical factor in her development as a public orator.

### 4.1 The Debating Career

Her involvement with EWUDC was extensive and leadership-oriented:

* **Tenure:** 2018–2022.3
* **Role:** Sub-Executive Member.
* **Achievement:** Runner-up in the Intra-Club Debate Tournament [User Query].

### 4.2 Debating as Tactical Training

Competitive debating in the British Parliamentary or Asian Parliamentary formats requires a speaker to:

1. **Synthesize complex information** in minutes (crucial for press briefings).
2. **Anticipate opposition arguments** (crucial for negotiating with police or opposing political factions).
3. **Maintain composure under pressure** (essential during the tear gas attacks of July 18).

The rhetoric she employed during the July Uprising—clear, structured, and devoid of the hysterical pitch often found in amateur activism—bears the distinct hallmark of a trained debater. When she negotiated with the police on July 11, asserting "This road is ours," she was effectively delivering a "whip speech" in a real-world parliament of the streets.1

## 5. The Renaissance Activist: Co-Curricular Breadth

Marzia’s profile is distinguished by its breadth. She was not a mono-dimensional political operator; she was a "Renaissance" student deeply embedded in the cultural fabric of the university. This breadth allowed her to build a diverse coalition of support—from artists to environmentalists—during the uprising.

### 5.1 Science and Rationalism: ***Bigganchinta*** & ***Prothom Alo***

From 2018 to 2019, Marzia was involved with **"Prothom Alo Bigganchinta"**, a science monthly aimed at youth.4

* **Significance:** Engagement with a science publication suggests a commitment to rationalism and evidence-based thinking. This counters the narrative of student activists as purely emotional or ideological. It aligns with her later demands for *data-driven* governance and her critique of the interim government's lack of "scientific" policy implementation.

### 5.2 The Aesthetic of Resistance: Photography and Collecting

* **Photography:** She was a member of the **East West University Photography Club (2020–2021)** [User Query]. Photography teaches the power of the visual narrative—a skill she utilized during the protests, understanding that an image of a student standing against a tank is as powerful as a speech.
* **The Collector:** Uniquely, Marzia is a **collector of old books, photographs, and art pieces** [User Query].
  + *Insight:* In a post-colonial nation like Bangladesh, where history is frequently rewritten by the ruling party (the "Battle of the Narrative" between the Awami League and BNP), the act of collecting is a political act. It is an attempt to preserve an authentic memory against state revisionism. This archival impulse likely drives her insistence on documenting the "true history" of the July Mass Uprising, ensuring the martyrs are not forgotten or co-opted.

### 5.3 Civic Duty: Volunteer for Bangladesh & Environment

* **Volunteer for Bangladesh (2018–2019):** This involvement in volunteerism highlights her early desire for civic engagement beyond politics—cleaning streets, helping the poor, and engaging in social welfare [User Query].
* **Environmental Club (2022–2023):** As a member of the EWU Environmental Club, she engaged with the existential threat of climate change, further broadening her policy understanding beyond mere regime change [User Query].

### 5.4 The Enlightened Soul: ***Bishwo Shahitto Kendro***

Since 2015, she has been a member of the **Bishwo Shahitto Kendro** (World Literature Centre).5 This institution, founded by Abdullah Abu Sayeed, promotes the reading of world classics to create "enlightened humans." Her decade-long association here confirms that her activism is rooted in humanism and high culture, not just political opportunism.

## 6. Ideological Radicalization: The Leftist Trajectory (2017–2025)

While her cultural activities provided the skills, her ideological steel was forged in the **Bangladesh Students Union (BSU)**. The BSU is one of the oldest and most respected leftist student organizations in the country, known for its intellectual rigor and history of resistance against military dictatorships.

### 6.1 The Anomaly of the Private University Leftist

Historically, the Left has struggled to penetrate private universities. Marzia’s rise within the BSU represents a successful breach of this class barrier. She joined in **2017**, recognizing that individual volunteerism (like *Volunteer for Bangladesh*) was insufficient to tackle systemic "state-backed exploitation".1

**Table 1: Nazifa Jannat Marzia’s Rise in the Bangladesh Students Union**

| **Year** | **Position/Role** | **Significance** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2017** | Member (Private University Unit) | Entry into organized ideological politics. |
| **2019** | Secretary for Education and Research (*Shikkha O Gobeshona*) (Private University Unit) | Responsible for intellectual training of cadres; aligns with her "Pathchokro" work. |
| **2021** | *Political Prisoner* | Arrested for anti-state activities (detailed in Chapter 7). |
| **2022** | Vice President (Private University Unit) | Leadership role consolidating the private university base. |
| **2023** | **Finance Secretary** (*Orthoshompaddok*), Central Committee | **Critical Insight:** The Finance Secretary role is reserved for the most trusted and disciplined cadres. It involves managing the organization's scarce resources, logistics, and transparency. This contradicts any narrative of her being a "chaotic" agitator. |
| **2025** | **Vice President**, Central Committee | National leadership role, positioning her as a key decision-maker in the post-uprising Left. |

### 6.2 The "Finance Secretary" Insight

The snippet mentioning her role as **Finance Secretary (Orthoshompaddok) in 2023** [User Query] is particularly revealing. In revolutionary organizations, control over finances is the ultimate test of integrity. That she held this post immediately prior to the uprising suggests she was at the operational heart of the BSU, capable of managing logistics—a skill that would prove indispensable when coordinating the supply lines and medical aid during the July blockade.

## 7. The Baptism of Fire: The 2021 Incarceration

The pivotal moment in Marzia’s transformation from an activist to a revolutionary occurred in February 2021. This event destroyed any lingering fear of the state.

### 7.1 The Context: The Digital Security Act and Mushtaq Ahmed

In early 2021, writer Mushtaq Ahmed died in custody after being held under the draconian Digital Security Act (DSA). His death sparked a wave of rage among the urban youth.

### 7.2 The Torch Procession and Arrest

On **February 28, 2021**, Marzia participated in a *mashaal michil* (torch procession) towards the Prime Minister’s office or key strategic points to protest the death.

* **The Crackdown:** Police intercepted the procession near Shahbagh. Marzia, along with six other leftist leaders (including Joyoti Chakravarty, Tamjid Haider, and others), was brutally arrested.6
* **The Custody:** They were taken to Shahbagh police station and later transferred to Dhanmondi police station.
* **The Charges:** The police filed charges of "attempted murder" and labeled them as violent subversives, seeking a 10-day remand. They were eventually sent to jail.1

### 7.3 The Psychology of the Cell

Marzia spent **10 days** in prison. In her own words, this experience was transformative: *"The greatest pain was realizing the state apparatus is actually an instrument of exploitation... They called us state enemies"*.1

* **Impact:** Most students, when faced with prison and academic ruin, retreat. Marzia radicalized. The prison term validated her leftist theoretical reading—that the police and judiciary were tools of the ruling class. When she emerged on bail 6, she possessed a moral authority that non-jailed activists lacked. She had "skin in the game."

## 8. Professional Intellectualism: The Pen as a Weapon

Parallel to her street activism, Marzia cultivated a career as a professional writer and translator. This professional background distinguishes her from the "professional student" archetype who has no life outside campus politics.

### 8.1 Journalism at ***The Daily Star*** (2020–2021)

She served as a **Feature Writer** for *The Daily Star*, Bangladesh's leading English daily [User Query].

* **Scope:** Her writing likely appeared in sections like *Star Youth* or *Shout*, platforms that discuss youth culture, mental health, and social issues.
* **Synergy:** Working in a newsroom gave her an insider’s understanding of the media cycle. She learned how to frame narratives, how headlines are constructed, and how to capture the public imagination—skills she masterfully deployed during the July Uprising to garner international media attention.

### 8.2 The Translator: ***Siesta Scribatory*** (2023–2024)

Her role as a **Freelance Translator** at *Siesta Scribatory DW* and a **Book Translator** [User Query] is significant.

* **Cultural Bridge:** Translation requires deep empathy and the ability to bridge distinct cognitive worlds. By translating texts (likely literary or political), Marzia remained connected to the global flow of ideas.
* **Siesta Scribatory:** This entity appears to be a niche literary or content collective. Her involvement here reinforces her identity as part of the "precariat" intelligentsia—educated, talented, but working in the gig economy, a demographic that fueled the uprising due to economic stagnation.

### 8.3 The Columnist: ***Prothom Alo*** (2025)

In the post-uprising era, she ascended to the role of **Columnist** for *Prothom Alo*, the country's largest Bengali newspaper.8

* **The Platform:** Writing opinion pieces (*Op-Eds*) for *Prothom Alo* places her in the highest echelon of public intellectuals in Bangladesh. Here, she articulates the frustrations of the revolution—arguing against the co-optation of the movement and the erasure of women.8

## 9. The July Mass Uprising (2024): The Commander at the Gate

The July 2024 uprising was the culmination of Marzia’s decade of preparation. As a **Central Coordinator** of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement (*Boishommo Birodhi Chatra Andolon*), she was not just a participant; she was a tactician.

### 9.1 Strategic Geography: The Rampura Blockade

The Rampura Bridge and the Badda-Rampura road constitute a vital logistical artery connecting North Dhaka (Uttara/Gulshan) to the South (Motijheel/Old Dhaka). Control of this node was essential to paralyze the capital.

* **Early Mobilization:** Initially, the turnout was abysmal. Marzia recalls starting with only 8-10 people. The private university students were hesitant.
* **July 10 Strategy:** Realizing the numbers were low, she organized a blockade strategy. On July 10, they blocked the road. On July 11, despite police intimidation ("It is not allowed today"), she led a group of 11 students against 30 police officers, refusing to leave.1 Her defiance acted as a magnet, drawing hundreds of students from East West and Imperial College into the fray.

### 9.2 The "July 18" Flashpoint

July 18 is widely regarded as the day the protests turned into a revolution due to the sheer scale of state violence.

* **The Scene:** Marzia utilized a rickshaw and a handheld microphone to patrol the line from Shantinagar to Rampura, exhorting students to join.
* **The Vacuum of Leadership:** By 10:00 AM, 300 students had gathered, but fear was palpable. *"No one wanted to take the microphone,"* she recounted.1 Marzia stepped into this vacuum, leading the chants and organizing the defense lines.
* **The Clash:** When tear gas shells began raining down, she remained at the front. Her presence shattered the gendered expectation that men fight while women assist. She was the field commander.

### 9.3 The "Daughters of July" Phenomenon

Marzia became a symbol of the **"Daughters of July"** narrative. The uprising saw women from Rokeya Hall (DU) and private universities standing as human shields to protect their male counterparts from police fire.10 Marzia’s leadership was not auxiliary; it was central. She coordinated medical evacuations, managed media relations, and maintained the blockade's integrity against both police and ruling party thugs (Chhatra League).

## 10. Post-Revolutionary Politics: The Critical Conscience

Following the fall of Sheikh Hasina on August 5, 2024, the "honeymoon period" of the revolution ended. Marzia transitioned immediately into the role of a critical opposition within the revolutionary framework.

### 10.1 The "Ma-Bon" Critique and Materialist Feminism

One of Marzia’s most significant intellectual contributions in the post-July landscape is her rejection of the patriarchal "Ma-Bon" (Mother-Sister) rhetoric.

* **The Argument:** In a high-profile roundtable, she declared: *"We are not your mothers or sisters. We are colleagues, compatriots, and friends"*.2 She argued that addressing women as "Ma-Bon" depoliticizes them, reducing their citizenship to their biological or familial utility to men.
* **Tokenism vs. Power:** She blasted the practice of "Dekhondari" (window dressing), where women are praised as "Queens of the Revolution" but denied tickets in the election or seats in the reform commissions.4

### 10.2 The Battle for Direct Elections

Marzia has taken a hardline stance against the "Reserved Seat" system in Parliament.

* **The Data:** She cited a Bureau of Statistics survey showing 73.88% of the public supports direct elections for women.9
* **The Demand:** She argues that reserved seats create a clientelist system where female MPs are beholden to the party leaders (usually men) who nominate them, rather than to the electorate. She demands **100 directly elected seats** for women, backed by state funding to offset the "wealth and muscle" advantage of male candidates.4

### 10.3 Critique of the Interim Government

Marzia has shown zero hesitation in criticizing the very interim government she helped install.

* **Bias:** She explicitly labeled the interim government as "biased" (*pokkhopat-dushto*), accusing it of favoring parties with street power (implying the BNP or Jamaat) over the civil society consensus.9
* **Security Failure:** She has highlighted the government's failure to dismantle market syndicates and ensure safety, warning that the "Gen Z" patience is not infinite.11

## 11. "Hok Protirodh" and the Legal Philosophy of Justice

Marzia’s activism involves a sophisticated legal philosophy, best exemplified by her involvement in the **"Hok Protirodh"** (Let Resistance Happen) campaign against rape culture.

### 11.1 The Death Penalty Debate

During the anti-rape protests (pre-2024), the populist demand was "Hang the Rapists." Marzia, however, took a contrarian, unpopular stance.

* **The Position:** She argued *against* the death penalty.12
* **The Reasoning:** She posited that capital punishment would incentivize rapists to murder their victims to destroy evidence, thereby endangering women further.
* **Systemic Reform:** Instead of performative hangings, she demanded an end to the "culture of impunity" and the acceleration of trials. This stance highlights her reliance on sociological data over populist emotion—a trait of the "Scholar-Activist."

## 12. Conclusion: The Scholar-Activist and the Future

Nazifa Jannat Marzia stands at the vanguard of a new political generation in Bangladesh. She synthesizes the **intellectual depth** of the English Department, the **organizational discipline** of the Students Union, the **rhetorical power** of the Debating Club, and the **physical courage** of the July street fighter.

Her journey dismantles several myths:

1. **The Myth of the Apolitical Private University:** She proved that EWU and similar institutions are potent reservoirs of political power.
2. **The Myth of the Auxiliary Woman:** She proved that women can be field commanders, not just support staff.
3. **The Myth of the Unthinking Mob:** Her nuanced critiques of the death penalty and the interim government show that the movement is led by thinkers, not just agitators.

As Bangladesh moves towards its next general election, Marzia’s refusal to be co-opted by the traditional parties, combined with her demand for state-funded elections to allow working-class women to run, sets the stage for a new conflict: the battle between the "Old Guard" of Bangladeshi politics and the "New Vanguard" of the July Generation. Whether she enters parliament or remains a voice of civil society, Nazifa Jannat Marzia has already etched her name into the history of the republic as one of the architects of its Second Liberation.

### Appendix A: Comprehensive Timeline of Engagement

| **Era** | **Year** | **Organization/Event** | **Role/Activity** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Formation** | 2013 | Ramganj High School | SSC Graduate |
|  | 2015 | Noakhali Govt Mohila College | HSC Graduate |
|  | 2015-Present | Bishwo Shahitto Kendro | Member |
| **University** | 2017 | East West University | Enrolled (English Lit) |
|  | 2017 | Bangladesh Students Union | Joined (Member) |
|  | 2018-2019 | Volunteer for Bangladesh | Volunteer |
|  | 2018-2019 | *Prothom Alo Bigganchinta* | Associate/Organizer |
|  | 2018-2022 | EWU Debating Club | Sub-Exec Member |
|  | 2019-2023 | Pathchokro (Reading Circle) | Organizer |
|  | 2020-2021 | *The Daily Star* | Feature Writer |
| **Conflict** | **2021** | **Anti-DSA Protests** | **Arrested & Jailed** |
|  | 2022 | EWU Environmental Club | Member |
|  | 2022 | Students Union (Priv. Uni) | Vice President |
|  | 2023 | Students Union (Central) | **Finance Secretary** |
| **Revolution** | 2023-2024 | Siesta Scribatory DW | Freelance Translator |
|  | **July 2024** | **Anti-Discrimination Mvmt** | **Central Coordinator** |
| **Post-Rev** | 2025 | *Prothom Alo* | Columnist |
|  | 2025 | Students Union (Central) | Vice President |

### Appendix B: Key Themes in Marzia’s Discourse

* **Against Tokenism:** Rejection of performative inclusion of women.
* **Materialist Feminism:** Connecting women's rights to economic power and class struggle.
* **Anti-Impunity:** Focusing on the certainty of justice rather than the severity of punishment.
* **Archival Resistance:** The importance of collecting history (books/art) to prevent revisionism.

### Data Sources

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* *July Uprising & Arrest:*.1
* *Political Commentary:*.2
* *Professional/Arts:*.12

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