# Table of contents

[Table of contents i](#_Toc26728365)

[Chapter: 1](#_Toc26728366)

[Introduction 1](#_Toc26728367)

[Chapter: 2](#_Toc26728368)

[Deontology: 2](#_Toc26728369)

[Chapter: 3](#_Toc26728370)

[Student politics in universities: Problems arise when someone gets boundless power 4](#_Toc26728371)

[Chapter: 4](#_Toc26728372)

[My position: 5](#_Toc26728373)

[Possible arguments against my position: 5](#_Toc26728374)

[Refutation of arguments against my argument: 5](#_Toc26728375)

[Chapter: 5](#_Toc26728376)

[Conclusion 6](#_Toc26728377)

# Chapter: 1

## Introduction

A Bangladeshi undergraduate student named Abrar Fahad was killed in his dormitory on October 6, Sunday days after criticizing the government online was beaten for several hours before he died. Several members of the Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL), the youth wing of the governing Awami League party were detained in connection with the death. Buet banned organizational student politics on its campus on Friday, three days after second-year student Abrar Fahad was beaten to death at a residential hall. Responding to the protests, Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina said that the government would not interfere if any university decided to ban political groups. She also said that she had ordered her party's student wing to expel anyone involved in the "extremely cruel" killing. Now the question arises: is it a wise decision to ban all kind of student politics in the universities of Bangladesh?

In this paper, I’ll defend the topic that student politics should not be banned in the universities of Bangladesh rather it could be enchained more strictly so that this type of incident doesn’t happen further. I’ll defend my position in reference to Deontology because it says that rightness of an action depends on its relation to duty.

# Chapter: 2

Deontology:In moral philosophy, deontological ethics or deontology (from Greek δέον, *deon*, "obligation, duty") is the normative ethical theory that the morality of an action should be based on whether that action itself is right or wrong under a series of rules, rather than based on the consequences of the action.[[1]](#footnote-1) It is sometimes described as duty-, obligation- or rule-based ethics.[[2]](#footnote-2) Deontological ethics is commonly contrasted to consequentialism,[[3]](#footnote-3) virtue ethics, and pragmatic ethics. In this terminology, action is more important than the consequences.

The term *deontological* was first used to describe the current, specialized definition by C. D. Broad in his 1930 book, *Five Types of Ethical Theory*.[[4]](#footnote-4) Older usage of the term goes back to Jeremy Bentham, who coined it before 1816 as a synonym of *Dicastic* or *Censorial Ethics* (ethics based on judgement).[[5]](#footnote-5) The more general sense of the word is retained in French, especially in the term *code de déontologie* (ethical code), in the context of professional ethics.

Deontology is an ethical theory that uses rules to distinguish right from wrong. Deontology is often associated with philosopher Immanuel Kant. Kant believed that ethical actions follow universal moral laws, such as “Don’t lie.  Don’t steal.  Don’t cheat.”

Deontology is simple to apply. It just requires that people follow the rules and do their duty. This approach tends to fit well with our natural intuition about what is or isn’t ethical.

Unlike consequentialism, which judges actions by their results, deontology doesn’t require weighing the costs and benefits of a situation. This avoids subjectivity and uncertainty because you only have to follow set rules.

Despite its strengths, rigidly following deontology can produce results that many people find unacceptable. For example, suppose you’re a software engineer and learn that a nuclear missile is about to launch that might start a war. You can hack the network and cancel the launch, but it’s against your professional code of ethics to break into any software system without permission. And, it’s a form of lying and cheating. Deontology advises not to violate this rule. However, in letting the missile launch, thousands of people will die.[[6]](#footnote-6)

So, following the rules makes deontology easy to apply. But it also means disregarding the possible consequences of our actions when determining what is right and what is wrong.[[7]](#footnote-7)

# Chapter: 3

## Student politics in universities: Problems arise when someone gets boundless power

Student politics in Bangladesh is reactive, confrontational, and violent. Student organizations act as armaments of the political parties they are part of.[[8]](#footnote-8) So every now and then there are affrays and commotions. [[9]](#footnote-9) Over the years, political clashes and factional feuds in universities killed many, seriously interfering with academics.[[10]](#footnote-10) To relieve tensions, universities often must resort to lengthy closures, resulting in truncated and overcrowded classes.

The student wings of ruling parties run campuses and residence halls through crime and violence. They control access to amenities in residence halls, favoring fellow party members and loyal pupils; eat for free from nearby restaurants, and help themselves to products from shops nearby; practice extortion; and take money from freshmen. Further, they put pressure on teachers for payment in exchange for supporting to school administration their hiring and retention.[[11]](#footnote-11) [[12]](#footnote-12)

Abrar Fahad, a second year student in the electrical and electronic engineering department, was tortured and killed by Chhatra League leaders in Sher-e-Bangla Hall in 2019.

As far as it was observed that the problem is not with the student politics but with the limitless power given to them and enless of judgements. The ruling party continues persuading them to repress all who are not from their party. They obey neither law or ethics. As a result, often they occur this kind of incidents.

# Chapter: 4

My position:After Abrar Fahad, a student of the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) was beaten to death by leaders and activists of the ruling party’s student wing Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL), organization-based politics has been banned at the institution following the demands of the general students. This ban provided an easy way out for the administration when students could demand and even realize institutional autonomy, democracy, end of unlawful government control, and much more. But in reality, teacher politics should be banned instead of student politics. According to Deontology, rightness of action depends on its relation to duty. The main focus is on what I do and why I do it. So, student politics isn’t wrong action until its inside its limits. Making it limitless is wrong action and that should be banned.

Possible arguments against my position: It may be claimed that making student politics banned could be the smartest solution to control anarchy in universities. Where there will be no student politics, the question of anarchy will not increase.

Refutation of arguments against my argument:Yes, it’s true that where there will be no student politics, the question of anarchy will not increase. But the will behind the student politics is to create nationalism among the students because these students will run the future country. Again, in Deontology, good or moral will creates moral actions. Banning student politics will stop this way. So, it’ll not be wise to ban student politics in the universities rather it should be controlled properly.

# Chapter: 5

## Conclusion

Student politics no longer remain in the hands of the students alone. Collective student actions may bring short-term cultural change, but it will revert to its previous state unless the political parties recognize the right of students to organize and govern themselves according to their own free will. For that matter, the ruling parties must stay out of student politics.

Banning student politics is no solution to the problem we are facing on campuses today. At a time when politics is effectively in exile, banning student politics would only serve the purpose of the rising totalitarian tendency. Therefore, politicians and educational policymakers should not abandon students coming into political consciousness and should widen the space for them to engage, educate, and agitate. Not just culturally, but politically too.

1. [*"Deontology dictionary definition | deontology defined"*](http://www.yourdictionary.com/deontology) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Waller, Bruce N. 2005. *Consider Ethics: Theory, Readings, and Contemporary Issues*. New York: Pearson Longman: 23. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Flew, Antony. 1979. "Consequentialism". In *A Dictionary of Philosophy* (2nd Ed.). New York: St Martins: 73. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Beauchamp, Tom L. 1991 *Philosophical Ethics: An Introduction to Moral Philosophy*, 2nd Ed. New York: McGraw Hill: 171. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Jeremy Bentham, *Chrestomathia* (1816), [p. 213](https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=rqIIAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA213) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Alexander, Larry and Moore, Michael, "Deontological Ethics", *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Winter 2016 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Kamm, F. M. 1996. *Morality, Mortality Vol. II: Rights, Duties, and Status*. New York: Oxford University Press. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Kalam, Hadi. ["Political Violence Of Chatra League: A Chronology"](http://perspectivebd.com/2014/02/political-violence-of-chatra-league-a-chronology/). Retrieved 6 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. [*"Frequent violence plagues campus atmosphere"*](http://newsfrombangladesh.net/view.php?hidRecord=303629)*. Retrieved 6 May 2015*. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Rangpur Correspondent, bdnews24.com. ["Rangpur Medical College shut down indefinitely after BCL clash leaves 10 injured"](http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2015/04/15/rangpur-medical-college-shut-down-indefinitely-after-bcl-clash-leaves-10-injured). Retrieved 6 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. [*"Political Parties and Political Violence"*](http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a8670.html). Refworld. Research Directorate, Immigration and Refugee Board, Canada. 1 May 1994*. Retrieved 28 April 2015*. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. [*"Academic activities resume in IU"*](http://en.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/news/70585/Academic-activities-resume-in-IU). Daily Prothom Alo. 27 June 2015*. Retrieved 27 June 2015*. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)