

APPENDIX A: BANGLADESH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION 2018 BASIC FACTS

Voters: Around 104.4 million voters, of which 52,371,620 were men and 51,455,203 women. A total of 12.1 million new voters registered for the 11th general election. Of the total voters, 42 million were aged between 18 and 35 years.

Candidates: 1861 candidates. Of them, 1733 were nominated by 39 registered political parties. The remainder, 128 were independent candidates.

CANDIDATES BY ALLIANCE AFFILIATIONS

Grand Alliance (GA): The Grand Alliance is led by the Bangladesh Awami League (BAL). The alliance comprised an alliance called 14-Party Alliance and Jatiya Party (JP) led by H. M. Ershad, Bikalapdhara. The 14-party alliance comprised BAL, Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD) led by Hasanul huq Inu, Bangladesh JSD led by Sharif Nurul Ambia, Workers Party led by Rashed Khan Menon, Gono Azadi League, Sammobadi Dal, Tariqat Federation, Gonotontri Party, Bangladesher Somojtantrik Dal (BSD), National Awami Party, Jatiya Party (JP, led by Anwar Hossain Manju), Gonotantrik Majdoor Party, Communist Kendro and Sramik Krishak Samajbadi Dal. Under the banner of GA, 272 candidates of the ruling Awami League and 16 of its allies contested the election.

Jatiya Oikyo Front (JOF): The JOF came into being in October 2018 under the leadership of Kamal Hossain. The members are Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), Gono Forum, Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal-JSD (led by ASM Abdur Rab), Nagorik Oikya, Krishak Sramik Janata League, Jatiya Oikya Prokriya. The JOF nominated a total of 282 nominees, of which 257 were from the BNP. Although the Bangladesh Jamaat-i-Islami is not a member of the alliance, 22 of its members were nominated as BNP nominee.

Left Democratic Front: This comprised Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB), Revolutionary Workers Party, Gonoshonghoti Andolon, United Communist League of Bangladesh, Basad (Marxist), Ganatantrik Biplobi Andolon and Samajtantrik Andolon. The alliance nominated 147 candidates in 131 constituencies.

Bangladesh Islamic Movement: Islamist party contested in 299 seats.

APPENDIX B: BANGLADESH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 1973–2014—FAIRNESS INDEX

<i>Year</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Percentage of seats secured by the incumbent party</i>	<i>Level of fairness</i>
1973	Bangladesh Awami League (BAL)	97.6	Significantly rigged
1979	Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)*	69.6	Extensively rigged
1986	Jatiya Party (JP) **	51.05	Extensively rigged, boycotted by the BNP, its allies and the Left Parties; participated by the BAL and its allies
1988	Jatiya Party (JP)	83.7	Extensively rigged, boycotted by major political parties including the BNP, the BAL
1991	***	***	Fair
1996 (Feb)	BNP	84.3	Extensively rigged, boycotted by all major political parties including the BAL
1996 (June)	***	***	Fair
2001	***	***	Fair
2008	***	***	Fair

(continued)

(continued)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Percentage of seats secured by the incumbent party</i>	<i>Level of fairness</i>
2014	BAL-led alliance****	95.0	Extensively rigged, boycotted by all major political parties including the BNP

Source: Compiled by the author based on the election results, newspapers reports, observations and personal interviews

Notes: * The election was held under the military regime of Ziaur Rahman who founded the BNP in early 1979 for participating in the election; ** The election was held under the military regime of H. M. Ershad who founded Jatiya Party in early 1986 to contest in the election. *** The election was held under caretaker government, there was no incumbent. **** Except for the 15 seats won by independent candidates, 285 seats were won by the ruling alliance, and the BAL won 78% of the seats

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