

Hybrid Regime (Bangladesh Context)

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Description: A hybrid regime is a blended kind of political regime that is frequently made because of a fragmented change from an authoritarian dictator regime to a majority rule one. Hybrid regimes consolidate dictatorial highlights with majority rule ones and can at the same time hold political restraints and ordinary races. From this concept we tried to analyze present condition of politics in Bangladesh. As Bangladesh is a democratic country so all its political gesture and perspective should be democratic too. Is Bangladesh remain really a democratic country or political leaders are trying to turn it into something else and people thinks about it. Is it good or bad for this nation?

Rest of our report will describe all of it automatically.

Methodology: Due to pandemic situation it was impossible for us to interview people physically. So, our survey was based on using online google form. All other data and materials were collected for this report from internet and other secondary resources.

Group Report: To complete this report all the people mentioned below worked as a team and simultaneously helped to complete the survey.

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Concept of hybrid regime:

Every state follows some norms and ideals to maintain the state and its people properly. By identifying those norms, we categorize the states in many types. Some states are democratic, some of them are autocratic and the other are sometimes difficult to identify. Hybrid regime is a type of ruling system which is a mixed type of political regime and it has a combined and mixed principles. Hybrid regime is a type of regime which is an incomplete and a complicated transition from an authoritarian regime to a democratic regime. Actually, it's a great combination where state is maintained by both autocratic and democratic principles. This feature acts like an autocratic governance but simultaneously hold political repressions and regular elections like a democratic one. The term "hybrid regime" comes from a multiform view of political regimes that connects autocracy and democracy together. The hybrid regime serves elections like democracy but with the help of abuse of state power. This election does not lead to a change of power because it's a show off. And ultimately government hold the power like autocracy. It's also called as defective democracy. The fact is, Hybrid regime is one kind of dictatorship with relatively having a lower level of violence. Besides, hybrid regime is one kind of illiberal democracy including electoral manipulation, repression of opposition candidates, insecurity in achieving justice, centralization of power. Nowadays hybrid regime is very rare.

Former hybrid regimes moved to liberal democracy like Slovakia, Argentina or to new dictatorship like Russia.

Emergence of hybrid regimes:

As hybrid regime is a mixture of democracy and autocracy, so hypothetically it has come through a revolution of democracy and autocracy. None form of governance is constant rather it is volatile. So, like all other terms, it has also an origin. Basically "the third wave of democratization" has a great impact on the emergence of hybrid regime. At the ending of the Cold War, such type of regimes has become the common regimes among the undemocratic countries. In that situation, very limited elections occur at the end of the process of transformation of the authoritarian regimes. Liberal democracy always faces the froze halfway process. This type of regimes was known as transitional in the 1980s. But the term hybrid regimes started to use when according to Thomas Carothers, the maximum of the transitional countries

were neither completely authoritarian nor liberal democratic. These hybrid regimes were called semi-authoritarianism or electoral authoritarianism. Elemer Hankiss was one of the first to use the term “hybrid regime” when he was analyzing the “Goulash Communism” of Janos Kadar’s Hungary. In fine, it can be said that through the revolution of democratic phase and the cold war, the term Hybrid regime has come out.

History of Bangladesh Politics:

After the British triumph of Bengal in 23 June 1757 and the over tossing and execution of Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah, considered as the last autonomous leader of the locale prior to recapturing freedom 200 years after the fact, the Bengal Presidency was partitioned in British India in the year 1947, as East Bengal and West Bengal basically on strict grounds. East Bengal aligned itself with the recently framed Muslim province of Pakistan and got known as East Pakistan. Anyway, the relations between West Pakistan and East Pakistan were politically stressed because of different issues of imbalance, language, culture and a huge distance of more than 2000 kilometers between the two states isolated by the unfamiliar grounds of India. The focal force stayed kept in West Pakistan, in this way interest for complete autonomous guideline of East Pakistan started. Following the Six-point development in 1966 drove by Father of the Nation Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the East Pakistan autonomy development acquired energy. On 5 December 1969 Sheikh Mujibur Rahman expressed after autonomy East Pakistan will be renamed Bangladesh. The circumstance heightened after the 1970 races and the 7 March 1971 discourse of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. After a severe Pakistani armed force crackdown on the neighborhood individuals of Bangladesh on 25 March 1971 did compelled of Pakistan President Yahya Khan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Chief of Awami-League and the head of the freedom development pronounced autonomy on 26 March 1971, which was communicated from Chittagong radio broadcast on 27 March, first by the then Awami League Secretary of Chittagong Mr Abdul Hannan and other Awami League pioneers and afterward by Major Ziaur Rahman for the benefit of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at night of 27 March, consequently beginning the Bangladesh Liberation War. Skipper Rafiq BU Commanding Officer of Chittagong East Pakistan Rifles revolted first and accordingly other leaders at better places: Major Shafiullah, Major Khaled Musharraf and Major Ziaur Rahman revolted with their powers. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was captured by the Pakistan Army in early long stretches of 26 March, following he pronounced autonomy and was taken to West Pakistan, where he stayed in prison until early January 1972. Bangladesh's first government framed on 10 April 1971 and made the vow of office in Meherpur, Kushtia on 17 April 1971. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was chosen as the main President of the Provisional Government of Bangladesh, Syed Nazrul

Islam was chosen as the Vice President, and Tajuddin Ahmed was chosen as the principal Prime Minister. Other significant bureau individuals were Mr Kamruzzaman, Mr Monsur Ali and Khodokar Mustaq Ahmed, all senior Awami League pioneers. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman by prudence of his situation as the President of Bangladesh turned into the Supreme Commander of the Liberation Army, while Colonel M.A.G. Osmani was designated by the temporary government as the Commander-in-Chief of the freedom armed force. Therefore, the temporary government shaped its secretariat and assigned top administrators as heads of the divisions of the Secretariat. The Provisional Government later isolated Bangladesh into eleven Sectors for leading war effectively and in a coordinated way. This Government turned into the principal lawful political element for the battling individuals of Bangladesh and spoke to the individuals in the global field. Head administrator Tajuddin Ahmed began intergovernmental discourse with the Indian Government following the development of the Provisional Government. Bangladesh accomplished triumph in the freedom battle on 16 December 1971. As this government was framed during the battle of freedom from Pakistan, its importance holds a qualification. Its transitory base camp had been set up at 8 Theater Road in Calcutta, India.

Present Political Condition:

If we go through the last twenty year of political situation in Bangladesh the time of popular government in Bangladesh likewise predicted the time of enormous debasement. The expanding polarization of organization and indeed, even self-administering public foundations prompted uncontrolled lease chasing and debasement on a consistently expanding range. It very well may be said that the constancy of debasement, tyranny and what on occasion appears nearly like a blood fight between the heads of BNP and AL underlay the complex reality that has been endeavored to merge briefly through nondemocratic implies. While Bangladesh is officially a multi-party majority rules system, it can't be considered free or popularity based as a result of its helpless human and political rights record. Freedom House ranks Bangladesh as 'halfway free' and the Economist's Democracy Index describes the nation as a 'hybrid regime', between a 'imperfect majority rules system' and a tyrant state. Bangladesh's democratic decay began before 2014's public decisions. The decision Awami League party tried to win the races and stay in power by whatever methods available. This remembered the annulment for 2011 of the overseer government framework which had recently assisted with encouraging free furthermore, reasonable decisions, control of the democratic framework and the deregistration of the biggest Islamist party, Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami some of whose pioneers were accordingly executed for wrongdoings submitted during the freedom war. The greatest resistance, the Bangladesh Nationalist Gathering (BNP), boycotted the political race, refering to resistance to the public authority's cancelation of the guardian system. The 2014 decisions were the most violent in the nation's set of experiences. From that point forward, the decision AL government has confronted no test in the Bangladesh Parliament, and the territory of Bangladesh's popular government has gone considerably further downhill. The public

authority and security powers have cinched down on the media and common society. In work environments and in neighborhood networks, activists of the decision gathering and its front associations regularly advise the police and security powers about the whereabouts of their adversaries. There is arrangement between these activists and law requirement organizations. At times, these nearby AL 'aggressors' are working without the information or formal guidance of their bosses. Law requirement organizations are additionally working 'casually', in regular clothes and off the clock, without requests, warrants or records. The most infamous basic freedoms infringement are submitted by the police, the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) and the Border Guards Bangladesh. The RAB is a tip top enemy of wrongdoing and hostile to psychological oppression unit of the Bangladesh police. It has been blamed by Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and other public and global basic liberties associations of executing in excess of 1,000 extrajudicial killings, constrained vanishings and cases of torment. Imaginary charges are additionally normal against individuals considered to be adversaries of the AL. Exaggerated accusations identifying with defilement, distributing 'bogus data', sexual entertainment, actuating brutality and defacing are the most regularly utilized against political adversaries. The courts are politicized, with numerous politically designated examiners and judges, and making bogus allegations against rivals is a broadly utilized political device. The enduring competition between the decision AL and the resistance BNP is some of the time accused on their two particular 'Begums' (female Muslim pioneers) and their competing political lines. The AL chief, Sheikh Hasina, is the little girl of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Bangladesh's first president and 'Father of the Nation'. Khaleda Zia, the BNP pioneer now indicted for defilement, was the spouse of the late Ziaur Rahman, a general-turned-lawmaker who managed as leader of Bangladesh for a very long time until his death in 1981. Khaleda Zia's child and assigned replacement, Tarique Rahman, is needed on tax evasion charges and lives in oust. The two lines have wide-running financial interests, and one's political position and monetary opportunity go hand in hand in Bangladesh's nepotistic, clientelistic and buddy entrepreneur framework. The political administration is a mechanism through which the families can advance and secure their financial interests by utilizing their political capacity to give privately-run companies admittance to government assets, agreements, licenses and favors. This makes the hostility between the two political lines in excess of a political battle and rather an opposition to abuse the political framework for monetary preferred position. The Bangladeshi government has focused on its resistance with a huge number of measures that have cinched down on opportunity and the standard of law. The boycott of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami and the execution of a portion of its pioneers, the annulment of the guardian government framework in 2014, and the late detainment of the BNP pioneer and the outcast of her child have broken the back of the resistance in Bangladesh. They will have no possibility of winning the 2018 general political race.

Is Bangladesh being a hybrid regime:

To find the answer of this question we have gone through a online survey. Our result showed below:

For information of the circumstances of hybrid regime in Bangladesh politics we conduct a online survey. This method of data collection is very qualitative. We choose this method because it allows the respondents to express their views in a free and personal way. We conduct it through Google form. With

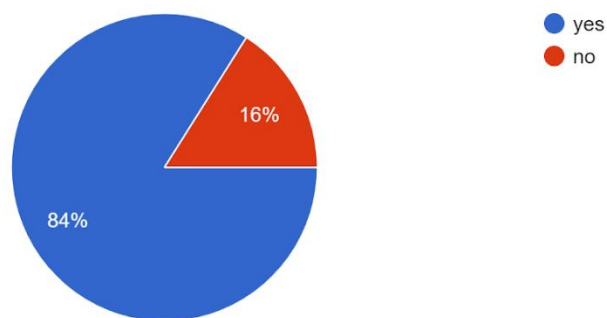
7 valid questions we made a Google form and distribute in some Facebook groups along with some Facebook friends.

survey form link: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdjYfZUJio-8EGQ5vPsla7X0LcJBrMohu6ySrMQrqbmf8TGA/viewform?usp=sf_link

Responses to this survey: we do this survey with 50 people. From them 62% are male and 38% are female.

Question1: Do you think the governance system of Bangladesh is a hybrid regime?

Do you think the governance system of Bangladesh is Hybrid regime?
50 responses



This pie chart shows us that 84% are think that the governance system of Bangladesh is hybrid regime and 16% don't think that.

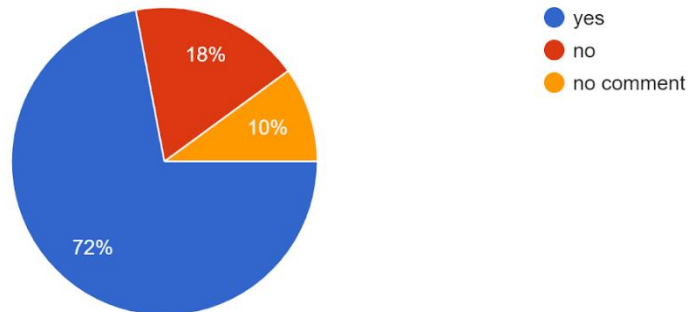
Question2: If yes why do you think that?

Among all the answers the common fact is that they think that the government policies are much followed than the democratic policies and the political parties want to hold the power like autocracy.

Question3: Do you think Hybrid regime mostly found in developing countries?

Do you think Hybrid regime mostly found in developing countries?

50 responses

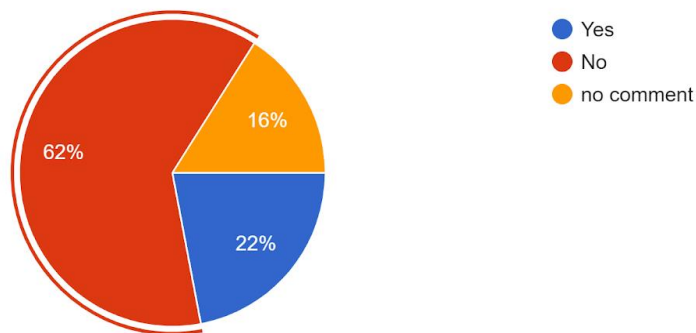


72% of them says that Hybrid regime mostly found in developing countries and 18% don't agree with it.

Question 4: Is Hybrid regime good for Bangladesh?

Is Hybrid Regime good for Bangladesh?

50 responses

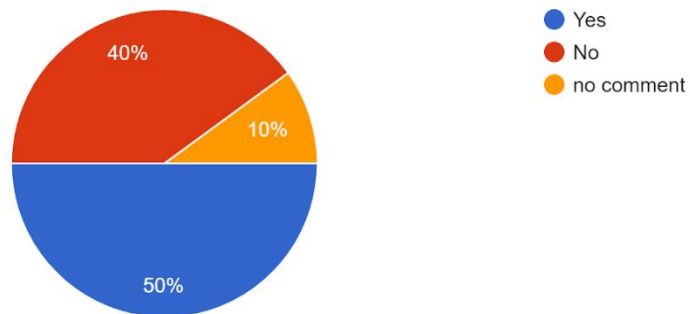


62% says that Hybrid regime is not good for Bangladesh. Besides 16% of them think that it is good for Bangladesh. 22% didn't comment in it.

Question 5: Do you think hybrid regimes pay attention to the democratic institutions?

Do you think hybrid regimes pay attention to the democratic institutions ?

50 responses

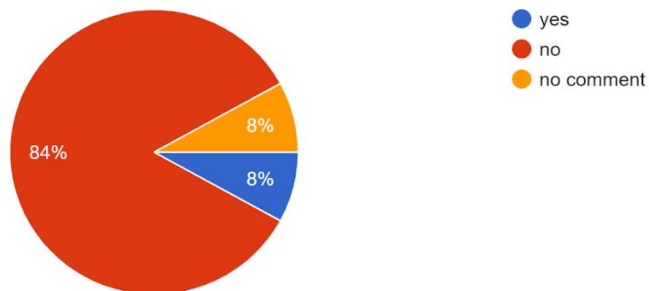


50% are agree with that and 40% don't.

Question6: Do you think Bangladesh politics is properly following the definition of democracy?

Do you think Bangladesh politics is properly following the defination of democracy?

50 responses

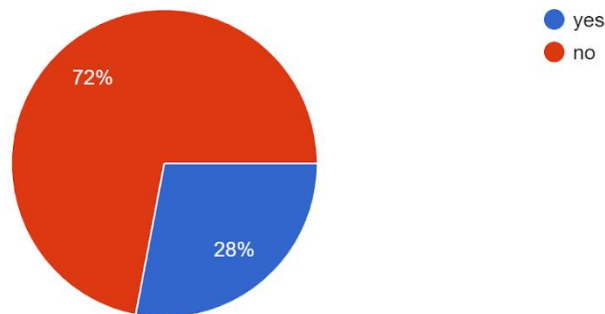


84% of them thinks that Bangladesh politics is not following the defination of democracy.

Question7: Do you support Hybrid Regime?

Do you support Hybrid Regime?

50 responses



72% don't support the Hybrid regime and 28% are supporting it.

From above result it is clear about what happening in Bangladesh politics now. Long term in power can make people into a dictator. Though it vary person to person. It's a very confusing about is hybrid regime good or bad for a country but in Bangladesh case people of opposite parties are being humiliated by ruling party. As most of the cases a lots of complain against the election. In 2014 parliamentary races in Bangladesh were likewise disputable. They were to a great extent evaded by worldwide eyewitnesses for being "uncalled for" and an "electoral farce". The 18-party resistance partnership drove by BNP officially boycotted these races. Consequently, the greater part the seats had stayed uncontested. The resistance groups had required the public authority to leave with the goal that a non-sectarian interval organization could hold free and reasonable races. It was somewhat a sensible interest considering the predominant political culture in the nation. Following these decisions, the public authority dispatched a monstrous crackdown on the resistance. BNP pioneer Khaleda Zia was additionally put under house capture. Despite the progress, her government has increasingly repressed dissent. Authorities went after two journalists who reported on irregularities in the vote, accusing them of publishing false information. Ahead of the vote, about 7,000 anti-government activists were arrested, according to the opposition. The most recent political decision triumph marks Sheikh Hasina's third successive and by and large fourth term as Prime Minister of Bangladesh. Presently she has become the longest-serving head of the nation. She is additionally the undisputed head of Awami class (AL), the nation's biggest ideological group. She has continually been merging her political situation since being chosen as the head of Bangladesh in 2009. During this period, she has would in general use total powers in the wake of building up a despotic and tyrant government. That is the reason her faultfinders ordinarily consider her an "chosen dictator". They blame her for changing Bangladesh into a "solitary gathering state" through political restraint and mistreatment. Throughout some stretch of time, she has prevailing with regards to taking out her political rivals and dissenters. There have been countless implemented vanishings and political deaths in Bangladesh during this period. A few legislators were additionally imprisoned or hanged. Other than this, various media laws, by and large named as "dark laws", were sanctioned and authorized to stifle political

dissidence and free discourse in the nation. She likewise rejected a protected change in 2011 stopping the act of framing an interval/guardian organization to guarantee reasonable and straightforward races in the nation.

Conclusion:

As a democratic country every people have the right for express their opinion and get all basic right without any kind of interpretation. As democracy is not being practice in right way and people think we are heading to hybrid regime so we should practice democracy more practically in all the field. Clean transition of power, freedom of speech, right to vote freely, government should not manipulate administrative system, exercise illegal power over any kind of institution should be stopped. As a citizen of Bangladesh and a democratic country everybody should be treated as same. No extra millage should be given to anyone. Equal distribution of power and wealth should be established everywhere. All brunch of administration should be cooperate and collaborate with general people and rule of law should be establish so that "Air can come, dust can come but president can not come inside a house without owner permission".