

Country: Bangladesh

Years: 1971

Head of government: Tajuddin Ahmed

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *The New Indian Express* (2015) identifies party affiliation as Bangladesh Awami League: "Sheikh Mujib had made up his mind that he would not go underground and stay put in his Dhanmondi home in Dhaka. But he had instructed his second in command in Awami League, Tajuddin Ahmed that in case he was arrested or killed, Awami League leaders should "cross over to China" because "India should not be embarrassed under any circumstances." *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 113) identifies BAL as leftist: "On January 25, 1975, the Constituent Assembly revised the constitution to provide for a presidential form of government and the adoption of a one-party system under the rubric of the Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League (Baksal), a socialist political platform." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Ahmed's ideology as rightist, writing "Tajuddin Ahmed | 1971 (25 avril) | 1972 (13 janvier) | Ligue Awami du Bangladesh | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Bangladesh Awami League (AL) as 3.8. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Ahmed's party as BAL, and BAL's ideology as leftist, writing "11 Apr 1971 - 12 Jan 1972 Tajuddin Ahmed (b. 1925 - d. 1975) BAL," and "BAL = Bangladesh Awami League (Bangladesh People's League, nationalist, social-democratic, secular, as Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League Jun-Aug 1975, only legal party Jan-Aug 1975, former AL, est.1975)." In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.276) in 1973.

Years: 1972-1974

Head of government: Mujibur Rahman

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Bangladesh Awami League (BAL). DPI does not identify BAL's ideology. Manzano (2017) identifies Rahman as left. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 113) identifies BAL as left: "On January 25, 1975, the Constituent Assembly revised the constitution to provide for a presidential form of government and the adoption of a one-party system under the rubric of the Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League (Baksal), a socialist political platform." *Political Handbook of the World* (2015) identifies Sheikh Mujib's ideology as leftist, writing "Sheikh Mujib

assumed command of the provisional government [...] the Constituent Assembly revised the constitution to provide for a presidential form of government and the adoption of a one-party system under the rubric of the Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League (Baksal), a socialist political platform." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Rahman's ideology as center-right, writing "Sheikh Mujibur Rahman | 1972 (12 janvier) | 1972 (12 janvier) | Ligue Awami du Bangladesh | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Bangladesh Awami League (AL) as 3.8. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rahman's party as BAL, and BAL's ideology as leftist, writing "12 Jan 1972 - 26 Jan 1975 Mujibur Rahman (s.a.) BAL," and "BAL = Bangladesh Awami League (Bangladesh People's League, nationalist, social-democratic, secular, as Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League Jun-Aug 1975, only legal party Jan-Aug 1975, former AL, est.1975)." In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.276) in 1973.

Years: 1975 – 1976

Head of government: Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as non-party. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology of Sayem as right.

Commented [BHI]: Try to corroborate.

Years: 1977

Head of government: Ziaur Rahman

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology of Rahman as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Rahman's ideology as rightist, writing "Ziaur Rahman | 1977 | (21 avril) | 1981 (30 mai) | Parti nationaliste du Bangladesh | [...] | Droite moderee." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rahman's party as BJD, and BJD's ideology as rightist, writing "21 Apr 1977 - 30 May 1981 Ziaur Rahman (b. 1936 - d. 1981) Mil; 1979 BJD" and "BJD = Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (Bengal Nationalist Party, center-right, moderate islamist, est.1978)."

Years: 1978

Head of government: Mashiur Rahman

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Keesing's Record of World Events* (1979) identifies Rahman's party affiliation as Bangladesh National Party, writing: "By-elections were held on May

9 in the Rangpur constituency previously held by Mr Mashiur Rahman and two of the three Khulna constituencies won by Khan Sabur in the general elections. The BNP retained the Rangpur seat and won one of the Khulna seats from the Moslem League, which retained the other.” DPI identifies Bangladesh National Party’s ideology as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Rahman’s ideology as rightist, writing “Mashiur Rahman | 1978 (29 juin) | 1979 (12 mars) | Parti nationaliste du Bangladesh | [...] | Droite moderee.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) as 5.6. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rahman's party as BJD, and BJD's ideology as rightist, writing "29 Jun 1978 - 12 Mar 1979 Mashiur Rahman (senior minister) (b. 1924 - d. 1979) BJD" and "BJD = Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (Bengal Nationalist Party, center-right, moderate islamist, est.1978)." In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.659) in 1979.

Years: 1979 – 1981

Head of government: Shah Azizur Rahman

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Keesing’s Record of World Events* (1985) identifies party affiliation as Bangladesh National Party (BNP/BJD): “Four prominent members of the BNP were expelled from the party on July 5 after they had formed a breakaway faction in late June. The breakaway group, led by the former Prime Minister, Mr Shah Azizur Rahman, included Mr A. K. M. Mayeedul Islam (as its secretary-general) and Mr Sultan Ahmed Choudhury, both subsequently appointed to the Cabinet [see above], and another former minister, Mr Abdul Amin.” DPI identifies Bangladesh National Party’s ideology as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Rahman’s ideology as rightist, writing “Shah Azizur Rahman | 1979 (15 avril) | 1982 (24 mars) | Parti nationaliste du Bangladesh | [...] | Droite moderee.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) as 5.6. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rahman's party as BJD, and BJD's ideology as rightist, writing "15 Apr 1979 - 24 Mar 1982 Shah Azizur Rahman (b. 1925 - d. 1988) BJD" and "BJD = Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (Bengal Nationalist Party, center-right, moderate islamist, est.1978)."

Note: Bangladesh National Party (BNP) is also known as Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (BJD). In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.659) in 1979.

Years: 1982-1983

Head of government: Hossain Mohammad Ershad

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none, and JD [Jatiyo Dal] from 1986 to 1989. Sengupta (2018) identifies Jatiya Dal as “the right conservative Jatiya Dal”. The Political Handbook (2015) writes that “The current *Jatiya* (National) Party traces its origin to the *Jatiya Dal*, which was initially launched in August 1985 as the National Front, a somewhat eclectic grouping of right-wing Muslims and Beijing-oriented Marxists...” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Jatiya Party (JP) as 6.8. The salience of the left-right dimension (0-10) was rated 6, and the cohesion of the party (0-10) was rated 3.7. Nohlen et al. (2001) write “Ershad miserably failed to convince the major parties to participate in the polls. The majority of *leftist* and *centrist* parties boycotted the third parliamentary elections; while no major party except Ershad's own Jatiya Party contested the presidential polls.”

Years: 1984 – 1985

Head of government: Ataur Rahman Khan

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Keesing's Record of World Events* (1985) identifies party affiliation as Janadal Party: “Mr Ataur Rahman Khan, Prime Minister since March 30 (ibid.) and hitherto leader of an 11-party opposition grouping and president of the Jatiya Dal (National League), joined the Jana Dal as a vice-chairman on the same day.” Sengupta (2018) identifies Jatiya Dal as “the right conservative Jatiya Dal”. NYT (2019) writes that Jatiya Dal was founded by Hossain Ershad, writing that “General Ershad assumed power as military chief in 1982 and declared himself president the next year”. The Political Handbook (2015) writes that “The current *Jatiya* (National) Party traces its origin to the *Jatiya Dal*, which was initially launched in August 1985 as the National Front, a somewhat eclectic grouping of right-wing Muslims and Beijing-oriented Marxists...” and “In November [1983] a regime-supportive People's Party (Jana Dal) was formed under President Chowdhury, who resigned his office in December in favor of Ershad. General Ershad was reconfirmed as president by referendum in March 1985. The promotion of a “transition to democracy” was announced by a Jana Dal-centered National Front in August. On January 1, 1986, coincident with revocation of a ban on political activity, it was announced that the National Front had been converted into a proregime National Party (Jatiya Dal)”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Jatiya Party (JP) as 6.8. In V-

Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.23) in 1986 with "Some visible disagreement" in the party.

Years: 1986 – 1987

Head of government: Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Keesing's Record of World Events* (1985) identifies party affiliation as Janadal Party: "Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury was appointed general secretary of the Jana Dal in October 1984." Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Chowdhury's ideology as rightist, writing "During 1980–1981 a cleavage developed between a majority faction [...] a right-wing minority faction led by Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury" and "In November [1983] a regime-supportive People's Party (Jana Dal) was formed under President Chowdhury, who resigned his office in December in favor of Ershad. General Ershad was reconfirmed as president by referendum in March 1985. The promotion of a "transition to democracy" was announced by a Jana Dal-centered National Front in August. On January 1, 1986, coincident with revocation of a ban on political activity, it was announced that the National Front had been converted into a proregime National Party (Jatiya Dal)". In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.23) in 1986 with "Some visible disagreement" in the party.

Years: 1988

Head of government: Moudud Ahmed

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the National Party (*Jatiya Dal – JD*). Sengupta (2018) identifies Jatiya Dal as "the right conservative Jatiya Dal". The Political Handbook (2015) writes that "The current *Jatiya* (National) Party traces its origin to the *Jatiya Dal*, which was initially launched in August 1985 as the National Front, a somewhat eclectic grouping of right-wing Muslims and Beijing-oriented Marxists..." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Jatiya Party (JP) as 6.8. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.23) in 1988 with "Some visible disagreement" in the party.

Years: 1989

Head of government: Kazi Zafar Ahmed

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the National Party (*Jatiya Dal – JD*). NYT (2019) writes that Jatiya Dal was founded by Hossain Ershad, writing that “General Ershad assumed power as military chief in 1982 and declared himself president the next year”. Sengupta (2018) identifies Jatiya Dal as “the right conservative Jatiya Dal”. The Political Handbook (2015) writes that “The current *Jatiya* (National) Party traces its origin to the *Jatiya Dal*, which was initially launched in August 1985 as the National Front, a somewhat eclectic grouping of right-wing Muslims and Beijing-oriented Marxists...” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Jatiya Party (JP) as 6.8. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.23) in 1988 with “Some visible disagreement” in the party.

Years: 1990

Head of government: Shahabuddin Ahmed

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as non-party. Keesing’s Record of World Events (1996) suggests an affiliation with the Awami League, writing “The retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and acting president in 1990–91, Shahabuddin Ahmed, was declared the next president of Bangladesh after he was elected unopposed on July 23. Ahmed, nominated by the ruling Awami League, succeeded Abdur Rahman Biswas whose five-year term would end on Oct. 8. The presidential elections scheduled for Aug. 1 were made unnecessary by Ahmed's unopposed candidacy.”

Years: 1991-1995

Head of government: Khaleda Zia

Ideology: right

HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Bangladesh National Party (BNP/BJD). DPI identifies Bangladesh National Party’s ideology as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Zia’s ideology as rightist, writing “Khaleda Zia | 1991 (20 mars) | 1996 (30 mars) | Parti nationaliste du Bangladesh | [...] | Droite moderee.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) as 5.6. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Khaleda Zia's party as BJD, and BJD's ideology as rightist, writing "20 Mar 1991 - 30 Mar 1996 Khaleda Zia (f) (1st time) (b. 1945) BJD" and "BJD = Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (Bengal Nationalist Party, center-right, moderate islamist, est.1978)." In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.479) in 1991.

Years: 1996-2000

Head of government: Sheikh Hasina Wajed

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Bangladesh Awami League (BAL). DPI does not identify BAL's ideology. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 113) identifies BAL as left: "On January 25, 1975, the Constituent Assembly revised the constitution to provide for a presidential form of government and the adoption of a one-party system under the rubric of the Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League (Baksal), a socialist political platform." The *Political Handbook of the World* (2015) identifies Hasina's ideology as leftist, writing "Committed to socialism [...] Sheikh Hasina's AL participated in the legislative election of May 1986." *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Hasina's ideology as rightist, writing "Sheikh Hasina Wajed | 1996 (23 juin) | 2001 (15 juillet) | Ligue Awami du Bangladesh | [...] | Centre droit." In the *Global Party Survey 2019*, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Bangladesh Awami League (AL) as 3.8. *World Statesmen* (2020) identifies Wajed's party as BAL, and BAL's ideology as leftist, writing "23 Jun 1996 - 15 Jul 2001 Sheikh Hasina Wajed (f)(1st time) (b. 1947) BAL" and "BAL = Bangladesh Awami League (Bangladesh People's League, nationalist, social-democratic, secular, as Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League Jun-Aug 1975, only legal party Jan-Aug 1975, former AL, est.1975)." In *V-Party* (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (0.018) in 1996 with "Virtually no visible disagreement" in the party. Ortiz de Zárate (2009) writes "The landslide election victory of her center-left Awami League party returned Sheikh Hasina Wajed... to the head of the Bangladesh government in January 2009... At the turn of the decade [1970s] Hasina began her political activities as leader of the student section of the Bangladesh Awami League (BAL), the leftist party founded by her father and which, as the predominant force in the scenario of national sovereignty opened by the violent secession of Pakistan in 1971, presented a marked nationalist, socialist and secular ideology... Hasina applied a liberal economic policy not very different from that practiced by her predecessor, if perhaps more orderly and less identified with illicit practices... with the central objective of attracting productive investments and vital development credits."

Years: 2001-2005

Head of government: Khaleda Zia

Ideology: right

Description: *World Statesmen* (2020) and *Rulers* (2020) identify Iajuddin Ahmed instead of Khaleda Zia as head of government on December 31, 2006. HoG does

not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Bangladesh National Party (BNP/BJD). DPI identifies Bangladesh National Party's ideology as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Zia's ideology as rightist, writing "Khaleda Zia | 2001 (10 octobre) | 2006 (29 octobre) | Parti nationaliste du Bangladesh | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) as 5.6. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Khaleda Zia's party as BJD, and BJD's ideology as rightist, writing "10 Oct 2001 - 29 Oct 2006 Khaleda Zia (f) (2nd time) (s.a.) BJD" and "BJD = Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (Bengal Nationalist Party, center-right, moderate islamist, est.1978)."

Note: Bangladesh National Party (BNP) is also known as Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (BJD). In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.479) in 2001.

Year: 2006

Head of government: Iajuddin Ahmed

Ideology:

Description: World Statesmen (2020) and Rulers (2020) identify Iajuddin Ahmed instead of Khaleda Zia as head of government on December 31, 2006. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none.

Years: 2007-2008

Head of government: Fakhruddin Ahmed

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none. Not enough information to code ideology.

Years: 2009-2020

Head of government: Sheikh Hasina Wajed

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 113) identifies affiliation as BAL: "Prime Minister: Sheikh HASINA Wajed (Awami League)." *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 113) identifies BAL as left: "On January 25, 1975, the Constituent Assembly revised the constitution to provide for a presidential form of government and the adoption of a one-party system under the rubric of the Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League (Baksal), a socialist political platform." The *Political Handbook of the World* (2015) identifies Hasina's ideology as leftist, writing "Committed to socialism [...] Sheikh Hasina's AL participated in the legislative election of May 1986." Perspective monde (2020)

identifies Hasina's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Sheikh Hasina Wajed | 2009 (6 janvier) | Ligue Awami du Bangladesh | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Bangladesh Awami League (AL) as 3.8. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Wajed's party as BAL, and BAL's ideology as leftist, writing "6 Jan 2009 - Sheikh Hasina Wajed (f)(2nd time) (s.a.) BAL" and "BAL = Bangladesh Awami League (Bangladesh People's League, nationalist, social-democratic, secular, as Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League Jun-Aug 1975, only legal party Jan-Aug 1975, former AL, est.1975)." In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (0.018) in 2008, 2014, and 2018 with "Virtually no visible disagreement" in the party. Ortiz de Zárate (2009) writes "The landslide election victory of her center-left Awami League party returned Sheikh Hasina Wajed... to the head of the Bangladesh government in January 2009... At the turn of the decade [1970s] Hasina began her political activities as leader of the student section of the Bangladesh Awami League (BAL), the leftist party founded by her father and which, as the predominant force in the scenario of national sovereignty opened by the violent secession of Pakistan in 1971, presented a marked nationalist, socialist and secular ideology... Hasina applied a liberal economic policy not very different from that practiced by her predecessor, if perhaps more orderly and less identified with illicit practices... with the central objective of attracting productive investments and vital development credits." Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Bangladesh People's League. DPI does not identify BAL's ideology.

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