

Country: Bangladesh

Year: 1971

Leader: Syed Nazrul Islam

Ideology: left

Description: CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Bangladesh Awami League (BAL). *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 Syed Nazrul's ideology as rightist, writing "Sayeed Nazrul Islam | 1971 (17 avril) | 1972 (10 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. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.276) in 1973.

Years: 1972 - 1974

Leader: Sheikh Mujib 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." *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. *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." *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 leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.276) in 1973.

Years: 1975 - 1980

Leader: Ziaur Rahman

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none from 1975 to 1977, and Bangladesh National Party (BNP/BJD) from 1978 to 1980. 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." 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 "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)."

Note: Bangladesh National Party (BNP) is also known as Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (BJD). In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.659) in 1979.

Year: 1981

Leader: Sattar

Ideology: right

Description: CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Bangladesh National Party (BNP/BJD). Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Sattar's ideology as rightist, writing "Abdus Sattar | 1981 (30 mai) | 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.

Note: Bangladesh National Party (BNP) is also known as Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (BJD). In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.659) in 1979.

Years: 1982 - 1989

Leader: Ershad

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none from 1982 to 1985, 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. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.23) in 1986 and 1988 with “Some visible disagreement” in the party. 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.”

Year: 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

Leader: 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)."

Note: Bangladesh National Party (BNP) is also known as Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (BJD). In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.479) in 1991.

Years: 1996 - 2000

Leader: Hasina Wazed

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 center-rightist, writing "Sheikh Hasina Wazed | 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 Wazed's party as BAL, and BAL's ideology as leftist, writing "23 Jun 1996 - 15 Jul 2001 Sheikh Hasina Wazed (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 leader 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 Wazed... 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."

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Years: 2001 - 2005

Leader: 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. 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)." In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.479) in 2001.

Year: 2006

Leader: Iajuddin

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none.

Years: 2007 - 2008

Leader: Fakhruddin

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none.

Years: 2009 - 2020

Leader: Hasina Wazed

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 leader 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.

Note: Bangladesh National Party (BNP) is also known as Bangladesh Jatiotabadi Dal (BJD).

#### References:

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- Manzano, Dulce. 2017. *Bringing Down the Educational Wall: Political Regimes, Ideology, and the Expansion of Education*. Cambridge
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