



Table 3
JI Candidates in 2001 Elections with JI Votes in Same Constituencies in 1991 & 1996

Table with 12 columns: Sl. No., Constituencies, Name of Candidate, Party Won, JI Position, JI Votes, JI %, and Election 1991 data (Party Won, JI Position, JI Votes, JI %).

Jamaat-e-Islami

The Jamaat is an old party, reputed to be well organised. I do not know much about this party except that it opposed the Liberation War...

In 2001, Moulana Nizami won with exactly 57.68% votes while the AL got 41.62%. In the next election, Moulana Nizami can win only if he has virtually the full support of all who voted for him in the last election.

In another example, Moulana Abdus Sobhan won Pabna-5 in 1991 with 47.31% of the votes. In 1996, he dropped to third with 19.63% votes.

In Table 3, we see Jamaat core vote drastically reduced. In our survey, we asked the BNP voters if they would vote for a Jamaat or a JP(E) candidate...

Even as an Alliance partner, the performance of the party in 2001 is poor. Of the 31 seats contested by Jamaat, 10 had been held by them in 1991...

Considering the fact the Jamaat had bargained for those seats based on their own assessment of strength, and the fact the Alliance was riding a popular wave...

The Alliance concept also did not work everywhere. A case in point was Jessore-6. In 1991, Jamaat won this seat with 47.13% votes.

It was expected that in 2001, it would be a safe Alliance seat. Unfortunately, a BNP rebel contested and the AL retained this seat with 45.01% vote.

Another case in point is Moulavibazar-2. The Jamaat did not contest this seat in 1991. In 1996 the party got 3.82% of the votes.

Even Jamaat stalwarts are not sure wickets. The Ameer, Moulana Motiur Rahman Nizami, won from Pabna-1 in 1991 with 36.85% votes.

almost all these constituencies, the Jamaat MPs have concentrated on their own party, thus alienating the local BNP leadership...

Jatiya Party (Ershad) Jatiya Party was born in betrayal. It was founded by a man who betrayed his oath to uphold and honour the Constitution of the country.

It won two rigged elections in 1986 and 1988, but was ultimately forced out in 1990 through a popular movement.

True to its character, the Jatiya Party joined the BNP-led Alliance in 1993, only to leave it in 2001. This led to a break in the party.

In 1996, the party received 69.54 lakh votes or 16.23%. But in 2001, the party got only 40.38 lakh votes or 7.25%.

In the rest of Bangladesh, the JP(E) votes accounted for only 4.65%. In Khulna division with 37 seats, the party got 2.88% or 213,742 votes.

General Ershad must be having a great laugh. He is calling the shots for agreeing to join the BNP-led alliance. He will ask for 40 to 50 seats.

General Ershad must be having a great laugh. He is calling the shots for agreeing to join the BNP-led alliance. He will ask for 40 to 50 seats.

In the rest of Bangladesh, the JP(E) votes accounted for only 4.65%. In Khulna division with 37 seats, the party got 2.88% or 213,742 votes.

Even Jamaat stalwarts are not sure wickets. The Ameer, Moulana Motiur Rahman Nizami, won from Pabna-1 in 1991 with 36.85% votes.

2.61% spread over the balance 81 seats. In Sylhet division, the party got 10.09% or 341,575 votes.

Outside of Rangpur, JP(E) does not have the base in any constituency to build into a winnable seat. Aside from the existing 14 seats, Ershad will be asking for BNP majority seats where he is not even a close second.

For example, Ruhul Amin Howladar, the general secretary of JP(E) may want a seat. In the last three elections he contested Bakerganj-6. The results were: 18.77% (1991), 15.58% (1996), and 14.85% (2001).

Again, if Kazi Zafar Ahmed wants his seat in Comilla-12, he will be up against Dr Md Taher of the Jamaat who won the seat in 2001 with 66% of the votes.

If the BNP sacrifices some of their majority seats to JP(E), there will undoubtedly be rebel candidates to ensure that all these are lost. Many in the rank and file of the BNP do not accept Ershad.

One of AL's problems so long has been that it did not have a viable electoral ally, one that could support it in an election arrangement.

Its co-operation with Ershad in the elections of 1986 did not pay dividends as the results of the 1991 elections show. However, its vote share continues to increase.

One of AL's problems so long has been that it did not have a viable electoral ally, one that could support it in an election arrangement.

What I mean are the BNP dissidents who are likely to float their own platform. The Awami League may take full advantage of this.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

The same scenario could work with Dr Chowdhury in the BNP stronghold of Greater Dhaka.

For instance, Manikganj-2 is already lost to BNP. Manikganj-4 after the recent by-election is precarious.

For me personally, I see an outward swing from the BNP Alliance of around 8%. This will take the AL and their electoral partners to close to 48% of the votes.

Under these circumstances, I do not see the Greater BNP Alliance (with JI & JP(E)) getting more than 80 seats in the next Parliament.

Outside of Rangpur, JP(E) does not have the base in any constituency to build into a winnable seat. Aside from the existing 14 seats, Ershad will be asking for BNP majority seats where he is not even a close second.

For example, Ruhul Amin Howladar, the general secretary of JP(E) may want a seat. In the last three elections he contested Bakerganj-6. The results were: 18.77% (1991), 15.58% (1996), and 14.85% (2001).

Again, if Kazi Zafar Ahmed wants his seat in Comilla-12, he will be up against Dr Md Taher of the Jamaat who won the seat in 2001 with 66% of the votes.

If the BNP sacrifices some of their majority seats to JP(E), there will undoubtedly be rebel candidates to ensure that all these are lost. Many in the rank and file of the BNP do not accept Ershad.

One of AL's problems so long has been that it did not have a viable electoral ally, one that could support it in an election arrangement.

What I mean are the BNP dissidents who are likely to float their own platform. The Awami League may take full advantage of this.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

The same scenario could work with Dr Chowdhury in the BNP stronghold of Greater Dhaka.

For instance, Manikganj-2 is already lost to BNP. Manikganj-4 after the recent by-election is precarious.

For me personally, I see an outward swing from the BNP Alliance of around 8%. This will take the AL and their electoral partners to close to 48% of the votes.

Under these circumstances, I do not see the Greater BNP Alliance (with JI & JP(E)) getting more than 80 seats in the next Parliament.

Outside of Rangpur, JP(E) does not have the base in any constituency to build into a winnable seat. Aside from the existing 14 seats, Ershad will be asking for BNP majority seats where he is not even a close second.

For example, Ruhul Amin Howladar, the general secretary of JP(E) may want a seat. In the last three elections he contested Bakerganj-6. The results were: 18.77% (1991), 15.58% (1996), and 14.85% (2001).

Again, if Kazi Zafar Ahmed wants his seat in Comilla-12, he will be up against Dr Md Taher of the Jamaat who won the seat in 2001 with 66% of the votes.

If the BNP sacrifices some of their majority seats to JP(E), there will undoubtedly be rebel candidates to ensure that all these are lost. Many in the rank and file of the BNP do not accept Ershad.

One of AL's problems so long has been that it did not have a viable electoral ally, one that could support it in an election arrangement.

What I mean are the BNP dissidents who are likely to float their own platform. The Awami League may take full advantage of this.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

The same scenario could work with Dr Chowdhury in the BNP stronghold of Greater Dhaka.

For instance, Manikganj-2 is already lost to BNP. Manikganj-4 after the recent by-election is precarious.

For me personally, I see an outward swing from the BNP Alliance of around 8%. This will take the AL and their electoral partners to close to 48% of the votes.

Under these circumstances, I do not see the Greater BNP Alliance (with JI & JP(E)) getting more than 80 seats in the next Parliament.

Outside of Rangpur, JP(E) does not have the base in any constituency to build into a winnable seat. Aside from the existing 14 seats, Ershad will be asking for BNP majority seats where he is not even a close second.

For example, Ruhul Amin Howladar, the general secretary of JP(E) may want a seat. In the last three elections he contested Bakerganj-6. The results were: 18.77% (1991), 15.58% (1996), and 14.85% (2001).

Again, if Kazi Zafar Ahmed wants his seat in Comilla-12, he will be up against Dr Md Taher of the Jamaat who won the seat in 2001 with 66% of the votes.

If the BNP sacrifices some of their majority seats to JP(E), there will undoubtedly be rebel candidates to ensure that all these are lost. Many in the rank and file of the BNP do not accept Ershad.

One of AL's problems so long has been that it did not have a viable electoral ally, one that could support it in an election arrangement.

What I mean are the BNP dissidents who are likely to float their own platform. The Awami League may take full advantage of this.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

The same scenario could work with Dr Chowdhury in the BNP stronghold of Greater Dhaka.

For instance, Manikganj-2 is already lost to BNP. Manikganj-4 after the recent by-election is precarious.

For me personally, I see an outward swing from the BNP Alliance of around 8%. This will take the AL and their electoral partners to close to 48% of the votes.

Under these circumstances, I do not see the Greater BNP Alliance (with JI & JP(E)) getting more than 80 seats in the next Parliament.

Outside of Rangpur, JP(E) does not have the base in any constituency to build into a winnable seat. Aside from the existing 14 seats, Ershad will be asking for BNP majority seats where he is not even a close second.

For example, Ruhul Amin Howladar, the general secretary of JP(E) may want a seat. In the last three elections he contested Bakerganj-6. The results were: 18.77% (1991), 15.58% (1996), and 14.85% (2001).

Again, if Kazi Zafar Ahmed wants his seat in Comilla-12, he will be up against Dr Md Taher of the Jamaat who won the seat in 2001 with 66% of the votes.

If the BNP sacrifices some of their majority seats to JP(E), there will undoubtedly be rebel candidates to ensure that all these are lost. Many in the rank and file of the BNP do not accept Ershad.

One of AL's problems so long has been that it did not have a viable electoral ally, one that could support it in an election arrangement.

What I mean are the BNP dissidents who are likely to float their own platform. The Awami League may take full advantage of this.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

Let's look at a hypothetical scenario. Greater Chittagong district has 22 seats. In 2001, BNP, with 53.56% of the votes won 18 and the AL with 38.67% only 3.

The same scenario could work with Dr Chowdhury in the BNP stronghold of Greater Dhaka.

For instance, Manikganj-2 is already lost to BNP. Manikganj-4 after the recent by-election is precarious.

For me personally, I see an outward swing from the BNP Alliance of around 8%. This will take the AL and their electoral partners to close to 48% of the votes.

Under these circumstances, I do not see the Greater BNP Alliance (with JI & JP(E)) getting more than 80 seats in the next Parliament.

Even Jamaat stalwarts are not sure wickets. The Ameer, Moulana Motiur Rahman Nizami, won from Pabna-1 in 1991 with 36.85% votes.

almost all these constituencies, the Jamaat MPs have concentrated on their own party, thus alienating the local BNP leadership...

Jatiya Party (Ershad) Jatiya Party was born in betrayal. It was founded by a man who betrayed his oath to uphold and honour the Constitution of the country.

It won two rigged elections in 1986 and 1988, but was ultimately forced out in 1990 through a popular movement.

True to its character, the Jatiya Party joined the BNP-led Alliance in 1993, only to leave it in 2001. This led to a break in the party.

In 1996, the party received 69.54 lakh votes or 16.23%. But in 2001, the party got only 40.38 lakh votes or 7.25%.

In the rest of Bangladesh, the JP(E) votes accounted for only 4.65%. In Khulna division with 37 seats, the party got 2.88% or 213,742 votes.

General Ershad must be having a great laugh. He is calling the shots for agreeing to join the BNP-led alliance. He will ask for 40 to 50 seats.

Even Jamaat stalwarts are not sure wickets. The Ameer, Moulana Motiur Rahman Nizami, won from Pabna-1 in 1991 with 36.85% votes.

almost all these constituencies, the Jamaat MPs have concentrated on their own party, thus alienating the local BNP leadership...

Jatiya Party (Ershad) Jatiya Party was born in betrayal. It was founded by a man who betrayed his oath to uphold and honour the Constitution of the country.

It won two rigged elections in 1986 and 1988, but was ultimately forced out in 1990 through a popular movement.

True to its character, the Jatiya Party joined the BNP-led Alliance in 1993, only to leave it in 2001. This led to a break in the party.

In 1996, the party received 69.54 lakh votes or 16.23%. But in 2001, the party got only 40.38 lakh votes or 7.25%.

In the rest of Bangladesh, the JP(E) votes accounted for only 4.65%. In Khulna division with 37 seats, the party got 2.88% or 213,742 votes.

General Ershad must be having a great laugh. He is calling the shots for agreeing to join the BNP-led alliance. He will ask for 40 to 50 seats.

Even Jamaat stalwarts are not sure wickets. The Ameer, Moulana Motiur Rahman Nizami, won from Pabna-1 in 1991 with 36.85% votes.