

Bangladesh’s geopolitical position provides for unique opportunities



ZILLUR RAHMAN

BORN during the height of the Cold War, Bangladesh is a nation state that is uniquely embroiled in the machinations of geopolitics. There seems to have never been a point of time where Bangladesh hasn’t been caught between the rivalries of powerful states—whether it be the rivalry between India and Pakistan, the Cold War rivalry between the US and the former Soviet Union, and now the rivalry between China and the Western world.

However, the Bangladesh of today is a different state from the one that was so violently birthed in 1971. Once branded as a “bottomless basket,” Bangladesh is now hailed as a “South Asian miracle.” While economic growth comes with its own challenges—particularly in relation to the huge wealth inequality—the country’s general economic development remains positive. Fifty years after its independence, the country is firmly graduating from the category of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and is projected to become one of the 25 largest economies in the world by 2035. As its economy booms and the balance

is a natural link between South Asia and Southeast Asia. Therefore, any regional coordination between the giant trade blocs of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) and the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (Saarc) has to include Bangladesh. The country is also a vital geopolitical ally to India, in that it has the potential to facilitate greater integration between Northeast India and Central India.

Bangladesh is uniquely suited in this regard to play a vital role in furthering regional integration, and allowing all neighbouring regions to prosper together.

It is also due to this unique geography that Bangladesh is being approached by China. Bangladesh is a prime candidate to partner with China in the hypothesised “String of Pearls” strategy and the formation of the “Maritime Silk Road.” China’s Western rivals, along with India, are quite aware of this possibility, and have already initiated steps towards building greater ties with Bangladesh. It is also this possibility that has changed Bangladesh’s status from decades of geopolitical irrelevance to a key player in shaping the future of Asia. However, to maintain this geopolitical value, Bangladesh needs to play an intricate, diplomatic balancing act. It needs to maintain favourable and balanced

diplomacy” to gain the trust of its allies. Part of this policy was to send vaccines to Bangladesh as a top priority. However, when the second wave of Covid hit India, they decided to defer the supply. Seeing this sudden pause by the Indian government, China became preferential in delivering vaccine doses to Bangladesh. A significant amount of the delivered vaccine doses were gifts, while the rest were commercial

not consider Bangladesh an actor in enforcing Western dominance in the Indian Ocean. This is both good and bad—bad in the sense that this indicates the US tendency to look at Bangladesh from the Indian perspective, and good because the US attitude has allowed Bangladesh to look to China to update its naval capacity. The ongoing arms race between the navies of Myanmar and Bangladesh

socioeconomic progress. This refugee crisis needs to be solved post-haste. The recent military coup in Myanmar and the assassination of Rohingya leader Mohib Ullah make the situation more complicated. It is high time for Bangladesh to tighten its relationship with the Western states and urge proactive initiatives in the negotiation process for Rohingya repatriation.

Bangladesh maintains a historical relationship with the UK as a Commonwealth nation. Since independence, the UK has been a significant development partner of Bangladesh. The UK appeared to be one of the major countries that condemned the Rohingya genocide and continued with its Myanmar sanctions. Bangladesh will require solid political support from the UK to take the Rohingya issue to the international arena.

The European Union (EU) is Bangladesh’s largest trade partner. The EU’s aid to Bangladesh also accounts for 40 percent of the total aid that the country receives from the rest of the world. Although the EU-Bangladesh relationship seems aid-centric, there are other areas to work on to realise this relationship’s full potential. Since the Biden administration took office, the US’ position in Europe has changed. Most recently, the introduction of AUKUS has created havoc in the region. In addition, the Angela Merkel era has come to a close. The introduction of new leadership in Germany will undoubtedly reshape the political stance of the EU in the world order. Geopolitical shifts such as these might give Bangladesh a chance to work closely with the EU in the new format.

The three thematic areas where Bangladesh might approach the EU could be: a) Seeking support for a sustainable Rohingya repatriation; b) Access to Covid-19 vaccines; and c) Managing GSP+ status to enjoy zero duties on export products.

Bangladesh has so far been practising a balanced foreign policy strategy. It must maintain a middle-ground approach instead of leaning towards anyone too much. Tectonic shifts in geopolitics are happening even as you read this. Every day comes with new opportunities, while every year comes with new challenges. By analysing the present geostrategic reality, Bangladesh needs to find justification for its current status in the global political realm. Exploring new opportunities in this new geopolitical pendulum is crucial to surviving the challenges that lie ahead.

Zillur Rahman is the executive director of the Centre for Governance Studies (CGS) and a television talk show host. His Twitter handle is @zillur

There is no doubt that the Sino-Indian rivalry has placed Bangladesh in an advantageous position, allowing such kinds of diplomatic plays. But Bangladesh must read the situation carefully to understand the intention of both these countries while utilising an opportunity.

of world power moves eastward, our role on the world stage becomes more and more prominent every day.

The key factor in Bangladesh’s geopolitical play is its geography. The country shares land borders with Myanmar and India. Towards the sea, Bangladesh maintains three—Chattogram, Mongla and Payra—out of the 12 ports in the Bay of Bengal. India, an economically emerging state, spans three sides of the border with Bangladesh and, now more than ever, has a keen eye for Bangladesh’s strategies and policies. Due to its geographical position, Bangladesh

bilateral relations between two major parties—one being China, and the other being the Quad nations, namely India, Japan, Australia, and the US.

The diplomatic ties between Bangladesh and India are historical. Since the Awami League came to power in 2009, bilateral relations have peaked between the two countries. But some unsettled issues still remain, such as water disputes, border killings, religious tension, and maritime border disputes. Since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, we have seen high-level talks between the top leaders of the two countries. India has played “vaccine

commitments.

There is no doubt that the Sino-Indian rivalry has placed Bangladesh in an advantageous position, allowing such kinds of diplomatic plays. But Bangladesh must read the situation carefully to understand the intention of both these countries while utilising an opportunity. It should not walk into the “Chinese Debt Trap” on the one hand, while on the other hand, it should constantly remain alert of India’s “Big Brother Attitude.”

The unpredictable foreign policy of Donald Trump created a vacuum in the relationship between Bangladesh and the US. During the Trump era, the presence of the US in the South Asian region was not sufficiently visible. However, the Biden administration already appears to have been re-arranging and re-engaging with the Asian nations to uphold their influence in the Asia Pacific region. In such circumstances, it would be imperative for Bangladesh to observe the US motive, and avail any opportunity of enhancing diplomatic ties and acquiring a more active role in the Indo-Pacific theatre. Currently, the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QAD) does

will prove crucial in maintaining regional stability in the days to come, and both India and China stand to profit greatly from the sales. It should be noted that even though Bangladesh has bought submarines from China, it is also actively participating in joint naval exercises with India—just another example of the diplomatic balancing act in play.

Another major diplomatic hurdle for Bangladesh is the ongoing Rohingya refugee crisis. The country currently hosts more than a million displaced Rohingyas from neighbouring Myanmar. Since the inception of the crisis, efforts made by the Bangladesh government for Rohingya repatriation have been inadequate. Decisive diplomatic actions must be there to accelerate the repatriation process. The willingness of the Myanmar government to provide repatriation seems uncertain, while the United Nations and other international humanitarian agencies don’t appear to be proactive enough. Although some Western countries have been delivering relief funds, this can’t be a permanent solution. Due to the pandemic, Bangladesh has already fallen behind in terms of its

What future do we have to offer our youth?



DEBRA EFROYMSON

I N the past few generations, the world has changed extremely rapidly—and it is likely to continue to do so.

Artificial intelligence threatens many of our existing jobs and even raises the question as to what need there will be for human workers in the future. The shift to the gig economy—where many people carry out freelance work for Uber, Pathao, Foodpanda and the like, rather than hold conventional jobs—means that people’s livelihoods are increasingly unstable. The global population continues to grow fast, despite the world being overpopulated already, leading to increasing environmental devastation and the growing threat (and reality) of pandemics. There is a sea of misinformation and distraction on various online platforms that overshadow the better—and more credible—information available in print periodicals and books. And, of course, there’s the climate emergency.

learning—and not encouragement of creativity and logic—remains the norm. The high-pressure environment with omnipresent exams means that the youth have less time and opportunity to engage in extracurricular activities that might expose them to different kinds of people and ways of thinking. In the little free time that they have, rather than spending time outdoors as the

extremely uncertain and frightening times with very little preparation. Many are blindly focused on exams and on their future careers, blithely believing that their lives will resemble those of the previous generations, even though they should be aware of the dramatic changes that take place every few years. When it comes to the climate crisis, many believe what they have

are we leaving to our youth, and how well are we preparing them to cope with the multiple crises that are already reshaping our existence? It’s about time that we changed not just the content of the curriculum, but our entire approach to education, to

focus more on logic and creativity, on problem-solving, and on learning to value what truly matters—a living planet—rather than endless consumption and economic growth. None of this will be easy, but we have only two choices:

make substantial changes now, or leave our youth to inherit an even grimmer future.

Debra Efroymsen is the executive director of the Institute of Wellbeing, Bangladesh, and author of “Beyond Apologies: Defining and Achieving an Economics of Wellbeing.”



It is our responsibility to equip our youth with proper tools to face the challenges waiting for them in an increasingly difficult world.

previous generations did, they are likely isolated with a digital device, absorbed in the endless fascination of the internet.

I was singularly fortunate in my education. Although I studied hard, I always had time to be outdoors. I also had ample opportunities to interact with various adults who gave me different perspectives. I developed a deep and lasting love for reading. I was encouraged to be creative and to master logical thinking. As a result, I have been able to change my career path repeatedly, and without having to acquire new academic degrees along the way.

My work at the Institute of Wellbeing allows me to work closely with young people—mostly university students. I love the time we spend together, but I am also concerned about them. A few are aware that they are entering

been told: plant a few trees, throw your rubbish in the garbage bin, perhaps eventually switch to cleaner energy, and all will be well.

Not to be a doomsayer—and I am no expert on issues such as the threat of artificial intelligence to humanity—but all is not going to be well if we continue blindly on this consumption-oriented path. Youth have the right to know that the destruction we have wreaked on our planet is serious, and not something that’s just going to go away with a few minor technical fixes. They should be angry at the situation they have inherited and the expectation that they will learn to cope or be clever enough to fix it—despite being given almost none of the tools that they need to do either.

May I gently suggest that we all take a few moments to reflect on these issues? What kind of a world

PHOTO: RANAK MARTIN

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার		
স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়		
স্বাস্থ্য শিক্ষা ও পরিবার কল্যাণ বিভাগ		
জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট (নিপোর্ট)		
১৩/১, শেখ সাহেব বাজার রোড, আজিমপুর, ঢাকা-১২০৫		
www.niport.gov.bd		
নং ৫৯.১২.০০০০.০০১.১১.১০১৩.২০২১-৬৯৪		তারিখ: ১৭ কার্তিক ১৪২৮ বঙ্গাব্দ ০২ নভেম্বর ২০২১ খ্রিস্টাব্দ
আউটসোর্সিং পদ্ধতিতে জনবল সরবরাহের দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি		
১.	মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ	স্বাস্থ্য শিক্ষা ও পরিবার কল্যাণ বিভাগ, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়।
২.	সম্প্রদায়িক সত্তার নাম ও ঠিকানা	জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট (নিপোর্ট), ১৩/১, শেখ সাহেব বাজার রোড, আজিমপুর, ঢাকা-১২০৫।
৩.	প্রকল্প/প্রকল্পের নাম	মহাপরিচালক, নিপোর্ট প্রধান কার্যালয়, ঢাকা।
৪.	প্রকল্প/প্রকল্পের কোড	১৬২০৫০১৩৭৯১৯
৫.	প্রকল্প/প্রকল্পের জেলা	ঢাকা।
৬.	যা সরবরাহের জন্য দরপত্র আহ্বান করা হয়েছে	আউটসোর্সিং পদ্ধতিতে জনবল সরবরাহ।
৭.	দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি নম্বর	৫৯.১২.০০০০.০০১.১১.১০১৩.২০২১-৬৯৪
৮.	তারিখ	০২/১১/২০২১খ্রিঃ
৯.	দরপত্র সমগ্র পদ্ধতি	উন্মুক্ত দরপত্র পদ্ধতি (OTM)
১০.	বাজেট ও অর্ধের উৎস	পরিচালন বাজেট (জিওবি)।
১১.	প্রস্তাবিত দরপত্রের প্যাকেজ নং ও নাম	জিওপিএন ও আউটসোর্সিং।
১২.	জনবলের বিবরণ	দরপত্রে বিস্তারিত উল্লেখ আছে।
১৩.	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা ও অভিজ্ঞতা	দরপত্রে বিস্তারিত উল্লেখ আছে।
১৪.	কাজের বিবরণ	দরপত্রে বিস্তারিত উল্লেখ আছে।
১৫.	দরপত্র গ্রহণের স্থান ও সময়	নিপোর্ট হিসাব শাখা (৩য় তলা), জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট (নিপোর্ট), আজিমপুর, ঢাকা-১২০৫।
১৬.	দরপত্র বিক্রয়ের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়	২১/১১/২০২১খ্রিঃ বিকাল ৫.০০ ঘটিকা।
১৭.	দরপত্র দাখিলের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়	২২/১১/২০২১খ্রিঃ দুপুর ১.০০ ঘটিকা।
১৮.	দরপত্র দাখিলের স্থান	কক্ষ নং-৫০৩ (৫ম তলা), উপপরিচালক (প্রশাসন), জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট (নিপোর্ট), আজিমপুর, ঢাকা-১২০৫।
১৯.	দরপত্র উন্মুক্তকরণের তারিখ ও সময়	২২/১১/২০২১খ্রিঃ দুপুর ১.৩০ ঘটিকা।
২০.	দরপত্র উন্মুক্তকরণের স্থান	সম্মেলন কক্ষ, জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট (নিপোর্ট), আজিমপুর, ঢাকা-১২০৫।
২১.	প্রতি স্টেট দরপত্রের মূল্য	১,০০০/- (এক হাজার টাকা) মাত্র (অফারলোয়ার)।
২২.	দরপত্র জামানতের মূল্য	৬০,০০০/- (ষাট হাজার টাকা) মাত্র (ফেরতযোগ্য); পে-অর্ডার/ব্যাংক ড্রাস্টের মাধ্যমে মহাপরিচালক, নিপোর্টের অনুমোদন।
২৩.	দরপত্রদাতার যোগ্যতা	ক) সরকারি স্বীকৃতি প্রাপ্ত আউটসোর্সিং সার্ভিসে জনবল সরবরাহকারী হিসাবে দরপত্রদাতা প্রতিষ্ঠানের লাইসেন্স থাকতে হবে। খ) দরপত্রে বর্ণিত অন্যান্য শর্তসমূহ কোন কারণ দর্শানো ছাড়াই কর্তৃপক্ষ যে কোন অবধা সকল দরপত্র গ্রহণ বা বাতিল করার অধিকার সংরক্ষণ করেন। গ, দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি শর্ত/অধ্যক্ষী দরপত্রে উল্লেখ থাকবে।
২৪.	জনবল সরবরাহের সময়	নোটিফিকেশন অফ এগার্ট (NOA) প্রদানের ০৭ (সাত) দিনের মধ্যে।
২৫.	দরপত্র আহ্বানকারী কর্মকর্তার ঠিকানা	উপপরিচালক (প্রশাসন), জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট (নিপোর্ট), আজিমপুর, ঢাকা-১২০৫। ফোন: ৫৮৬১৭৩১৩
২৬.	দরপত্র আহ্বানকারীর যোগাযোগের মাধ্যমে	উপপরিচালক (প্রশাসন), জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট (নিপোর্ট), আজিমপুর, ঢাকা-১২০৫। ফোন: ৫৮৬১৭৩১৩
২৭.	বিশেষ নির্দেশিকা	ক. সকল ক্ষেত্রে পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট আইন (পিপিএ) ২০০৬, পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট বিধিমালা (পিপিআর) ২০০৮ এবং সর্বশেষ আউটসোর্সিং বিধিমালা অনুসরণ করা হবে। খ. দরপত্রে বর্ণিত অন্যান্য শর্তসমূহ কোন কারণ দর্শানো ছাড়াই কর্তৃপক্ষ যে কোন অবধা সকল দরপত্র গ্রহণ বা বাতিল করার অধিকার সংরক্ষণ করেন। গ, দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি শর্ত/অধ্যক্ষী দরপত্রে উল্লেখ থাকবে।
তারিখ: ১৯/৮/২০		
মোহাম্মদ সাফাত মোস্তফা তত্ত্বাবধায়ক (প্রশাসন) ও আয়েন-ব্যান কর্মকর্তা ফোন: ৫৮৬১৪৪৫২		