New political settlement and the vision of a democratic state

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More than four months have elapsed since the student and public uprising in July. During this time, the newly formed interim government has confronted numerous challenges and has often struggled to demonstrate tangible progress. Nevertheless, the government is resolutely laying the foundation for essential reforms across several critical sectors. Overall, Bangladesh is unmistakably moving forward through a significant transformation.

The July student and public uprising was a powerful call to abolish the fascist system and establish a new political settlement. This movement was not merely about replacing or overthrowing the rulers; it was about fundamentally transforming the system that enables state oppression of the people, rooted in specific socioeconomic and political conditions. Nur Hossain bravely sacrificed his life to dismantle the military dictatorship of Ershad, driven by the conviction that democracy must be liberated. Despite establishing an electoral system in post-1990 Bangladesh, true democracy could not be achieved. Had democracy been genuinely realised, the sacrifices of individuals like Abu Sayed and Wasim Akram would have been unnecessary.

A critical issue in discussions about democracy in Bangladesh is the mistaken belief that elections equate to democracy. This prevailing narrative falsely asserts that holding elections is synonymous with being a democratic state. In reality, elections are merely a method for selecting a government for a specific period in a genuine democracy. If the state lacks fundamental democratic principles such as the rule of law, institutional freedom, freedom of the press, freedom of speech and expression. and the right to assembly-then conducting elections every five years fails to establish true democracy.

In Bangladesh, we have decisively failed to establish a strong electoral system, severely undermining the continuity of elected governments. Numerous political parties have set a dangerous precedent by seizing power through elections but refusing to relinquish it at the end of their terms. This has created a cycle of coups, countercoups, military rule, a blatant disregard for democracy, and a pervasive culture of political violence.

It is evident that after each major historical event in our nationspecifically in 1947, 1971, and 1990the resulting arrangements have consistently fallen short. The core issue is a glaring lack of a clear and unified vision for a democratic state. We must confront and resolve this fundamental problem if we are to advance effectively.

The call for the abolition of the fascist system and the establishment of a new political settlement during

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the 2024 uprising must be understood in its historical context. The postuprising student movement, fiercely opposing inequality, along with the determined efforts of the National Citizens' Committee, is firmly rooted in this understanding. The National Citizens' Committee demands a new democratic constitution to ensure that no government can devolve into

system is determined to eradicate the a cohesive political community authoritarian elements entrenched through the integration of religion, within the state's structure. Our goal is clear: to establish true institutional the framework of self-development. democracy by creating a democratic constitution through an elected constituent assembly and conducting parliamentary elections under that constitution. This is the undeniable pathway of our democratic revolution. in an unwavering commitment

Many researchers assert that Bangladesh's strategic geopolitical position commands the attention of both global and regional powers. Our geopolitical strategy is anchored

We will ensure that healthcare reaches every citizen, fully committed language, history, and heritage within to the vision set forth by the late Dr Zafrullah. Our emerging political party, focused on engaging the youth, will prioritise increasing funding for education and promoting research and knowledge production. It's time to take bold action for the future of Bangladesh. Criticism and dissent are vital

pillars of democracy. We must unequivocally ensure that no government has the power to harass or torture individuals for their criticisms, nor can they engage in abhorrent acts such as enforced disappearances or imprisoning citizens without trial. It is imperative that we proactively prevent any recurrence of such egregious human rights violations. The recent extrajudicial killings have made it crystal clear that we will not tolerate these injustices. We cannot allow another life to be lost in this way.

The brutal actions of Sheikh Hasina and her party must remain etched in the public's memory. We will honour the martyrs with the utmost respect, and the injured will receive the highest standard of care. Their sacrifices and suffering will fuel the relentless reconstruction of Bangladesh.

We mustn't pit reform against elections. To establish a robust foundation for Bangladesh's democratic system, reform is not just necessary; it is unavoidable. The outcome of these reforms-free and fair elections-must restore our electoral democracy. We refuse to accept the loss of more lives merely for the sake of elections. The will of the people is unmistakably inscribed throughout the country. The message is clear: we demand reform in our nation, society, state, and institutions. While this reform process will not last indefinitely, the government must be given a defined period to deliver results. We must be vigilant to ensure that the urgent call for elections does not compromise the reform agenda. The government has no right to fail. Following these reforms, they must lay the groundwork for a new government to assume power within a strong and democratic framework, and that is our expectation. The youth will undoubtedly lead every sector of future Bangladesh.



FILE PHOTO: AMRAN HOSSAIN

The July student and public uprising was a powerful call to establish a new political settlement.

authoritarianism once in power. The 1972 constitution failed to deliver democracy and justice, ultimately paving the way for the oppressive oneparty rule of the Baksal regime.

The student movement against inequality demands the declaration of a second republic. These demands from students and citizens cannot be ignored. Achieving fundamental change in our country requires more than just rushing into elections without necessary reforms. We firmly believe in the importance of elections as a core practice of democracy; however, we categorically oppose electioneering.

Electoral politics relentlessly seeks to maintain the status quo and obstructessential reforms. In stark contrast, the movement to dismantle the fascist

achieved even without the power of

presidency. He embraced the mission

of Habitat for Humanity and worked

tirelessly to provide affordable

and safe housing for the needy

vision grounded in global democratic principles. Our proposed vision for the state demands the establishment of a democratic constitution that unequivocally removes state institutions from executive control. We will implement decisive measures to limit the powers of the prime minister, preventing the rise of a singular authority.

We will unapologetically recognise the rights of all ethnic communities and prioritise the needs of minority groups. Ensuring a safe public space and achieving economic equality women are non-negotiable imperatives. We reject the binary politics of religion versus culture and instead assert the necessity of building

This aspiration is not merely a to protecting the sovereignty and romantic notion; it is a concrete territorial integrity of our nation. When it comes to foreign policy, we rigorously prioritise mutual interests and uphold our dignity.

Bangladesh will no longer be dismissed as a "bottomless basket." We've emerged as one of the world's rising economies, and it is clear that, had it not been for the extensive looting, rampant corruption, and money laundering of the past 15 years, our economy would rank among the foremost in Asia. We are resolute in our commitment to eradicating corruption and money laundering, creating abundant employment opportunities, offering special incentives to small and medium-sized enterprises, and transforming the tourism industry.

The last American moral president



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FAISAL M. RAHMAN

Jimmy Carter, the oldest surviving American president at 100, passed away on December 29 leaving the world with the legacy of morality, decency, and social responsibility. Such enduring values have eluded all his successors-Republicans and Democrats alike, as the political discourse has degenerated into namecalling, partisanship and winning at any cost. It is, therefore, not an exaggeration to refer to Jimmy Carter as the last American moral president and a statesman. The last adjective summarises his work during his entire life, particularly the 44 years of post-presidency contributions throughout the world.

I first came across Jimmy Carter when he was running for president. A simple man who carried his own garment bag, stayed in small hotels, and would surprise commuters in train and bus stations with a simple statement—"Hi, I am Jimmy Carter, and I am running for president." Most people were not familiar with the oneterm governor of Georgia and would walk away. I did stay around and was impressed with the simplicity of his demeanour and clarity of what he wanted to achieve. He, of course, went on to be the 39th president of the US but the "Iranian Hostage Crisis" and inept handling of the economy made him a one-term president.

Americans, however, not overlook some of the pivotal legislations and regulations that took place during the Carter presidency. Today minorities including women have access to home loans and

throughout the world. In addition to raising millions of dollars for the not-for-profit organisation, he and his wife physically joined volunteers in building houses in both ghettos



Jimmy Carter (1924-2024)

FILE PHOTO: REUTERS

vigorous enforcement of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act by Carter administration. President Carter also brought about airline deregulation which allows millions of Americans to avail cheap airline tickets today. He was also responsible for the passing of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act which prohibits US citizens and businesses from bribing foreign government officials to benefit their business interests. During his presidency, US Justice Department sent high-level executives to jail for such acts. What a contrast to today's politics, business, and their leaders.

President Carter's life after his defeat to Ronald Reagan serve as other forms of credit due to the a shining example of what can be

and remote rural areas. His physical work alongside others was not photoop situations but full days of manual labour for weeks at a time. President Carter was an advocate

of peace and believed that all conflicts could be resolved through peaceful negotiations. During his term of office, he brought Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat together to Camp David which resulted in the first peace treaty between the two countries and indeed the Middle East. The treaty has indeed withstood the test of time. However, Carter became unpopular with the current generation of Israeli leaders when he compared the treatment

of Palestinians with apartheid in his book Palestine: Peace Not Apartheid.

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter established the Carter Center at Emory University with the vision of peace and human rights and for the past four decades initiated various programmes to empower and improve the lives of the world's poorest and most forgotten people. Through a variety of programmes and partnering with various organisations throughout the world, Carter Center's achievements include—helping to monitor elections in newly independent countries and advocate for human rights; reducing incidence of communicable disease including eradication of Guinea worms; helping to establish rural healthcare clinics for distribution of affordable medicine and provide healthcare education including raising awareness to fight stigma against people with mental disease.

After Nelson Mandela, there has not been anyone deserving enough to be called a statesman other than Jimmy Carter. He stood for what was right, was always honest with the American people and was a relentless believer in conflict resolution through conversation and negotiation. In his lifetime, he met with leaders as diverse as Soviet leader Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, China's Deng Xiaoping, Cuba's Fidel Castro, and North Korean leader Kim Jong-il. During his term as president, Jimmy Carter also refrained from military interventions in other countries. For his many efforts towards the pursuit of peace, President Carter was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.

In his personal life, Jimmy Carter was deeply religious but did not try to impose his beliefs on anyone. His life itself was an example of a true religious man-devoted to his wife and family, scrupulously honest in all his personal, political, and business dealings and respectful of others who did not agree with him. Rest in peace, President Carter, yours is truly a life

CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH

30 Fancy car

35 Cry of

discovery

36 Tiny

ACROSS 1 "To — own self be true" 6 May honorees 10 Arrested 11 Regions 13 Lent a hand 14 "Divine Comedy" writer 15 Mamie's husband 16 Online address 18 Play division 19 Fancy boat 22 View 23 Lively folk dance 24 In the future 27 Move like a crab

28 Musical

29 Gorilla, for one

number

37 Period 38 Find another purpose for 40 Fashionably dated 42 Spud 43 Make blank 44 "Edward Scissorhands" star 45 Wise ones **DOWN** 1 Hike route 2 17-syllable poem 3 Almanac section 4 Never, in Germany

5 Lasted

12 End a lawsuit 17 Reuben base 20 Grammar topic 21 Disnev's mermaid 24 Classify 25 Impetuous one 26 Between travel points 27 Balls 29 Star pitcher 31 Annoying fellow 32 Luggage clipon 33 Code name 34 Sioux tribe 39 Fall mo. 6 One way to be in 41 Stretch of years

love

7 Singer Rita

8 Threatened

9 Big bag

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