

QNO2 :-> Students protestors ended the long rule of autocratic Sheikh Haseena.

Evaluate political Earth Quake in Bangladesh and also analyze possible fallout?

Ans :- Context and Background :->

Sheikh Haseena wajid was the leader of Awami league party. She has been ruling over the several years as the autocratic, Centralized leader. She has the allegations of immense power, foreign support and autocratic governance.

Reasons of protests :- The reasons of several riots and protests were the students demonstration demanding to reform the quota system of civil services.

Above half of seats were giving to the children of freedom fighters of 1971 revolution war, which demolished the merit system and rights of students to get the Government Job. Students also

argued that existing quota system majority benefited by the loyalist of Sheikh Haseena wajid-Awami league party-

Awami-league reaction towards protest :-

The demands of students were discontent with the Autocratic government. Government response was very intense, closing schools,



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universities and other institutions. Furthermore, Government failed to ease the unrest among the protestors and being harsh on the students, in which students gave their lives amidst the protests.

Breakout of Government:- After the supreme court ruling over the quota system's reintroduction and minimize the seats for freedom fighter's children, the students could not satisfy and they wanted to abolish all the job reservations of those childrens and wanted to get introduced by open merit and legal laws.

The intensity of protests increase and all Bangladeshi were on the roads for reforms and free themselves from the autocratic rule.

Unrest fueled when (Army chief, General Iqbal Kasim Bhuiyan) was supporting the protestors and announced the withdrawal of the troops.

As a result, Sheikh Haseena Inajjid resigned from the job and left the country.

Evaluation of political Earthquake:-

• **Impact of governance:-**

After the revolution of 1971, Sheikh Haseena was the long serving female autocratic leader.

These protests fractured the politics, social image and economy of the country.

More political leaders were being killed of Awami league party by the protestors because of severe anger.



Political stability:- The political stability was neglected in the governance of Sheikh Hasena Wajid. Her government was highly skewed - one party state - and was always in the favour of ruling leaders of Awami League. This party won its fourth consecutive term in 2024.

Political stability was damaged by continuous raging in the election. In 2018, BNP leader Khaleeda Zia was convicted on the charges of corruption, was released after these protests and freedom movements. In addition, The Jamaat-i-Islami Party was banned by Sheikh Hasena Wajid on 1 August, 2023 for the charges of war crimes, was also rehabilitated and free from all allegations after the resignation of Prime Minister. Major political parties supported the freedom movements and were against the autocratic rule.

Human right and freedom:-

Human right and freedom were being compromised by this Government. A lot of students were being killed in these protest of freedom. The Appointment of Nobel Laureate (Muhammad Yunus) - The head of care taker Government - signaled the credibility and transparency and claimed and legal justice to all students and citizens of Bangladesh.

Possible Fall outs:-

• Economic Impact :->

According to the (Institute of South Asian studies) (ISAS)- The rapid developments after the resignation of Prime minister led the country in massive destructive position.

The country is already struggling to cope with high inflation, massive imports which leads towards the declining of export growth, Increasingly devaluation of currency (Takka), and depleting foreign exchange reserves.

There are also disruptive external relationship with neighbour countries. These can also increase by ~~to~~ unrest protests in the country and ultimately Bangladesh ~~will~~ could face the financial crisis.

• International Relations:-

a) India: Bangladesh's largest neighbour is India. (25th largest trading partner) of India in South Asian region. Bangladesh is the largest export market for the Indian exporters. In the Fiscal year (2023-2024) India's Exports to Bangladesh were \$11.1 billion much larger than Nepal and Sri Lanka. This ongoing unrest in the Bangladesh prospect the delays in payments and Indian exporters were furious for their payment which could worsen the relationships with India.



b) us: PM hasena violent reactions to legitimate protests made her continued rule said by Majority leaders of US senate. they are also supporting the protestors and demand justice for those who killed. Bangladesh government although the major supporter of India and India on the other hand is the ally of US. So after the Sheikh hasena government, it is expected that New government can build the relations of neighbouring country especially China. In that sense, us also can loose the control over this region also.

Social dynamics: →

The all social dynamics were changed after the hasena's resignations. The fallout of Sheikh Mujeeb-ul-Rehman statue explained it all, that people are no longer on the paths of their founding father. The unrest, violence, crime and attacks on hindus increasly day by day. this all changed the social dynamic of Bangladesh which leads towards the social destruction.

