

Building Future Scenario of Political Conflicts of Bangladesh

A.T.M. Abdullahel Shafi¹

Shanjida Akan²

Abstract

Bangladesh politics, particularly conflicts in Bangladesh politics is critical to economic and social future of the nation. The paper aims to develop the social, economic, social and political foreseeable scenario of Bangladesh by the year 2050 (Vision 2050). In examining the Vision 2050, we would start from the analyzes of the types of conflicts within the political parties in the governance process, lack of leaderships, state incapacity and lack of public accountability, corruptions of the political leaderships and political trends such as political conflicts among the political parties and the democratization processes, social upheaval, human rights. This article presents the alternative models for Political Conflicts of Bangladesh by establishing a set of scenarios based on the current model and future trends of the political conflicts of Bangladesh. The first section gives a brief overview of the past political trends and the main forces that drive changes in the system. The second section discusses the project undertaken in scenario building which aims to develop alternative models of Politics of Bangladesh. The alternative scenarios conceptualized provide three main paradigms on the future model of politics of Bangladesh. The concluding section highlights the importance of understanding the scenarios applied to the future of the Bangladesh politics as well as of understanding the changing role and contribution of conflicts in Bangladesh politics in the future.

Keywords: Scenario Building, Bangladesh, Political Conflicts, Political Leaderships

Introduction

Political conflicts in Bangladesh dates back to the British colonial rules and during the Pakistan regimes. Immediate after the independence in

¹ University of Heidelberg, Germany

² M.Phil Researcher, Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh

1971, the politics again became conflictitious. The role of politics and state over the last 40 years has become more significant with the emergence of globalization and political economy of conflicts. Political conflict is considered critical to the economic and social future of the country and this is the demand of the day to have developed political culture to sustain the growth and development of the country. Besides keeping pace with globalization and the technological and demographic challenges in the country, Bangladesh is confronting with the realities and challenges of modern tools and techniques of political, social and economic development which needs appropriate models that can determine the future modifications of the political conflicts and could reshape the current structures of politics.

The role of politics to this shape has been evolved from the British colonial role and Pakistani rule in the country which contained the tradition of almost 214 years. The scenario should not sustain like this. The politicians of the country immediate after the independence realized that. The first Five Year Plan of the country categorically noted that “it is only a political cadre with firm roots in the people and motivated by the new ideology and willing to live and work among the people as one of them that can mobilize the masses and transform their pattern of behavior” (First Five Year Plan, 1973).

Thus, it is timely that we consider the possible future of Bangladesh politics in order to create a common understanding of the socio-economic changes affecting them. Many studies have looked at the future of the political conflicts of Bangladesh (e.g. Ahmed, Nizam. 2002; Baxter, Craig 1982; Jahan, Rounaq ,2000; Maniruzzaman, Talukder, 1990; Rehman, Tareq Shamsur, 1998) in order to help stakeholders of Bangladesh politics propose adequate responses to changes resulting from the rapid evolution of the political conflict landscape. This paper attempts to identify the current problem and prospects of the political conflicts of Bangladesh to reflect the future directions which would detail out the political scenario and outcomes as well as how the scenarios were used to generate options and indicators for the politics of Bangladesh. The second attempts in this paper would be made to develop a projected model for conflictitious Bangladesh politics.

In formulating goals and strategies for the future of Bangladesh politics, it is critical to assess the trends and major forces in our internal as well as external environment that shape the context in which the politics of Bangladesh would operate (Amin, 1992).

However, many government and non-government institutions of the country, are responding to the challenges and opportunities presented by a changing world by transforming themselves using a strategic approach, such as a scenario-building approach. This article presents the alternative models for conflict prone Bangladesh politics by establishing a set of scenarios based on the current model and future trends of Bangladeshi political institutions. The following section of this article gives a brief overview of the system of Bangladesh politics and the main forces that drive changes in the system. The subsequent section discusses analysis of conflicts in Bangladesh politics undertaken in scenario building which aims to develop the alternative models of Bangladesh politics. The final section presents the alternative scenarios conceptualized during the scenario-building approach, which provide three main paradigms on the future model of Bangladesh politics.

Background

Political differences among parties are simple and this is everywhere in the world. Actually political parties would differ in policy issues which would create a competitive environment for policy making. However, in democracy is normal to have differences in views and ideas and such political differences is manifested through parliamentary boycotts and walkouts. There are some examples of political violence in the developing countries like India, and even political violence in the parliaments by throwing shoes at the political leaders and even in Israel, Taiwan and South Korea. But none of these clashes among political leaders in the parliaments did not occur conflicts and violence among supporters in the street in Israel, Taiwan or South Korea. But In case of India, though this is one of the oldest democracies of the world, street violence or conflicts among supporters of the political parties. Even in case of Bangladesh, this true to have conflicts and street violence. In Bangladesh, not only the supporters of the ruling and opposition parties are in conflicts, even supporters within the same political parties are also in conflicts. Such intra party factionalism proves that this conflict in politics is not due to the differences in opinions, ideas and views only, this conflict in Bangladesh Politics have got distinct meaning and the political economy of conflicts in Bangladesh politics correlates with the concepts of identity, social institutions and horizontal socio-economic and political inequalities that contribute to conflict by generating grievances and the saliency of socio economic determinants of conflict.

This article reports on a major recent work undertaken in August 2007 on Bangladesh Vision 2021 (CPD 2007) on developing models for Bangladesh Scenario Building. It is important to note that the present government has got the same mission and vision with a different name “Digital Vision 2021 Bangladesh“. This part of work is actually undertaken by the government as outlining the perspective Plan of Bangladesh (2010-2021) (Outline Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021, Draft version, Planning Commission Bangladesh). Actually the theme of CPD on Bangladesh vision 2021 is completely new in Bangladesh and afterwards the same theme has been adopted by Bangladesh Awami League during 2008 parliamentary elections which had also been incorporated into the election manifesto.

Afterwards this planning of the current government has been undertaken into the perspective plan of the planning commission of Bangladesh government. This creation is seen as a response to the need of accommodating demands as a result of their landslide victory in the national elections of 2008. Such steps taken by the present government is not arguable positively taken by the peoples of the country as the country is running into several crisis in terms of politics, society and economy. Initially policy makers have taken it seriously and comfortably. But this has now been seen as a “misappropriation” with the other policies taken by the government. This is not compatible with the activities of the present government as they country is in deepest crises of electricity, water and the terrorist activities of its student fronts has been recorded during the last few years.

It has to be recognized that while the political system and conflict prone Bangladesh politics as a whole are necessarily dynamic and traditional in character now, they may be in the forefront of great transformations in the not too distant future.

History of Political Conflicts in Bangladesh:

The party system in Bangladesh is always in conflicts either in the forms of violence or in the forms of clashes among its supporters. It's common for them to have serious clashes at the streets and this culture has never been an input from the local culture. Actually the conflict in Bangladesh politics dates back to the British rule in Indian subcontinent when the peoples are trying to throw away the British from the sub continent. Without thinking much of the working procedure to throw away the British from the lands, they had been engaged into political malpractices of wipe out constructions (They never thought this is built up of their own

money, not by the British money, at least the British had never built these infrastructures getting money from Britain), violence protest at the streets and small scale armed attacks which was not enough to throw the British away from their land. After 190 years of colonialization, the British left this land and afterwards Bangladesh had been a part of Pakistan for another 24 years. The political procedure to throw the Pakistanis to attain our independence was the same.

Actually this has got some psychological as well as physical effects in the minds of the peoples of this land. Immediate after the independence the malpractices by the political parties have become severe. Even during the military rule (1981-1990), the political parties had undergone a struggle where most of the political parties and the military rulers have used armed to attack each other. This is just the continuation of political violence and conflicts in the country. Husain (2002) puts this in the following words: “Bangladesh politics today has, consequently, become apolitical, commercial and violent. Vote rigging and gunfire during elections, the murder of competing candidates as well as the killing of newly elected candidates have become the norm rather than exception, and have had a severe impact on the people’s confidence in democracy”.

The driving forces of changes in conflicts in Bangladesh Politics:

Our first task in the development of scenarios for conflict prone Bangladesh politics is to look into the driving forces that are currently challenging in the context of the Bangladesh socio-economic environment that may in turn remodel the Bangladeshi political system. The political conflicts in Bangladesh is reacting to globalization, marketization and the local and global economy in ways common to what other developing countries have done. It has the trends of having more educated politicians, consciousness among the peoples, rationalized political and administrative structures and institutions to achieve economies of scale that encouraged the social, economic and political development. Various factors including Bangladesh Vision 2021 and Perspective Plan 2021 Bangladesh have accounted for how the Bangladesh politics would deal with global trends. Thus, within Bangladesh context, four interconnected aspects related to major drivers for transformation within the politics of Bangladesh are identified and discussed in this article: Culture of conflicts and violence in local political parties, Regional politics of India and other neighbors, Global

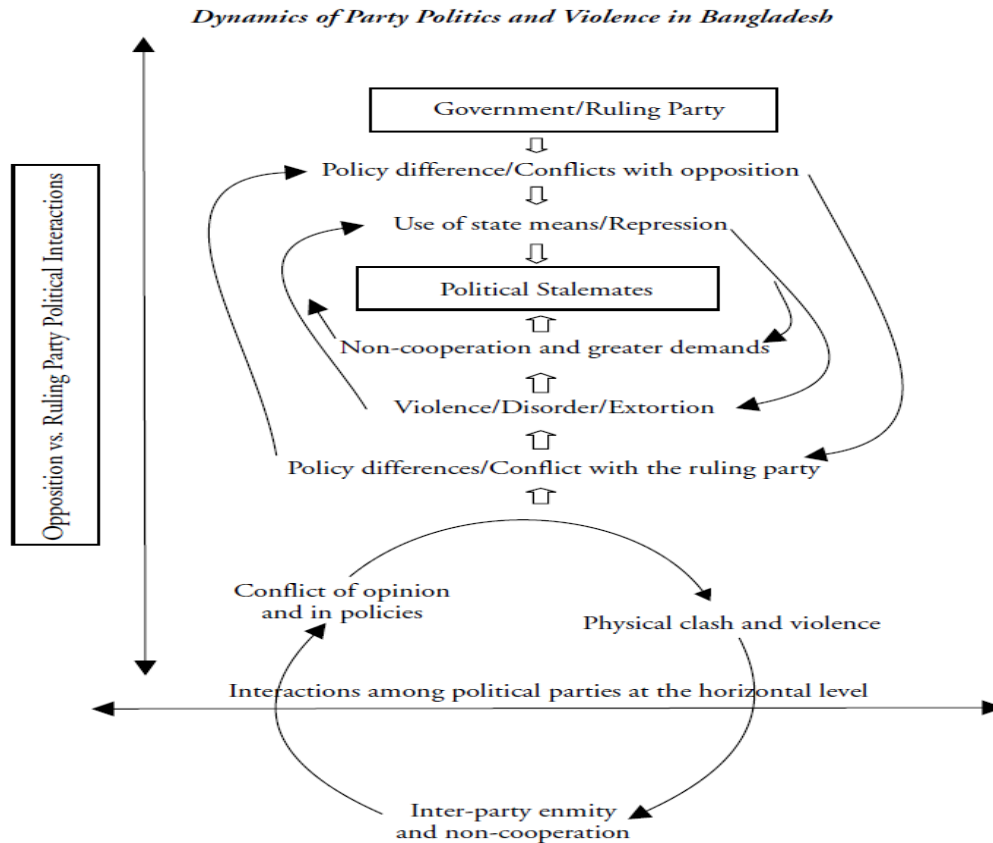
political scenario and its influences in Bangladesh and Role of International donors and their role in local politics.

Culture of Conflicts and violence in Local political Parties:

Bangladesh is country of minimal political culture where political parties are always in conflicts. Even as cited earlier, intra party factionalism is enormous too. The political conflicts and local culture of politics among the political parties is better portrayed by Moniruzzaman (2009:83). The simple meaning enmity is that politicians don't believe each other and yet there is no consensus among the political parties at the national interests too. Simply the parties differ each other in policy options and there are different in their views, ideologies and institutions. This is the simplest practice in democracy.

Actually culture political conflicts started in the country after independence in 1971. Immediate after the independence, none of the armed cadres who fought for independence never surrendered their arms to the government. Even they started violence in the society. Afterwards the same government provides the parliament member light machine gun (LMG) for their personal security and safety. This continues with the political cadres of the country till now. The next is the continuation of military regimes when in the name of armed struggle against the military ruler, the political parties started distributing arms among its cadres during Zia regimes. During Ershad regime it took a particular shape of fashion of styles. Because this is the time most of the political parties started distributing arms among their cadres in the society in the name of throwing a military dictator from power. This was open secret which was later on openly confessed by the information minister of the next government, Mr. Nazmul Huda—"we had distributed arms among our student front during the struggle against military junta Mr. Ershad" (Daily Inquilab, 23rd April 1993).

Even at the same times, many of the observers believe that the military government had distributed arms among his cadres to oppress the opposition. Simply this is possible and more astonishingly now a day the same violence and conflicts story among the political cadres is a reality, though after 1991, the country has restrained the democratic process through free and fair elections. But Bangladesh case in politics is probably the one in the world and the exceptions from any other countries.



Source: Moniruzzaman (2009:83)

Moniruzzaman (2009-83) has depicted the culture of conflicts among the political parties of the country-“Any differences of opinion and in policies among political parties (horizontal), or between the ruling party and the opposition (vertical); and second, street violence and physical clashes between political parties (ruling and/or opposition). The dynamics that the political violence creates include: firstly, political conflict in both the senses—horizontally among political parties and vertically between the ruling and opposition parties; secondly, a cyclical relationship between political differences, political violence and political non-cooperation; and thirdly, political differences/conflicts at the horizontal level lead to political non-cooperation and stalemate at the vertical level”.

Regional politics of India and other neighbors

Actually Bangladeshi politics is to a great extent influenced by the regional neighbors like India and even Pakistan. In Bangladesh politics, the current ruling party Awami league is considered to be pro-Indian and Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) is considered to be anti Indian. The first case is simple to understand as India helped us during the independence and this is the party who had to lead the country in the war of independence have had the sympathy for India. But immediate after the war of independence, the peoples of Bangladesh has become anti

Indian due to the big brotherly attitude and other political, social, economic and environmental issues towards Bangladesh. During all these years after Independence, India has never shown friendly attitude towards Bangladesh other than showing friendly attitude to her ally Bangladesh Awami League. Immediately after independence, they have had Farakka Barrage which is creating enormous disaster to the country; in economic, social, political and environmental terms. After almost 35 years of Farakka Barrage, the country has lost most of its biggest rivers and there is a huge destruction in biodiversity of the country.

Due to the bad effects of Farakka Barrage, almost 30 million peoples of the northern western and southern districts are affected arsenic problems and India has signed as many as 4 agreements for the water sharing of the Ganges which has got its flows into the river Brahmaputra, Jamuna and Padma in Bangladesh (Peiris, 1998: 18-28).

Not only this, India as neighbor ever behaved positively towards Bangladesh. They killed peoples in the border, they smuggles illegal products into Bangladesh and they force Indian Muslim into Bangladesh in the name of pushback and they have continued propaganda against Bangladesh at every sphere which has made the relations bad during all these years. Anti Bangladesh campaign is rampant in India and India is directly influencing Indian peoples to have declared armed struggle against Bangladesh. Several organizations like Swadhin Bongobhumi Andolon (Independent Struggle for Bengal Lands) and Nikhil Bongo Nagorik Sangho (All Bengal Citizens Association) and Bir Banga Sena (Heroic Bengal Force) (Times of India, February 04, 2003) are the examples of armed struggles against Bangladesh by Indian Citizens who are claimed to be Bangladeshi.

Even recently Subir Bhaumik (An Indian Journalist) in his just-released book "Troubled Periphery: Crisis of India's Northeast" showed that Indian Detective wing RAW (Research and Analysis Wing) was preparing to substantially step up its backing for the Shanti Bahini (The Hilly District Armed Forces of Bangladesh, who fought almost 2 decades against Bangladesh government)(Bdnews24.com, Nov 09, 2009).

Even a recent news has shocked the Bangladeshi peoples a lot when USA secretary of state on a teleconversation with Bangladeshi Prime Minister told that the parliamentary election of 2008 was a grand design of taking Bangladesh Awami League in power by the world forces like India, USA, though the whole world knows this is one of the free and fair election (Rehman, From Wiki leaks to Hilarileaks, 1 February

2011). During all these years, India has killed the innocent peoples at Bangladesh India border, exploited anti Bangladeshi forces in their lands, created environment ,economic and social disasters to Bangladesh to have influence in Bangladesh.

[Not only the internal matters of Bangladesh, even in the most recent BDR killings, India has got its vested interests of making the force weak to implements its interests inside the country with huge smuggling and making allies more powerful inside the country so that it can easily implements its agenda inside the country. The recent wiki leaks(BDnews24.com, 27th March, 2011) report showed the genuinely of such agenda of India when India got prepared two days before the BDR killings and sent its troops(both military and Air force) in the Bangladesh border to take control of the situations. Even they were prepared to take over the control and safeguard their allies here in Bangladesh .India and Pakistan is important in the politics of Bangladesh not only in political terms, but also in economic terms as they the trade imbalances between these regional neighbors are day by day increasing and this globalized world has shown us that trade is one of the most important tool to have influences in the internal politics of Bangladesh.

Global political scenario and its influences in Bangladesh

A recent declaration of current Prime Minister at the national parliament attracted out attentions on global political influence in Bangladesh politics. The Prime Minister declared at the Parliament on 23rd March, 2011 that –We could achieve state power in 2001 election due to the fact that USA pressurized us to have the gas blocks in their favor which I did not agree (Bangladesh Awami League) whereas Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) took the chance and come into state power” (Daily Amar Desh, 23rd March 2011).

This is one of the cases where a global influence in Bangladesh politics is clearly depicted. Although the whole world knows this is one of the free and fair parliamentary elections under the caretaker government as declared by the International Agencies and international media. Even the current parliaments are subjected to the same doubt when the teleconversation Between Bangladesh prime Minister and US secretary of state was leaked. Now the question is there are vested interests of the global actors and their regional allies in Bangladesh which is one of the greatest sources of conflicts in Bangladesh. Actually the Bangladesh politics is out and out a blue print of the British colonial rule

with the local mixture of cultures which is not independent and even the mentality of the peoples are also not up to mark. Even the problems with the politicians are, they mean themselves as the master of the peoples.

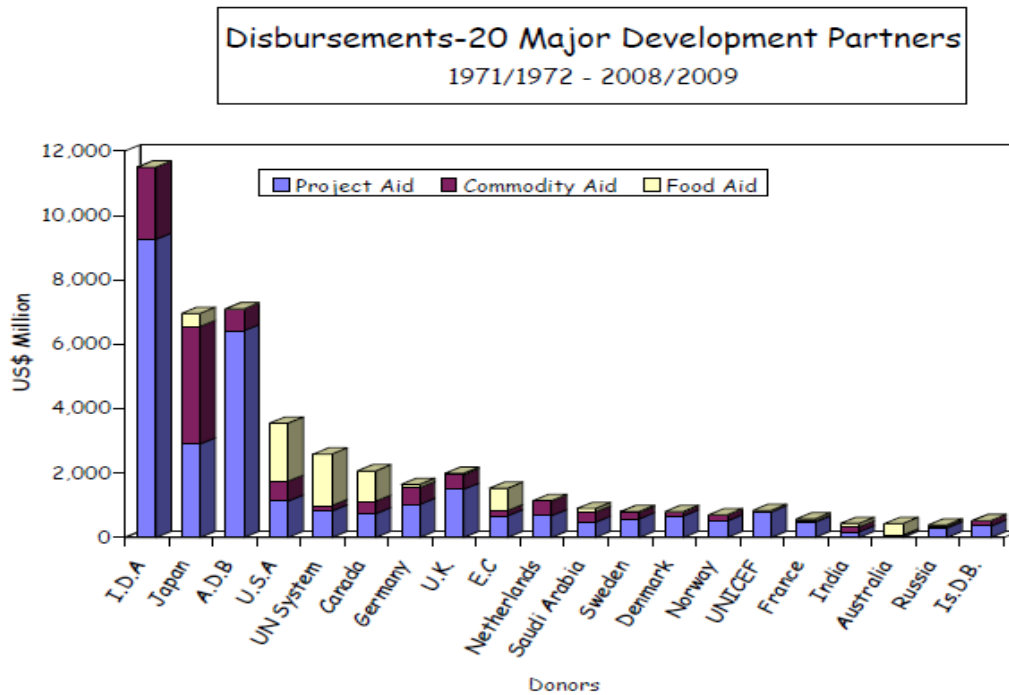
As the politicians and politics is not up to mark to keep pace with the global political scenario, most of the politicians are working under the very auspices of global political actors and they simply take it normal which not at all preserves the interest of the peoples. Even global political actors have created local allies among the business leaders, intellectuals, journalists and civil society.

The very intentions behind this global actors is to preserve interests in this country and to grab the natural resources like natural gas, forests and Uranium (in Cox's Bazar and north eastern districts of Sylhet uranium is found). Even at every tag of agreements among the global political actors and Bangladesh, they are demanding the resources open secretly. Another strategic importance of Bangladesh it's important on geo-political and military security. It's the desire of USA and India for a long time to have military bases in the country. If USA at its utmost can have a military base in Bangladesh, it's would easy for her to control whole south and south East Asia and even china and Russia with its missiles.

Actually Bangladesh is beautiful girl with the poorest father whose strategic interest is not preserved either by its politicians or by the international and regional actors.

Role of International donors and their role in local politics

International donors are nothing but the allies of global political actors in the country whose duty is to preserve the interest of their predecessors. Actually after independence, the country has got enormous aid in the form of loans and grants and still Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries of the world. The liability lies on the hands of the donors as well as the local implementing agencies like the government and NGOs. The most interesting pattern of such relationships lies in mutual agreements and agendas between the donors and Bangladesh government and other forces like civil society, NGOs and other institutions who are working for the development of the country. To its best, most of these local actors have never implemented agendas for the development of the local masses; rather they have always preserved the interests of the donors as well as their global lords. If we look into the aid scenario, the picture would more clear to us.

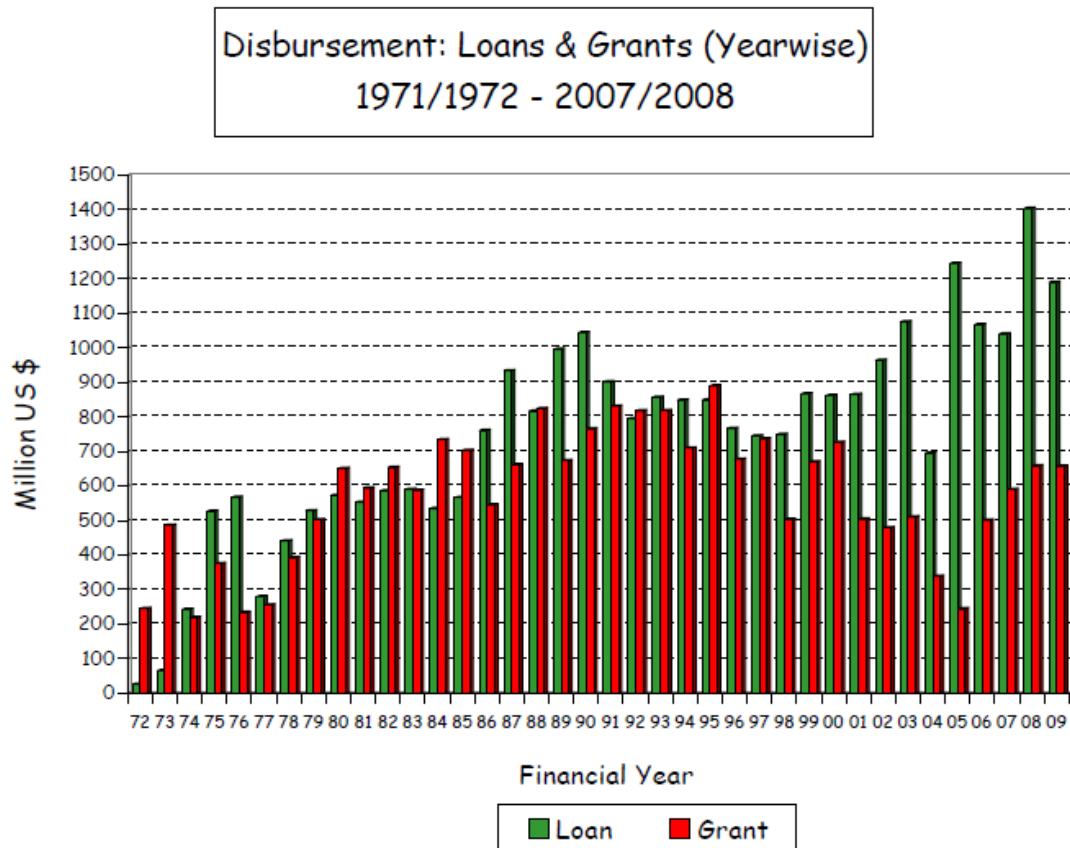


Source: External Resources Division, Ministry of Finance, GOB, 2011.

Actually the role of international donors into local politics has significantly changed during the last few years. The European Union and USA has got direct influences into the politics of the country and we have seen the recent years that the party whom USA and European Union supported wins in the national elections of the country. Even during 2006-208, the country had been undergone non party caretaker government with the military in disguise of a saint (Constutionally they would be in power for 3 months to conduct the next general election) which was also backed by the super powers and donors agencies. The figure shows the trends of Aid which has got certain political dimensions as initially the country had got huge amounts of commodity and food aid during 1972-72. This has drastically been reduced and increased into project aid during 2007-2008. Not only that the donors perception of aid the donors has changed drastically. Initially USA and Europe has been the biggest donors for the country and gradually USA and European aid has lessened to the huge amount which is replaced by the ADB, World Bank and IMF with hard conditions. One the other hand, Japan has got strongest foot steps into this aid politics of the country. The very politics of this aid policy is characterized by the World Bank and IMF conditionalities in the disbursement and implementation of projects in the country which is simply mean to have interventions into the local scenario.

Even the percentage of aid differs in different political regimes with vested interests of the donors and donor community. If we look into the

trends of aid disbursement at different political regimes, we could easily see the trends.



Source: External Resources Division, Ministry of Finance, GOB, 2011.

This second figure show the political regimes of disbursements of foreign aid and if we could look into the figure carefully we could easily see, the amount of aid in terms of loans and grants has been increased drastically during the military regimes (1976-1990) and finally again the caretaker government regimes which was also backed by the military (2006-2008).The country regained its democracy after long struggles in 199i and astonishingly the amount of aid comparative to the military regimes has lessened in both terms. If we see the trends of aid since 1991-2006, we could see declining trends, specifically during 1996 to1999, the second Awami League regimes of the country.

Actually this does imply the direct influences of the international donors into the politics of the country and there is certain implication of such attitudes of the donors into the conflicts prone politics of Bangladesh.

The scenario method

Now Bangladesh is approaching to the vision 2021, the questions is what types of imperatives Bangladesh needs to move towards the uncertainties, challenges and changes of the future? To control the scenario in favor of the government what are the imperatives and course of actions needed?

What types of political activities does Bangladesh need to maintain its standard sustainable development? In this time of globalization and regionalization of politics, the possible future of Bangladesh politics needs to be scrutinized to create a common understanding of challenges and opportunities faced by the politics of the country in terms of international global actors, regional actors, donors and local civil society, NGOs and allies to the international donors. One of the best alternatives to this way is to imagine the possible future problems and prospects of the politics. Actually scenario planning helps us identifying the actors and forces and the story behind the scenes which would give us the impressions so that ten sate and government would be able to identify the strategic thoughts and models for the future. Scenario planning by thus would capture our understanding of the issues and trends and we would be able to convey our preferences and expectations that would affect us in the future.

Scenario makers begin with the notion that we can control some aspects of the conceivable, possible, probable and desirable futures by imposing on the stories that we create, with our sense of values on the main issue under consideration (Miller 2003).

Scenarios in terms of Bangladesh Politics would take the following shapes:

1. The trends and consequences of Bangladesh politics which is continuously changing and is taking different shapes now a day due to the global political actors and regional actors as well as strong effects of local civil society, NGOs and the donors.
2. The second is that expectations of the peoples, trends of politics (at least the perceptions that Politics is not a game for the bad peoples) and values of the society which would be reflected in the politics of the country.

Scenario building involves several steps, namely identifying a system, and its driving forces and its key dimensions, and finally selecting a limited number of contrasted and simple scenarios from the numerous possibilities.

Developing the model of Politics for Bangladesh

Is there a model existing in the politics of Bangladesh? :

Surely there is a model existing in the politics of Bangladesh under the guidelines of the constitutions which upholds the interests of the peoples and their wills. But it's a bad luck of the peoples of this country that none cares for the constitutional rule and might is right here. Even rule of law is verily ignored and politicians are the master of the people who had

been inherited from the British colonial rule and during the Pakistani rule. The politicians under the constitution started reacting after the independence and astonishingly the first democratic government cut the constitution into pieces to create tyrant autocracy of one party system in the country. Whatever is the scenario during then, no one supported such delinquency and gross violation of oath to the peoples. Afterwards, the successive military rulers and even the so-called democratic rulers started ruling the country the way they are the fathers and mothers of the nations and their activities are the laws and regulations of the country.

The political transition of the country from democratic autocratic rulers to military to the democratic rulers has been characterized as the single form-“There is no difference between any of rulers whoever they are and the politics must be in conflict, either intra party or inter party”.

The following table would depict the Bangladesh Experiences of Political Model:

Year	The Characteristics of the Regime	Model of Politics in terms of conflicts
1972-1975	Constitutional Parliamentary Democracy	Killing and Brutal oppression of the Oppositions, factional conflicts in the party and violence's, oppression of the different views and attitudes in Politics.
1975,15th January to 15th August 1975	Constitutional amendments and Presidential Form of Governments	By the 4th amendments of the constitutions, opposition political parties are banned and single party system is introduced
1975 August 15 to 1976	Factually No Government in the disguise of a Government	Several Military coups and clashes among political parties an their supporters
1976-1981	Military Government with Referendum and National Elections and amendments in the constitutions	Multi party system introduced .Conflicts lessened among political parties to great extents.
1981-1990	Military Government with Certain National elections and amendments in the constitutions	The most violent political era of the country with clashes with the struggling political parties.
1991-2011	Democratically elected governments(BNP 2 times and Awami League 2 times)	Another most violent political era in the democratic regimes with Strikes, street violence and others.

Source: Prepared by the author

Contextualizing the Politics Model of Bangladesh and Vision 2050:

In contextualizing the conflict prone Bangladesh politics we have taken into consideration the key forces that has greater influences into Bangladesh politics like culture of conflicts and the political culture of the political parties country, regional politics of Indian and other neighbors, the global political scenario and its influences in Bangladesh and role of international donors in the local politics.

Strategic scenarios build upon the simple and complex versions of stories. These are formed on the basis of what can possibly happen as compared to the simple or complex variety. The latter, complex scenario, only convey trends and expectations or value-based preferences. Such strategic scenarios can expand the range of imaginable possibilities, including the probable and the desirable. Scenarios can only be extracted from these possibilities by the introduction of the contextual element (Miller 2003, Inayatullah 2007).

In explain the scenario of Bangladesh politics, we have taken into consideration the ruling pattern of the country by the local political parties and devolution of the framework is presented in a matrix format, and from this matrix the vertical axis can be determined by the degree of ruling system in place, whether they are of the centralized, decentralized or democratized forms, corresponding to the least desirable trend, the most desirable trend and the most likely trend. Additionally, the horizontal axis will include aspects of the different timing of devolution taking place, which corresponds to low, medium and high. From this matrix, scenarios could be extracted further to serve as the future model of a Bangladesh politics that combines the different aspects of governance and devolution together.

Table--Matrix of different scenarios Bangladesh Politics model

Ruling systems in terms of political conflict	Democratic government in the disguise of autocracy (Medium)	Conflicts pattern (High)	Military Government in the disguise of a saint (High)	Conflicts Pattern (High)	Democrat ic Govern ments (High)	Confli cts Pattern s (High)
Low	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6
Medium	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12
High	A13	A14	A15	A16	A17	A18

Source: Prepared by The author

Based on this table, conflict prone politics of Bangladesh would take the following shapes: first, the conflicts of the country would be highest at every forms and aspects as they so-called democratic parties are not

improving the political cultures and it is as it was during the military rules and they have every reason to rationalize that they were struggling against the military rulers. But now it's not the same situations as it is existing with the political scenario. The second would be there might be mass upsurge against such political violence that would create certain policy options for the political parties to create better environment or to quit from the politics, the probability during the 2006-2008 caretaker government had been enormous. The third options might be the peoples would again rely on autocratic rulers who would handle the situations by force to lessen conflicts in politics. But this possibility is less because political parties would get another cause to create more conflicts among themselves as well as against the autocratic rulers.

If we take into consideration the vision 2050 for Bangladesh politics, the visionary leaderships with improved political culture would be envired through the social, political and economic development of the country through the creation of conflict free political environments.

Several Scenarios would be extracted from the model shown from the tables shown before:

Table: Scenario Based on Models of Bangladesh Politics

Changing patterns of Politics and Global Changes in the scenario	Autocratic Government		Military Governments		Democratic Governments	
	Not Desirable	Desirable	Not Desirable	Desirable	Not Desirable	Desirable
Globalization	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6
Local conflicts into politics and political parties	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12
Development of the country	A13	A14	A15	A16	A17	A18

Source: Prepared by the Author

Based on this table we can generate some options for the peoples of politicians of the country to have some options to minimize the conflicts in the politics of the country:

1. Highly Desirable form of Government: A6+ A11+ A18
2. Medium Desirable form of Government: A6
3. Low Desirable form of Government: A2+A4+A14+A16
4. Extreme Desirable form of Government: A2 +A8+A14

For example, if the scenario 6, 11 and 18 are adopted, the possibility of development in terms of globalization is possible with a democratic government with less probability of conflicts. If we adopt scenario 6, then the possibility is medium. The low desirable form of government is desired with an autocratic or military government with development with the scenario 2,4,14 and 16. But in this case the probability of conflicts in

politics is very high. Since peoples have no other choice but to select government from among the autocrats and military or civil rulers out of the constitutional obligations (since the so-called democratic political parties are amended with their culture of conflicts) with the scenario 2, 8 and 14 at the extreme. Since the peoples have lost all their faith to these democratic rulers of the country.

Concluding Remarks

Actually in this paper we have tried to outline the possible implications of conflicts prone politics in the future development of the country. If we ask the peoples of the country whether what types of governments they prefer, with their experiences of conflicts in the politics of the country, they would certainly be confused with their choices. With the vision 2050, we have tried to build a scenario of Bangladesh politics within the next 30 year to get a certain shape which would be conflict free and development friendly.

In choosing the form of government, the peoples have had all the experiences, from democratic autocracy to military and so-called democratic government and even though the conflicts prone politics remained the same in the country. We have elaborate several documents, articles and books to illustrate the current trends of politics and on the basis of our explanation; we have built up four possible scenarios of Bangladesh politics by 2050. Now the trajectory should be adopted and implemented as an action plan by the stake holders of politics and the next logical step is to develop further models of politics which would eventually shape the needs, aspirations and demands of the local citizenry.

Actually politics of Bangladesh is not facing the same challenges and opportunities as it was facing 20 years ago. But the pattern of conflicts in politics remained the same during the last 40 years. With the advent of information technology, globalization and trends of international politics, the scenario building exercise has shifted our attentions to the direction where the stake holders of politics would easily determine their future course of actions for the peoples by replacing conflicts to a development oriented country. In practicality such exercise of scenario building of future political pattern would reduce the pressures of the peoples from conflicts to development.

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