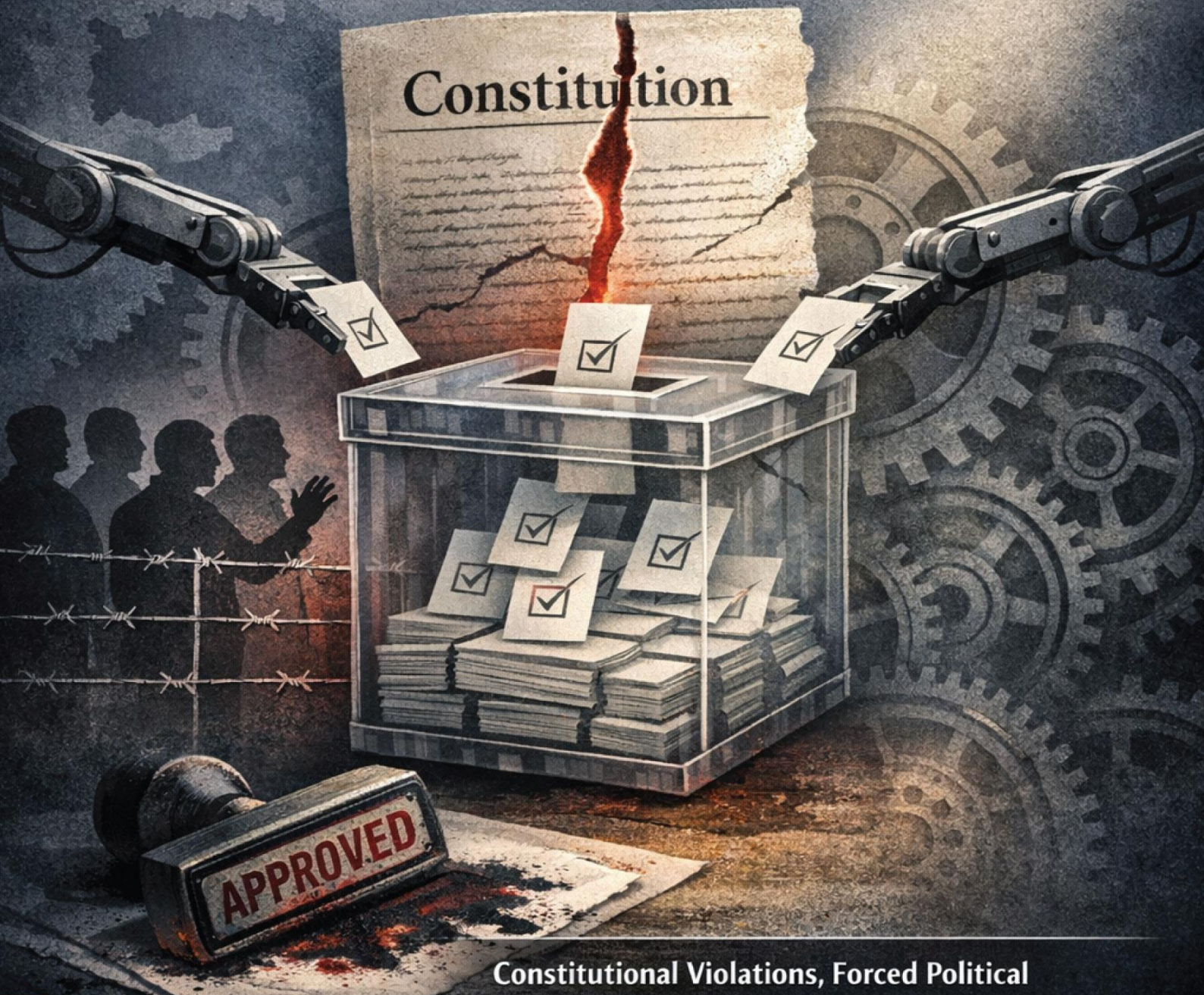


# Manufacturing a Mandate:

Democratic Integrity at Risk in Bangladesh's 2026 Elections



Constitutional Violations, Forced Political  
Exclusion, and Electoral Engineering



# **Manufacturing a Mandate: Democratic Integrity at Risk in Bangladesh's 2026 Elections**

Constitutional Violations, Forced Political Exclusion, and Electoral Engineering

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## Preface:

Following the 5 August 2024 political transition, an unelected interim administration assumed responsibility for governing Bangladesh, marking a significant shift in the country's political landscape.

In this context, the referendum and national parliamentary elections of 2026 were conducted amid heightened political uncertainty, institutional challenges, and growing public debate over constitutional legitimacy and democratic governance.

The organization of a referendum despite the absence of explicit constitutional provisions raised fundamental legal and constitutional concerns.

Furthermore, allegations emerged that political parties enjoying the support of a majority of voters were effectively excluded from meaningful electoral participation, leaving the contest largely confined to participating groups.

Critics and observers have described the election as one of the most controversial in Bangladesh's 55-year history.

The electoral process was further overshadowed by accusations of widespread irregularities, including the influence of illicit financial resources, misuse of state power, questions regarding the neutrality of senior government officials and public institutions, reports of pre-poll ballot casting, electoral violence, and concerns over the competence and impartiality of the Election Commission.

Allegations of coordinated seat-sharing arrangements and electoral engineering intensified doubts about the process's credibility, while participating political parties themselves accused one another of vote manipulation and pre-election irregularities.

Moreover, the election has been associated with the rise of religious extremism, as political instability was allegedly exploited by extremist elements. The widespread circulation of weapons and ammunition looted from police stations, which were not recovered by the interim government, contributed to an environment of fear and intimidation during the electoral process, further undermining voter confidence and the safety of political participation.

Against this backdrop, this report examines the constitutional, political, and institutional dimensions of the 2026 referendum and national parliamentary elections, assessing their implications for democratic integrity, public trust, and the future of electoral governance in Bangladesh.

Global Center for Democratic Governance

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## Background:

A constitutional government was illegally overthrown on August 5, 2024, by creating violence in the name of the anti-discrimination student movement. According to the chief advisor to the interim government, it was carried out through meticulous planning <sup>[1]</sup>.



*Dr. Muhammad Yunus's address at the Clinton Global Initiative about the meticulous design*

The interim government was formed by dissolving parliament, claiming the elected Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina, had resigned, and by relying on the Supreme Court's opinion outside the constitution <sup>[2]</sup>. However, the President stated, "I have no documentary evidence of Sheikh Hasina's resignation" <sup>[3]</sup>. In December, a senior Supreme Court lawyer, Mohammad Mohsin Rashid, filed a writ in the High Court about the reference and opinion process for the interim government's formation and the oath-taking before the Supreme Court. It was dismissed <sup>[4]</sup>. The Supreme Court's opinion was also not made public.

## Hasina's resignation: 'I have no documentary evidence'

President tells Manab Zamin chief editor



*News about the president's quote on Sheikh Hasina's resignation*

Since the formation of the interim government, the process of banning the Bangladesh Awami League has begun. When the writ was filed in court seeking to ban the Awami League and cancel its registration, the court dismissed it outright <sup>[5]</sup>.

Although the court's opinion was given weight and accepted in the formation of the interim government, the government did not accord due importance to the dismissal of the writ to ban the Awami League. Only to ban the Awami League and hinder the process of participating in the election, the unelected, unconstitutional government amended the law outside its jurisdiction and banned the activities of the Awami League <sup>[6]</sup>. Even though the media publishes news related to the Awami League, the amended law provides for punishment for the media <sup>[7]</sup>. With reference to the ban on activities, the Election Commission later suspended the Awami League's registration and barred it from participating in the election process <sup>[8]</sup>.

## Publishing AL news is punishable by two to seven yrs in prison

Staff Correspondent

Publish: Tuesday May 13 2025, 14:49 ↕



*News regarding the amendment of the law that will punish publishing Awami League news*

Any election held by banning a political party, keeping it out of the election, and ignoring the opinions of a large segment of the country cannot be participatory or acceptable in practice.

## RPO Amendment, Election Schedule Announcement, and Violation of the Constitution:

Despite the absence of a National Parliament, important provisions of the constitution, such as the RPO, were unconstitutionally amended before the 13th National Parliament elections. Basically, an elected parliament has the power to amend the Constitution of Bangladesh. The 'Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025' was issued without taking any notice of these <sup>[9]</sup>.

Several parties, including the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), one of the country's largest political parties, opposed the referendum <sup>[10]</sup>. Although there is no provision for a referendum in the Constitution, the Election Commission announced the schedule of the National Parliament elections and referendum on December 11, 2025 <sup>[11]</sup>.

দৈনিক  
**ইত্তেফাক**  
পত্রিকা বাংলাদেশের প্রথম পত্রিকা

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### সংবিধানে গণভোট নেই, কথায় কথায় রাস্তায় নামবেন না: আমীর খসরু

প্রকাশ : ০৮ নভেম্বর ২০২৫, ১৪:০৭





Scan for News

ছবি: তিডিও থেকে

বিএনপির স্থায়ী কমিটির সদস্য আমীর খসরু মাহমুদ চৌধুরী বলেছেন, বর্তমান সংবিধানের আওতায় গঠিত অন্তর্বর্তীকালীন সরকারের শপথ ও দায়িত্ব সংবিধানের সীমার মধ্যেই নির্ধারিত। তাই এই কাঠামোর মধ্যে গণভোটের কোনো সুযোগ নেই। তিনি বলেন, ভবিষ্যতে নির্বাচনে জয়ী হয়ে সংসদে গিয়ে সংবিধান সংশোধনের মাধ্যমে গণভোটের বিধান যুক্ত করা যেতে পারে, কিন্তু এখনই তা সম্ভব নয়।

*News regarding BNP's objection to the referendum*

After the schedule was announced, a lawyer filed a writ petition challenging its validity for the 13th National Parliament elections and the referendum. The argument of the writ petition is that the current interim government system is not in the constitution, so it is unconstitutional to hold an election for the National Assembly through the Election Commission. According to several articles of the constitution [Articles 65 and 123(3)(4) of the constitution] and Section 11 of the Representation of the People Order (RPO), there is an obligation to hold an election for the National Assembly. But the provision for a referendum is not in the constitution or the RPO. In addition, according to Article 31 of the constitution, nothing can be done without a law, so holding an election for the National Assembly and a referendum on the same day is unconstitutional <sup>[12]</sup>. The writ also seeks a rule on why a non-partisan caretaker government should not be formed, and an order directing the holding of an election for the National Assembly within 90 days. It is requested that the schedule of the 13th National Assembly election and referendum be postponed until the rule is settled. However, in defiance of the constitution, the interim government and the Election Commission conducted the referendum on 12 February 2026. This is practically illegal under the Constitution and a clear violation of it.

### Biased elections amid a violent and risky public security situation:

During the movement to overthrow the government in the name of the anti-discrimination student movement, 5,756 firearms and 6,52,082 rounds of bullets were looted through attacks on more than 460 police stations and 17 prisons across the country <sup>[13]</sup>. After the government's fall, law and order across the country deteriorated drastically. All types of crimes, including murder, robbery, and mob violence, increased. In addition, there was a threat to the security of the vote as more than 700 defendants who escaped from prison during the movement were still out <sup>[14]</sup>. After the change of the situation on August 5 in Bangladesh, hundreds of people accused in various militant cases have been released on bail. According to the prison authorities, this number is more than three hundred so far. Among those released on bail, there are people who have been convicted, under trial, and suspects in militant cases in the past, as well as those who have been released on bail; there are also life and death sentence convicts <sup>[15]</sup>.

The Inspector General of Police himself expressed concern about the law-and-order situation the day before the election. He said at a press conference, "Weapons are a threat in voting" <sup>[16]</sup>. In addition, the Election Commission said that illegal weapons are a major concern ahead of the elections <sup>[17]</sup>.

Violence has been increasing across the country since the announcement of the schedule. The day after the announcement of the schedule, a candidate from the Dhaka-8 constituency died of gunshot wounds <sup>[18]</sup>. In addition, various acts of violence, including arson, occurred in election offices in different parts of the country, which raised questions about the security of the vote <sup>[19]</sup>. The security situation had deteriorated so much that candidates were forced to wear bulletproof jackets during public meetings <sup>[20]</sup>. The government has provided gunmen

as bodyguards for candidates and important people who are at risk in the election due to the deterioration of the law-and-order situation <sup>[21]</sup>.



*Dhaka-8 constituency candidate Osman Hadi was shot to death after the announcement of the election schedule*

Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) has complained about the lack of effective measures to improve the law-and-order situation, even after the schedule was announced. Political killings, mob violence, and kidnappings continue in areas prone to violence in previous elections and districts where there was more violence during the interim government. The Election Commission has also made a controversial statement calling the killing of a potential candidate an 'isolated incident' <sup>[22]</sup>.



*News about more than half of polling stations being high risk*

According to the police chief, of the more than 42,000 polling stations across the country, 24,770 are high-risk. That is, about 57 percent of polling stations are at risk. According to police and intelligence sources, there was a fear of clashes, attacks, and sabotage until the day of the election <sup>[23]</sup>. Even the CCTV cameras installed for security at risky centers were stolen in many places <sup>[24]</sup>. In many places, CCTV cameras were vandalized before the election <sup>[25]</sup>.

Organizing elections while threatening public safety is unacceptable.

### Non-participation and ignoring public opinion:

Out of the 60 registered political parties, 50 participated. However, the largest political party, the Awami League, was not allowed to participate in the elections, as its activities were suspended under an executive order <sup>[26]</sup>. Although there have been precedents of banning political parties by court order, this is the first time an executive order has banned a party's activities and prevented it from participating in elections. The Workers' Party, Krishak Sramik Janata League, Bangladesh Tarikat Federation, Trinamool BNP, Bangladesh Nationalist Movement (BNM), Bikalpa Dhara Bangladesh, National Awami Party (NAP), and the Communist Party of Bangladesh have refrained from participating due to a lack of a fair electoral environment. Awami League and other parties have boycotted the elections <sup>[27]</sup>.

#### Awami League's results in the previous national parliamentary elections:

Election name	Total valid votes cast	Votes received by Awami League	Percentage obtained
First National Parliamentary Election	1,93,29,683	1,37,98,717	73.2
Second National Parliamentary Election	1,92,73,600	47,34,277	24.56
Third National Parliamentary Election	2,85,26,650	74,62,157	26.16
Fourth National Parliamentary Election	2,58,32,858	Awami League boycotted vote	
Fifth National Parliamentary Election	3,41,03,777	1,02,59,866	30.08
Sixth National Parliamentary Election	1,17,76,481	Awami League boycotted vote	
Seventh National Parliamentary Election	4,24,18,274	1,58,82,792	37.44
Eighth National Parliamentary Election	5,57,36,625	2,23,65,516	40.13
Ninth National Parliamentary Election	7,00,12,191	3,36,34,629	48.04
Tenth National Parliamentary Election	1,71,29,850	1,23,57,374	72.14

Election name	Total valid votes cast	Votes received by Awami League	Percentage obtained
Eleventh National Parliamentary Election	8,51,14,431	6,35,23,066	74.63
Twelfth National Parliamentary Election	4,99,65,467	3,25,23,318	65
Thirteenth National Parliamentary Election	7,59,02,018	Not allowed to participate	

The Awami League has boycotted 2 of the 12 parliamentary elections held since independence until 2024. Of the remaining 10 elections that are retrospectively acceptable, the Awami League received 30.08 percent of the votes in the 5th parliamentary election of 1991, 37.44 percent in the 7th parliamentary election of February 1996, 40.13 percent in the 8th parliamentary election of 2001, and 48.04 percent in the 9th parliamentary election of 2008. Even if we calculate the average of these 4 acceptable elections, the Awami League has the support of about 39 percent of the voters.

B B C
NEWS বাংলা

## ভোট দিতে না গেলে 'আক্রান্ত' হওয়ার ভয় আওয়ামী লীগের তৃণমূলে

কম ভোটা ব্যবহার করতে শুধু টেক্সট পড়ুন >





Scan for News

*Grassroots supporters of the Awami League feared attacks if they refrained from voting*

In the 13th parliamentary election, about 40 percent of the population was unable to vote because the Awami League was prevented from participating. Although some voters went to vote due to intimidation and threats, most of the Awami League supporters abstained from voting <sup>[28]</sup>.

An election that prevents a large section of a country from expressing their own opinions in voting cannot be an acceptable election in any way.

## Questionable role of the Election Commission in pre-election irregularities and mismanagement:

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The Election Commission was involved in a wide range of pre-election irregularities, mismanagement, and controversial decisions in the 13th National Parliament elections. Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) says that the Election Commission's continuous weaknesses in impartiality, capacity, and decision implementation are creating a risk of undermining public confidence in the electoral system <sup>[29]</sup>.

Despite the three-phase voter list update, political parties have expressed concern about the unusually high rate of voter migration in some constituencies and the addition of a large number of new voters <sup>[30]</sup>. Road and railway blockades, clashes, and vandalism have occurred across the country amid the redrawing of parliamentary constituencies. Although 1,185 demands and objections were submitted to the Election Commission in this regard, it is alleged that public opinion has been ignored in some cases <sup>[31]</sup>.

TIB has also raised questions about the verification of field-level information, eligibility, and fulfillment of registration conditions of some newly registered political parties. Several parties have expressed dissatisfaction with the commission's impartiality in allocating symbols. In addition, the monitoring report noted that although 59 percent of polling stations were declared risky under the law and order situation, there was insufficient preparation in those areas. Irregularities and mismanagement have cast doubt on the election <sup>[32]</sup>.

## Illegal and biased election conduct:

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The Election Commission has been involved in various irregularities and controversial activities since the beginning of the 13th National Parliament election process. The Commission re-demarcated the boundaries of 37 constituencies. Most of which were due to political interference. Most of the changes were unreasonable and unacceptable. The boundary changes affected 46 constituencies <sup>[33]</sup>. Violence also broke out over boundary changes <sup>[34]</sup>. Ugly incidents, like clashes between the aggrieved parties, have occurred during hearings at the Election Commission itself <sup>[35]</sup>.

## নির্বাচন কমিশনের ভূমিকা

- মনোনয়ন বৈধতার জন্য স্বতন্ত্র প্রার্থীদের সর্বাধিক আপিল ও নামঞ্জুর: এক শতাংশ সমর্থকের স্বাক্ষর থাকা সত্ত্বেও যাচাইয়ের সময় তাদের না পাওয়া এবং স্বাক্ষরে অসামঞ্জস্যতার অজুহাতে স্বতন্ত্র প্রার্থীর মনোনয়ন বাতিলের অভিযোগ

রাজনৈতিক দল/ প্রার্থী	মনোনয়ন বাছাই		পুনর্বিবেচনার জন্য আপিল ও ফলাফল	
	জমা (জন)	বাতিল (জন/শতাংশ)	আপিল	মঞ্জুর (জন/শতাংশ)
স্বতন্ত্র	৪৭৮	৩৫০ (৭৩.২২%)	২৬৩	১৬৫ (৬২.৭%)
বিএনপি	৩৩১	২৭ (৮.১৬%)	৯	৩ (৩৩.৩%)
এনসিপি	৪৪	২ (৪.৫৫%)	২	২ (১০০.০%)
বাংলাদেশ জামায়াতে ইসলামী	২৭৬	৯ (৩.২৬%)	৯	৮ (৮৮.৯%)
গণঅধিকার পরিষদ	১০৪	২৮ (২৬.৯২%)	২৩	২০ (৮৬.৯%)
ইসলামী আন্দোলন বাংলাদেশ	২৬৮	৪১ (১৫.৩০%)	৩৯	৩৬ (৯২.৩%)
জাতীয় পার্টি	২২৪	৫৭ (২৫.৪৫%)	৫৩	৩৪ (৬৪.১%)



Scan for Report

### Excerpt from TIB's report on nomination scrutiny

After the schedule was announced, the Election Commission committed a major bias during the verification of candidate nominations. Political parties, including BNP, Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami (Jamaat), and National Citizen Party (NCP), were given special priority. Of the 478 independent candidates who submitted their nomination papers, 350 (73.22%) had their nominations rejected. Of these, 263 later appealed, and the court declared 165 candidates, or 62.7%, as valid. However, only 27 out of 331 BNP candidates, 2 out of 44 NCP candidates, and 9 out of 276 Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami candidates were rejected [36].

There are allegations that the nominations of party candidates, especially BNP candidates, were declared valid despite serious irregularities in the verification process. Despite the complications with dual citizenship, 20 candidates were declared valid [37]. In view of the 13th National Parliament election in Bangladesh, the Election Commission was accused of allowing dual citizens to participate in the elections indiscriminately under pressure from some political parties [38].

## দ্বৈত নাগরিকত্ব জটিলতার পরও বৈধ ২০ প্রার্থী

**নিজস্ব প্রতিবেদক**

০৯:৫০, ১৯ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬  
আপডেট: ০৯:৫৩, ১৯ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬





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নির্বাচন কমিশন। ফাইল ছবি

**দ্বৈত** নাগরিকত্ব রয়েছে এমন প্রার্থীদের জন্য নমনীয় হলো নির্বাচন কমিশন (ইসি)। একেদ্রে যারা টাকা জমা দিয়ে সংশ্লিষ্ট দেশের নাগরিকত্ব ছেড়ে দেওয়ার আবেদন করেছেন তাদের সবার মনোনয়নপত্রই বৈধ ঘোষণা করেছে সংস্থাটি।

News of validating nomination despite complications related to dual citizenship

Although the nominations of 28 independent candidates were rejected due to loan defaulters, the nominations of 31 candidates were also declared valid despite being loan defaulters, most of whom were from BNP [39]. According to Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), the total liabilities or debts of the elected members of the 13th Parliament are Tk 11,356 crore, the highest among the previous four parliaments, with 62% from BNP and 16% from Jamaat by party [40].

Although various organizations [41], including the anti-discrimination movement [42], demanded the cancellation of the nominations of candidates with defaulted loans and dual citizenship, the Election Commission did not take them into account. Discrimination has been observed in the Election Commission's enforcement of the code of conduct for candidates during elections.

BNP held a press conference to call out the commission's silence on violations of the code of conduct. There, BNP questioned the Election Commission's failure to take action against top leaders of other political parties for violations of the electoral code of conduct [43].

Again, the administration's strict stance on observing the Election Commission's code of conduct is evident in the case of independent candidates. Independent candidate Rumin Farhana in Brahmanbaria-2 constituency accused Sarail's assistant returning officer of bias [44].

The legalization of illegal candidates and the biased stance on the election field prove that the 13th National Parliament elections are illegal and biased.

## Illegal campaigning by government officials, including the head of government:

According to Section 21 of the Referendum Ordinance, 2025, and Section 86 of the Representation of the People Order (RPO), 1972, no person engaged in the service of the Republic can in any way call for a vote of 'Yes' or 'No' in the referendum. It will be considered a punishable offence under Section 86 of the RPO, 1972 [45]. If this offence is proven, there is provision for a financial penalty or imprisonment of 1 to 5 years.



*Video from the Chief Advisor on the Yes vote in the referendum*

However, after the schedule for the thirteenth election was announced, the Chief Advisor to the Interim Government, Dr. Muhammad Yunus, himself began campaigning for a yes vote in the referendum. He even called on everyone to vote yes in his address to the nation <sup>[46]</sup>.

Instructions were given to all levels of government officials to campaign for a yes vote in the referendum. Officials at all levels campaign for a yes vote in the referendum <sup>[47]</sup>. When criticism of the issue began, Professor Ali Riaz, Special Assistant to the Chief Advisor and Chief Coordinator of the Referendum Campaign, clarified that there was no legal obstacle to government officials campaigning for the 'Yes' vote in the referendum <sup>[48]</sup>.

Various initiatives were taken by the government to campaign for the 'Yes' vote in the referendum. Instructions were also issued to campaign for the 'Yes' vote in the super caravan of voting vehicles using government funds <sup>[49]</sup>, and to officials of various institutions, schools, colleges, and madrasa teachers to campaign for the 'Yes' vote in the referendum <sup>[50]</sup>.

Despite such public campaigning, the Election Commission did not take any action. In the face of criticism, just a few days before the election, on 29 January 2026, the Election Commission issued a letter stating that people engaged in the service of the republic can inform the people about the referendum, but cannot call for them to vote 'Yes' or 'No' <sup>[51]</sup>.

ইসির চিঠি

## সরকারি কর্মচারীদের 'হ্যাঁ' বা 'না'-এর পক্ষে প্রচার দণ্ডনীয়

যুগান্তর প্রতিবেদন  
প্রকাশ: ৩০ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬, ১২:০০ এএম  
প্রিন্ট সংস্করণ



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প্রজাতন্ত্রের কর্মে নিয়োজিত কোনো ব্যক্তি গণভোট বিষয়ে জনগণকে অবহিত ও সচেতন করতে পারবেন। তবে তিনি গণভোটে 'হ্যাঁ' বা 'না' এর পক্ষে ভোট দেওয়ার জন্য জনগণকে কোনোভাবে আহ্বান জানাতে পারবেন না। বৃহস্পতিবার সব রিটার্নিং কর্মকর্তাকে দেওয়া চিঠিতে নির্বাচন কমিশন (ইসি) এ নির্দেশনা দিয়েছে।

*News regarding the punishable offense of campaigning for 'yes' or 'no' vote by government employees*

However, despite the Election Commission's instructions, officials at various levels have been seen campaigning for the 'Yes' vote. However, the Election Commission has not imposed any punishment on anyone under the law.

An election in which officials at all levels, including the head of government, campaign for a particular vote to influence the outcome, and the election itself influences the public's opinion, is not legal or acceptable under the law.

### Allegations of major irregularities and bias in postal voting:

Postal voting was introduced to enable expatriates to exercise their voting rights in the 13th National Parliament elections. Since then, there have been major irregularities in the management of postal voting for expatriates from the beginning. Several viral videos from Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait show Jamaat leaders residing in the diaspora controlling multiple postal ballots <sup>[52]</sup>.



*Video of 150 ballots handed to Jamaat worker in Bahrain*

Postal ballots were found in the house of a Jamaat-e-Islami leader in Bahrain. It is known that attempts are being made to influence and manipulate expatriate voters before the election through this <sup>[53]</sup>.

Political parties also have doubts about postal voting, which can significantly affect the outcome. The incidents of receiving another person's ballot using their mobile number, voting before the scheduled time, and videos of counting a large number of ballots at the same address in several countries spreading on social media have raised questions about the transparency of the election system <sup>[54]</sup>.

BNP has demanded an explanation from the Election Commission (EC) over various irregularities in postal ballots sent to expatriates. The party alleges serious flaws in the process for preparing and sending postal ballots. They (BNP) are being harmed by this [55].

An election in which a particular party activist can control multiple ballots cannot be called transparent or impartial. This voting process was also opaque and biased.

### Violation of citizen's privacy:

At least two serious allegations of violations of citizens' privacy have come to light in the 13th National Parliament elections. One concerns postal voting, and the other concerns the security of journalists' personal information.

A serious allegation regarding postal voting is that it violates citizens' privacy. For postal voting, voter declaration forms are sent along with the ballot. It can be seen that the ballot and declaration form have the same serial number. As a result, anyone concerned can know which candidate a voter voted for or what they voted for in the referendum in the postal ballot [56]. This is a serious violation of citizen privacy. As a result, government officials and employees who vote in postal ballots within the country are in fear.



#### *Analytical news regarding the violation of citizen's privacy in postal ballots*

In addition, due to the Election Commission's mismanagement, the personal information of about 14,000 media workers was leaked during registration on the website [57]. This incident poses a threat to journalists' safety. It is a serious violation of journalists' privacy and a violation of national and international laws. The environment for journalists in Bangladesh is

already risky. The risk of harassment, surveillance, and physical attacks has increased due to the disclosure of personal information [58].

Voting cannot be described as transparent or impartial when it violates citizens' privacy. Journalists in many places have been attacked. Many journalists were terrified due to information leaks. They did not dare to work impartially in the voting field.

### Pre-election violence and silence of the commission:

At least 10 people were killed, and 2,503 were injured in more than 700 election-related violence across the country between October 2025 and February 14, 2026, according to the Human Rights Support Society (HRSS) [59].

According to government figures, a total of 274 incidents of violence occurred across the country from the announcement of the schedule for the 13th National Parliament elections on December 11 to February 1. Five people were killed in these incidents [60].

সাড়ে ৩ মাসে নির্বাচন-সংশ্লিষ্ট সহিংসতায় নিহত ১০, আহত ২৫০৩: এইচআরএসএস

স্টার অনলাইন রিপোর্ট

২০২৫ সালের অক্টোবর থেকে ২০২৬ সালের ১৪ ফেব্রুয়ারি পর্যন্ত ত্রয়োদশ জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচনকে কেন্দ্র করে সহিংসতায় অন্তত ১০ জন নিহত এবং ২ হাজার ৫০৩ জন আহত হয়েছেন বলে জানিয়েছে হিউম্যান রাইটস সাপোর্ট সোসাইটি (এইচআরএসএস)।

#### News related to pre-election violence

According to the Human Rights Support Society, 1,650 people were injured and five were killed from the announcement of the election schedule on December 11, 2025, to February




and politically connected individuals. Two advisors to the Advisory Council of the interim government were also recruited by the relevant organizations as observers [63]. Of the 55,454 observers registered with 81 organizations, 64 percent were recruited by 17 of those organizations [64]. More than 10,000 observers have been appointed from an organization that lacks an office or sufficient manpower [65], raising serious questions about the credibility and impartiality of the observation. The Election Commission has also taken controversial decisions, such as bearing the expenses of foreign observers.

There are also allegations of irregularities in the issuance of election observer cards to journalists. Several BNP and Jamaat leaders who have never been involved in newspapers or journalism have received journalist observer cards in Satkhira [66]. This incident has also happened in other districts. In addition, there has been a controversial incident in which a driver for Islami Bank was also issued a journalist observer card by the Election Commission [67].

**সাতক্ষীরায় সাংবাদিকদের নির্বাচনী পর্যবেক্ষক কার্ড বিতরণে অনিয়মের অভিযোগ**

নিজস্ব প্রতিবেদক সাতক্ষীরা প্রকাশ: ১১ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ১৭: ০৭



সংবাদ সংগ্রহের কার্ড সংগ্রহের জন্য সাংবাদিকদের দীর্ঘ সারি। বুধবার সাতক্ষীরার জেলা প্রশাসনের অতিরিক্ত জেলা প্রশাসক বিষ্ণুপদ পালের কার্যালয় সামনে | ছবি: প্রথম আলো

সাতক্ষীরায় জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচনের সংবাদ সংগ্রহের কার্ড বিতরণে অনিয়মের অভিযোগ উঠেছে। বিষয়টি নিয়ে শুরুতে কড়াকড়ি আরোপ করলেও বাস্তবে নিয়মনীতির কোনো তোয়াক্কা করা হয়নি। সাংবাদিক পরিচয়ে রাজনৈতিক ব্যক্তিত্ব, ব্যবসায়ী ছাড়াও ভূঁইফোড় পত্রিকার সঙ্গে যুক্ত অনেকে পর্যবেক্ষক কার্ড পেয়েছেন বলে অভিযোগ উঠেছে।

**News of irregularities in distribution of election observer cards to journalists**

Although the observers appointed by Peoples Advancement Social Association (PASA) were canceled after the news was published in the media, the observers of other organizations

were not canceled or re-verified. It is believed that 64% of observers were recruited from 17 out of 81 organizations, and the recruitment of observers from organizations of politically connected people and the distribution of election observer cards to fake journalists were mainly to give special benefits to some parties and publish false reports to prove the opaque and biased elections to be transparent and impartial. Therefore, this election was held under conditions that allowed for rigging and bias.

### Illegal recruitment of law enforcement forces:

The decision to deploy additional Ansars in the 13th National Parliament elections was taken on the grounds that the police had a controversial role in the previous elections.

#### ‘অবৈধভাবে’ নির্বাচনী দায়িত্বে ৩৩০ আনসার, সত্যতা পেয়ে সতর্ক পুলিশ

নিজস্ব প্রতিবেদক, ঢাকা

প্রকাশ : ১১ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ২৩: ৪৪    আপডেট : ১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০০: ০১



*News regarding illegal recruitment of law enforcement forces during election*

However, information about the recruitment of fake Ansar members is available nationwide. An Ansar party leader in the Hatirjheel area of Dhaka alone was accused of 'illegally' including 330 people in election duties by taking money [68]. In addition, 13 untrained people assigned to the Kotwali police station in Chittagong were also accused of getting election duties. Primary evidence of affiliation with a particular political party was also found against Mosammat Shahnaz Sultana, the party leader of Ward No. 19 under Gulshan police station in

the capital, and Shamsunnahar, the party leader of Ward No. 40 under Bhatara police station [69].

Most of the 557,000 Ansars recruited for the national elections are known to be affiliated with a political party [70].

Although their appointments were canceled after a few incidents came to light, there are allegations of numerous fake and untrained appointments across the country, including those associated with political parties.

### Allegations of bias against returning officers, DCs, SPs, and the army:

Jamaat-e-Islami has alleged that many District Commissioners (DCs) and Superintendents of Police (SPs) are biased as returning officers [71].

**অনেক ডিসি-এসপি পক্ষপাত করছেন, অভিযোগ জামায়াতের**

দেশ রূপান্তর অনলাইন  
প্রকাশ : ০৭ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০৫:১৫ পিএম আপডেট : ০৭ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০৫:২৯ পিএম



ছবি: ভিডিও থেকে নেওয়া

রিটার্নিং কর্মকর্তা হিসেবে অনেক জেলা প্রশাসক (ডিসি) ও পুলিশ সুপার (এসপি) পক্ষপাত করছেন বলে অভিযোগ করেছেন জামায়াতে ইসলামীর নায়েবে আমির সৈয়দ আব্দুল্লাহ মো. তাহের। তিনি অভিযোগ করে বলেন, তারা একটা রাজনৈতিক দলের হয়ে কাজ করছেন। ইসিকে পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট ডিসি-এসপিদের আমরা সরিয়ে দিতে বলেছি।

#### *News of allegations regarding the biasedness of DCs & SPs*

Jamaat-e-Islami Naib-e-Amir Syed Abdullah Md. Taher alleged that many District Commissioners (DCs) and Superintendents of Police (SPs) are working for a political party. The Election Commission did not take note of the EC's request to remove the biased DCs and SPs.

In addition, two days before the election, there were serious allegations of bias against army officers in Sirajganj. The army used a loudspeaker to identify potential polling agents of Jamaat in Sirajganj-2 constituency, calling them terrorists. When Jamaat candidates approached the army regarding this incident, they did not receive a satisfactory response, and even after complaining to the District Commissioner, they did not receive a solution <sup>[72]</sup>.

Such biased behavior by officials or government agencies involved in the overall election process casts doubt on the Thirteenth National Parliament election.

### Appointment of polling officers associated with political parties and irregularities:

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There are clear allegations of appointing new polling officers for the 13th National Parliament election in the name of giving preference to new ones, by declining to appoint those who served in the past three elections and were disqualified.

Although there are strict restrictions on polling officers from contacting candidates or any political party, videos and information have surfaced showing polling officers holding secret meetings with Jamaat leaders at numerous polling stations on the night before the election <sup>[73]</sup>. There have also been allegations of receiving hospitality at the home of a Jamaat leader <sup>[74]</sup>.

A major allegation is that a Jamaat leader's wife was appointed as a polling officer at a center in Dhaka, and that, with that official's help, Jamaat activists tried to influence the polling station on the night before the election <sup>[75]</sup>. When news of such irregularities was published at several polling stations, many people took precautions. There have been incidents of such political activists being appointed in numerous centers across the country.

The appointment of polling officers associated with specific parties is an obstacle to fair elections. This was done for planned rigging and bias. As a result, various irregularities occurred on the night before the election and on election day.

### Threats to voters and security concerns for minority candidates:

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Although there were allegations of threats to voters in the election, the Election Commission has not taken any effective action in this regard. There have been allegations of threats to minority voters in different places in Chapainawabganj-2 constituency. There have also been allegations of vandalism against the candidate's supporters, Paddy Sheaf, in this constituency <sup>[76]</sup>. Threats to voters have occurred in different constituencies of the country. Especially, these threats have been made to activists and supporters of the Awami League in most cases. In a BBC Bangla report, an Awami League supporter said, "There is always that fear from the family that we are the Awami family. If we do not go to vote now, we will be attacked. We

will be identified. In fact, we have to go to vote out of fear. Fear is the main reason. I have to survive" [77].

Not only voters but also minority candidates were apprehensive about the election. This proves that the election environment is not suitable. A total of 80 minority candidates, both independent and from different parties, participated in the 13th National Parliament election. Those who were concerned about their own safety and the safety of their voters. Only 4 minority candidates won the election [78].

Some candidates are also accusing Jamaat of discouraging minorities from going to the polling stations. In many places, minorities are saying that they will not go to vote. Jamaat had a veiled threat that if they do not go to vote, then the minorities will be safe. Jamaat will ensure security. If they go to vote, they will not be able to see security." Gopalganj-3 constituency candidate, Hindu Mahajote General Secretary Govinda Chandra, has made a credible allegation that his minority supporters are being threatened by the big parties, who claim they will not be allowed to stay in the country [79].

## নির্বাচন ঘিরে সংখ্যালঘু প্রার্থীদের শঙ্কা ও উদ্বেগ

প্রণব বল  
30.01.2026

ত্রয়োদশ জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচনে স্বতন্ত্র এবং বিভিন্ন দলের হয়ে মোট ৮০ জন সংখ্যালঘু প্রার্থী অংশ নিচ্ছেন। তাদের অনেকেই নিজের এবং সংখ্যালঘু ভোটারদের নিরাপত্তার বিষয়ে উদ্বেগ।



উদ্বেগ ও শঙ্কার কারণ হিসেবে ছমকি, চাপ, সংখ্যালঘু নির্যাতন, আইন-শৃঙ্খলা পরিস্থিতির অবনতি ও প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বী প্রার্থীদের নানামুখী সাম্প্রদায়িক প্রচারণার কথা উল্লেখ করছেন স্বতন্ত্র ও বিভিন্ন দলের সংখ্যালঘু প্রার্থীরা।  
ছবি: Munir Uz Zaman/AFP

### *News regarding the security concerns of minority candidates during the election*

During the election period, a person was threatened in Rajshahi. He was told that he would be punished after the election. He was shot dead after the election on 14 February 2026 [80].

Stability and control of the law-and-order situation are essential before the election. But the government or the Election Commission has failed to fulfill that responsibility. There was no

proper environment for voters to cast their votes freely or for candidates to conduct their election activities safely.

## Elections affected by illegal money:

According to the rules, there is a specific limit on election expenses. However, during the 13th National Parliament elections, extensive cash transactions and carrying were observed. On the eve of the election, activists of various parties were arrested with cash in different parts of the country <sup>[81]</sup>.

**বিমানবন্দরে আটক জামায়াত নেতার কাছে ছিল ৭৪ লাখ টাকা: পুলিশ**

প্রতিনিধি সৈয়দপুর, নীলফামারী

আপডেট: ১১ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ২০: ৩৭



জামায়াত নেতা বেলাল উদ্দিন প্রধান | ছবি: সংগৃহীত

নীলফামারীর সৈয়দপুর বিমানবন্দরে আটক ঠাকুরগাঁও জেলা জামায়াতের আমির বেলাল উদ্দিন প্রধানের কাছে ৭৪ লাখ টাকা ছিল বলে জানিয়েছে পুলিশ। তোটের আগের দিন আজ বুধবার বেলা ১১টার দিকে টাকাসহ তাঁকে আটক করা হয়।

Scan for News

### News of the Jamaat leader's arrest with 7.4 million BDT

The Ameer of Thakurgaon District Jamaat was arrested with 7.4 million BDT at the Saidpur Airport <sup>[82]</sup>. A BNP candidate from Laxmipur was arrested with 8 million BDT from the car used for election work <sup>[83]</sup>. Although 8 million was recovered during the arrest, the amount was later dramatically reported in other media as 1.5 million BDT <sup>[84]</sup>. In Patuakhali, a volunteer

dal leader was arrested with 5 million BDT [85]; in Muradnagar, a Jamaat leader was arrested with 0.2 million BDT; and in Shariatpur, a Jamaat leader was arrested with 0.7 million BDT [86]. Before the elections, the administration had arrested people engaged in election-related work with some money.

However, the amount of money seized is very insignificant compared to the amount illegally traded in the election field. According to the bank's accounts, an additional 409.82 billion BDT was withdrawn from the bank in the last two months of the election [87]. That is, this amount of money was withdrawn from the bank and not deposited back into it. In fact, this huge amount of money was used to influence the election. Neither the administration nor the Election Commission could take appropriate steps to stop the use of this money. This has been confirmed by the news of money being distributed in villages before the election [88].

### Irregularities and violence on the eve of the election:

The day before the election was full of irregularities and violence across the country. There were numerous irregularities and violence, including violations of the election code of conduct, vandalism of the opponent's office, clashes, and allegations of vote buying. On the night before the election, BNP filed 127 complaints against Jamaat with the Election Commission [89].



*News regarding 127 allegations against Jamaat on the eve of the election*

Jamaat also held a press conference focusing on election irregularities [90]. There are also allegations of arrests of independent candidate activists on the night before the election [91]. The thematic complaints on the day before the election are:

**Clashes, violence, and arson:** Although clashes broke out between activists and supporters of candidates across the country on the eve of the election, the administration took no significant steps to resolve them. On this day, BNP and independent candidate activists clashed in front of a polling station in Joypurhat, in which 11 people were injured <sup>[92]</sup>. On the same day, two BNP candidates were injured in Gafargaon <sup>[93]</sup>. Clashes also broke out between the two parties in Sirajdikhan, Munshiganj. Clashes across the country during the election, along with the administration's silent role, spread panic among the general public <sup>[94]</sup>. Apart from the clashes, houses of activists and supporters were also set on fire in different places <sup>[95]</sup>.



*Video of Jamaat leader's house being set on fire the night before the election*

Such arson incidents occurred in several constituencies <sup>[96]</sup>. As a result, many voters withdrew their decision to vote.

**Attacks on polling agents and vandalism of election offices:** There have been incidents of attacks, threats, and intimidation on leaders and activists nominated as polling agents of candidates in various constituencies. Jamaat-e-Islami held a press conference and said that there have been continuous attacks on Jamaat-e-Islami leaders and activists, vandalism of election offices, and arson. Jamaat candidates, leaders, activists, and agents are being attacked. Jamaat offices are being attacked <sup>[97]</sup>. There are numerous allegations against BNP activists of attacking the election office of an AB Party candidate <sup>[98]</sup>, vandalizing Hannan Masood's office <sup>[99]</sup>, beating a Jamaat leader, and snatching the list of polling agents <sup>[100]</sup>, threatening to 'leave' polling agents <sup>[101]</sup>, and beating an NCP polling agent in Hatia <sup>[102]</sup>.

## হাতিয়ায় এনসিপির পোলিং এজেন্টকে মারধরের অভিযোগ

নোয়াখালী প্রতিনিধি

প্রকাশ : ১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০৮:১৯ এএম আপডেট : ১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০৮:১৯ এএম



Scan for News

### *News regarding the beating of an NCP polling agent in Hatia*

This has led many to express their reluctance to perform the duties of polling agents. As a result, many candidates or small parties could not provide polling agents on election day <sup>[103]</sup>. Some centers were also vandalized the night before <sup>[104]</sup>. In addition, there were incidents such as cocktail or bomb explosions in various centers across the country the night before the election <sup>[105]</sup>.

**Influencing voters with money:** Buying votes or using money or gifts to influence voters is a punishable offense. On the eve of the 13th National Parliament elections, numerous allegations of moneyed influence over voters have been made <sup>[106]</sup>, and video footage has gone viral on social media <sup>[107]</sup>.



Scan for Video

### *Video of money distribution in favour of NCP candidate Hasnat Abdullah*

On the eve of the elections, activists of various candidates went door to door distributing money <sup>[108]</sup>. Despite numerous videos of buying votes with money having come to light, neither the Election Commission nor the administration has taken any action in this regard.

**Secret meetings with polling officials and administration:** Polling officials stay at polling stations as per the rules from the day before the polling. No candidate, activist, or supporter may enter the polling station until polling begins. Even polling

officials cannot leave the polling station until the polling and counting are over. However, news of secret meetings between polling officials and candidates, or candidates' activists, has surfaced in numerous centres across the country <sup>[109]</sup>. In Barisal-6 constituency, a secret meeting of a Jamaat leader in the presiding officer's room late at night at a polling station <sup>[110]</sup>, a secret meeting with the Jamaat Ameer <sup>[111]</sup>, hosting polling officials at the house of a Jamaat leader in Lakshmipur <sup>[112]</sup>, a police officer holding a 'secret meeting' at a BNP leader's office <sup>[113]</sup>, and a meeting between the presiding officer and Jamaat leader at a polling station in Sylhet have come to light in numerous such incidents <sup>[114]</sup>. However, while steps have been taken in some places, no action has been taken in most places.

## বিএনপি নেতার অফিসে 'গোপন বৈঠক' করা পুলিশ কর্মকর্তা প্রত্যাহার

■ অনলাইন ডেস্ক

প্রকাশিত: ০০:৫৮, ১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬



*News of a secret meeting between a police officer and a BNP leader in his office*

**Ballots sealed the night before due to involvement of polling officials:** On the night before the start of the 13th National Parliament election, allegations surfaced that ballots were sealed the night before voting in most constituencies due to involvement of polling officials. There were allegations of Jamaat activists voting at a polling station in Gazipur at night with the help of polling officials <sup>[115]</sup>, of NCP activists entering the polling station and voting <sup>[116]</sup>, and, in some places, of officials themselves sealing the ballots <sup>[117]</sup>. There were also incidents of verbal altercations and scuffles at the centers over fake voting at night <sup>[118]</sup>.

সিলেট-৩

## একটি কেন্দ্রে রাতেই জালভোট দেওয়ার অভিযোগে উত্তেজনা, হাতাহাতি

১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০২:২৭ পূর্বাহ্ন • সর্বশেষ আপডেট: ১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০২:২৭ পূর্বাহ্ন • শীর্ষ খবর

নিজস্ব সংবাদদাতা, সিলেট



সিলেট-৩ (দক্ষিণ সুরমা, ফেঞ্চুগঞ্জ ও বালাগঞ্জ) আসনের একটি কেন্দ্রে ঢুকে ১১-দলীয় জোটের প্রার্থীর পক্ষে জালভোট দেওয়ার অভিযোগ তুলেছেন বিএনপি মনোনীত প্রার্থী মোহাম্মদ আব্দুল মালিক।

### *News of clashes over allegations of fake voting at night*

There is information and allegations about such fake votes in numerous centers in the country <sup>[119]</sup>. However, neither the Election Commission nor the administration has taken any appropriate action in this regard.

**Preparation for rigging by polling officers:** According to the election rules, each candidate has a polling agent in each center. Who stays at the center from the beginning of the voting until the end of the counting. If the result is counted correctly, he signs the actual result sheet. Which is preserved as evidence. However, in many places, officials have taken signatures from polling agents the night before voting begins <sup>[120]</sup>.

The advance stamping of ballots and the advance signing of the result sheet prove that the polling officers themselves are involved in rigging and planning the election. Although punitive measures have been taken in a couple of places, no action has been taken in most centers.

## Election Day Irregularities and Violence:

The night before voting began, allegations of irregularities emerged in various centers and constituencies across the country. Almost all parties, including BNP, Jamaat, and independent candidates, have alleged bias of polling officials, fake votes, secret meetings of representatives of various candidates, clashes, and various irregularities and violence. The irregularities and violence on election day:

**Polling agent entry barriers and irregularities:** Before polling begins on election day, one polling agent is assigned to each polling booth. They monitor whether voting is fair and impartial and help with voter identification to prevent fake voting. But on election day, serious allegations were made that polling agents for some candidates were being denied entry to the polling center. Manisha Chakraborty, a candidate of the Bangladesh Samajtantrik Dal in a constituency in Barisal, complained that a muscle power influence has been spread in the center since night. Muscle-power exercises have been provided in the area. In the morning, our polling agents were prevented from entering the center <sup>[121]</sup>. The NCP held a press conference and said that the administration is playing an impartial role. Polling agents are being prevented from entering, and BNP leaders and activists have occupied the center <sup>[122]</sup>. Independent candidate Tansim Zara alleged that polling agents are being thrown out of the center on various pretexts <sup>[123]</sup>.

### পোলিং এজেন্টদের কেন্দ্রে ঢুকতে বাধা দেওয়ার অভিযোগ মনীষার

✍ জেলা প্রতিনিধি বরিশাল  
🕒 প্রকাশিত: ০৯:৫৬ এএম, ১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬



Scan for News

বাংলাদেশ সমাজতান্ত্রিক দলের (বাসদ) বরিশাল জেলার আন্বায়ক ও প্রার্থী ডা. মনীষা চক্রবর্তী বলেছেন, রাত থেকেই কেন্দ্রে কেন্দ্রে পেশিশক্তির একটা প্রভাব বিস্তার করা হয়েছে। এলাকায় এলাকায় পেশিশক্তির মহড়া দেওয়া হয়েছে। সকালে কেন্দ্রে আমাদের পোলিং এজেন্টদের ঢুকতে বাধা দেওয়া হয়েছে।

*News regarding allegations of blocking polling agents from entering the centers*

Although some candidates' polling agents were prevented from entering the center or thrown out, multiple polling agents of the same candidate were seen in some places [124]. Some polling agents do not know their candidate's name [125]. Again, despite the ban, polling agents are using mobile phones [126]. Despite the ban, polling agents are present in some places with the candidates' cards [127].

The purpose of providing multiple polling agents or having fake polling agents is to rig or forge votes. Such irregularities have occurred throughout the country. However, neither the Election Commission nor the administration has taken any appropriate action.

**Fake votes:** The media reported allegations of fake voting from various parts of the country throughout the night before the 13th National Parliament Election. The truth was revealed when voting began the next morning [128]. When real voters went to the polling booth, they found out that their votes had already been cast, and journalists also said that the vote had been rigged [129]. Some party activists had even made fake seals in advance in order to cast fake votes [130].



*Video of allegations of vote rigging*

Although real voters complained about the fake votes, neither the administration nor polling officials took any action. When voters challenged them, polling officials said that they had confirmed it and let someone else vote [131]. If voters did not get the opportunity to vote and complained, the police forcibly removed the voters from the centers on the orders of the presiding officer [132].

There was a nationwide festival of fake votes; even after the army was informed, they did nothing <sup>[133]</sup>; in some places, polling officials themselves were seen rapidly sealing the ballots <sup>[134]</sup>.



*Video of polling officials stamping ballot papers*

**Supply of sealed ballots, forcing voters to vote openly, and entry of multiple people into secret rooms:** Sealed ballots have been supplied to voters in advance at numerous polling stations across the country <sup>[135]</sup>. The polling officer has already sealed the ballot paper <sup>[136]</sup>. It has also been observed that the officer himself publicly seals the specific symbol <sup>[137]</sup>. Again, in several centers, they have been forced to publicly seal the specific symbol <sup>[138]</sup>. Although voting is prohibited in public, the polling officers did not follow it <sup>[139]</sup>.



*Video of group voting in secret rooms*

At several polling centers, women were repeatedly seen entering the secret room with voters <sup>[140]</sup>. In some places, 3 people were also seen in the secret room <sup>[141]</sup>. In some centers, some people were already present in the secret room <sup>[142]</sup>. This interfered with voters' freedom to vote, and they were voting for a specific symbol. The polling officers remained silent.

**Voters were prevented from going to polling stations and threatened with vandalism of their houses:** Voters were prevented from going to polling stations in several parts of the country <sup>[143]</sup>. In some places, they were prohibited and threatened in advance <sup>[144]</sup>. In Sharsha, BNP activists created obstacles for voters <sup>[145]</sup>. In Noakhali-5 (two unions of Kompaniganj, Kabirhat, and Sadar upazilas), Jamaat-e-Islami has accused party leaders and activists of various threats from female voters and gathering terrorists in specific areas to exert influence at polling stations <sup>[146]</sup>.



*Video of alleged threats to demolish a female voter's house for voting*

Despite the prohibition, polling agents have threatened to vandalize houses if the opponent sees who voters are voting for in secret rooms <sup>[147]</sup>.

Failure to protect the secrecy of voters' voting in the presence of polling officers and administration is a serious crime. This election has created fears of loss of life and property for the people.

**Occupying polling stations, stealing ballot papers and ballot boxes:** Several polling stations were attacked by candidate activists, and fake votes were cast <sup>[148]</sup>. However, the administration did not take appropriate steps to prevent the attacks. The attackers also attacked polling officials. There was also an incident of ballot paper bundles being stolen in Sherpur <sup>[149]</sup>. In addition, such incidents have occurred at polling stations across the country, including in Chandpur <sup>[150]</sup>. Although measures were taken in a few centers, no action was taken in most. Scenes of openly breaking seals by occupying various polling stations have also been captured on the Election Commission's CCTV cameras <sup>[151]</sup>.



*Viral video of fake voting in the presence of polling officials*

Not only ballot papers, but ballot boxes have also been stolen in at least 3 constituencies <sup>[152]</sup>. Ballot boxes were stolen in Khulna and Sylhet <sup>[153]</sup>, and an attempt was made to steal ballot boxes by exploding bombs in Bhola to create chaos <sup>[154]</sup>. There was also an incident of seal theft and ballot shortage in a center in Jessore <sup>[155]</sup>.

Despite these serious allegations, the results of any center or constituency have not been suspended or canceled, even though the rules are in place for the type of crime. The Election Commission has quickly published the gazette announcing the election results, mainly due to bias <sup>[156]</sup>.

**Candidates beaten and activists kidnapped:** Habiba Begum, an independent female candidate from Rajshahi-3 constituency, was beaten in front of the polling station <sup>[157]</sup>. Although a female candidate was beaten in public, no action was taken by the administration or the Election Commission. On the other hand, in Feni Sadar constituency, the AB Party chairman and the candidate with the Eagle symbol were

also attacked, during which his main agent was beaten <sup>[158]</sup>. NCP candidate Nasir Uddin Patwari was blocked and tried to be beaten, and the army came and rescued him <sup>[159]</sup>.

**স্বতন্ত্র প্রার্থীর এজেন্টের ছেলেকে অপহরণ করে  
হত্যার হুমকির অভিযোগ**

✍ জেলা প্রতিনিধি ময়মনসিংহ  
🕒 প্রকাশিত: ০৫:২৩ পিএম, ১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬



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ময়মনসিংহ-১১ (ভালুকা) আসনে ভোটগ্রহণ চলাকালে এক স্বতন্ত্র প্রার্থীর এজেন্টের ছেলেকে অপহরণ ও হত্যার হুমকি দেওয়ার অভিযোগ উঠেছে। কেন্দ্র থেকে তাকে সরিয়ে দিতেই অপহরণকারীরা এই ঘটনা ঘটিয়ে বলে দাবি ওই এজেন্টের।

*News regarding allegations of kidnapping and death threats to the son of a candidate's agent*

In addition, in Rajai Union of Bhaluka Upazila of Mymensingh-11 constituency, there was an allegation that the son of an agent of an independent candidate was kidnapped and threatened to leave the polling station. The miscreants threatened to kill the kidnapped son if he did not leave the polling station <sup>[160]</sup>.

**Clashes and violence:** Clashes and violence occurred in numerous centers across the country on election day. According to media reports, chaos broke out at 486 centers by 2 pm alone. Clashes occurred in at least 135 places <sup>[161]</sup>. Hannan Masood's wife and brother were attacked in Noakhali, and 30 people were injured <sup>[162]</sup>. A UP member was stabbed while returning from voting in Taltoli <sup>[163]</sup>, a supporter of an independent candidate was stabbed in Kishoreganj <sup>[164]</sup>, and there was a scuffle between the activists and supporters of Rumin Farhana and Junaid at a polling center <sup>[165]</sup>. In addition, clashes and violence occurred across the country throughout the day <sup>[166]</sup>.

Two Jamaat activists were stabbed in front of the candidate <sup>[167]</sup>. Cocktail and bomb explosions occurred in various centers in the country <sup>[168]</sup>.



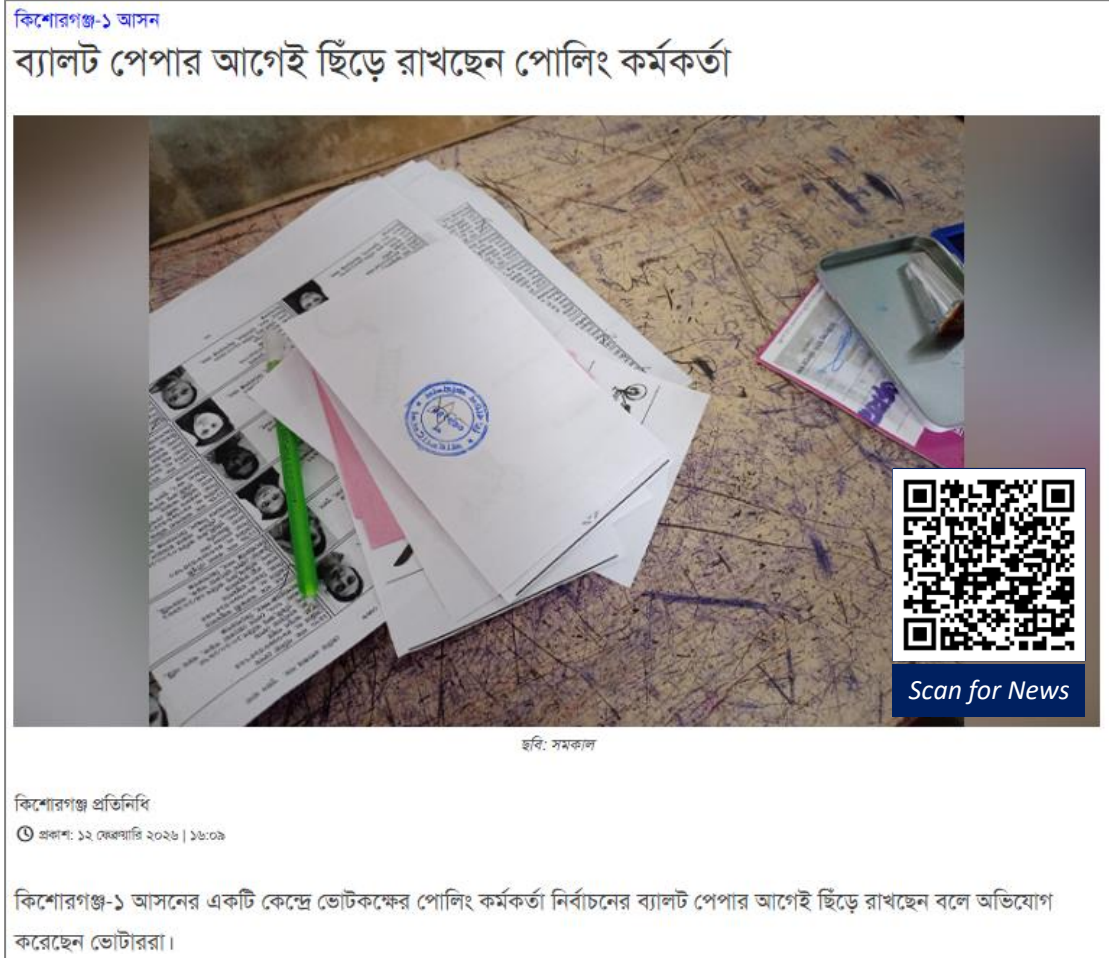
*Video of the alleged stabbing and injuring of activists with sharp weapons in the presence of a candidate*

On the morning of the election day, a scuffle broke out between Jamaat and BNP leaders and activists at the Khulna Alia Madrasa polling station. The situation became heated at one point. At that time, a fight between BNP and Jamaat Brouckout, and the BNP leader died after a serious head injury <sup>[194]</sup>.



*Photograph of the BNP leader who died in a clash between the BNP and Jamaat on the election day*

**Irregularities of polling officials:** Various allegations have come to light against polling officials of various centers since the day before the election. At one center in Dhaka, Jamaat activists tried to influence the center before voting began with the help of a polling officer <sup>[169]</sup>.



#### *News of irregularities by polling officials*

Countless irregularities have been alleged against polling officials, including casting fake votes with the help of the presiding officer <sup>[170]</sup>, signing the result sheet before the vote was counted <sup>[171]</sup>, illegally taking multiple tips in the ballot turnover book <sup>[172]</sup>, tearing the ballot paper in advance <sup>[173]</sup>, and publicly sealing the ballot paper at the polling center <sup>[174]</sup>.

#### **Allegations of irregularities by candidates and boycott of votes:**

Jasim Uddin, the candidate of the People's Rights Council in the Comilla-4 (Debidwar) constituency, has announced a boycott of the election, alleging irregularities <sup>[175]</sup>. In the Narayanganj-3 (Sonargaon) constituency, he has boycotted the election, alleging that his polling agents were thrown out of the polling station <sup>[176]</sup>. Allegations of 'rigging' in the vote <sup>[177]</sup>. In addition, the candidates have filed complaints with the Election Commission, alleging rigging in the vote counting in various constituencies.

## ৩০টি আসনে ভোট গণনায় জালিয়াতির অভিযোগ জামায়াতের

নিজস্ব প্রতিবেদক ঢাকা

প্রকাশ: ১৫ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০১: ১১



প্রেস ব্রিফিংয়ে বক্তব্য দিচ্ছেন জামায়াতে ইসলামীর মিডিয়া ও প্রচার বিভাগের প্রধান এহসানুল মাহবুব জোবায়ের। মগবাজার, ঢাকা, ১৪ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬ | ছবি: প্রথম আলো

ত্রয়োদশ জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচনে ৩০টি আসনে ভোট গণনায় জালিয়াতির অভিযোগ তুলেছে বাংলাদেশ জামায়াতে ইসলামী। আজ শনিবার বিকেলে রাজধানীর মগবাজারে কেন্দ্রীয় কার্যালয়ে এক প্রেস ব্রিফিংয়ে দলটির মিডিয়া ও প্রচার বিভাগের প্রধান এহসানুল মাহবুব জোবায়ের এ অভিযোগ করেন।

### *News of allegations of fraud in vote counting in 30 constituencies*

Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami has alleged rigging and irregularities in the election, holding a press conference to present its claims <sup>[178]</sup>. Jamaat has alleged fraud in the vote counting in 30 constituencies <sup>[179]</sup>. On the day of the election, the Islamic Movement of Bangladesh alleged that attacks, intimidation, and vote rigging occurred against their candidates and election agents in various constituencies of the country between 12 noon and 2 pm on the day of the election <sup>[180]</sup>.

সুজন সম্পাদকের প্রশ্ন

## অভিযোগের পর তদন্ত ছাড়া 'তড়িঘড়ি' গেজেট প্রকাশ কেন

নিজস্ব প্রতিবেদক

প্রকাশ : ২০ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০৩:৩১ এএম আপডেট : ২০ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ০৩:৩১ এএম



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অভিযোগের পর তদন্ত ছাড়া 'তড়িঘড়ি' গেজেট প্রকাশ কেন

জামায়াতে ইসলামী ও এনসিপি ত্রয়োদশ জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচনে কারচুপির অভিযোগ তোলার পর নির্বাচন কমিশন কেন তদন্ত ছাড়াই 'তড়িঘড়ি' করে গভীর রাতে গেজেট প্রকাশ করল, সেই প্রশ্ন তুলেছেন সুশাসনের জন্য নাগরিক (সুজন) এর সম্পাদক বদিউল আলম মজুমদার। গতকাল বৃহস্পতিবার সকালে ঢাকায় জাতীয় প্রেসক্লাবে এক সংবাদ সম্মেলনে তিনি এই প্রশ্ন তুলেন। তিনি বলেন, ত্রয়োদশ জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচনে অযোগ্য প্রার্থীও প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা করার

*News of concern over 'rushed' gazette publication without investigation after allegations*

The Election Commission has not paid any attention to the complaints with evidence since the day before the election. Taking the complaints into account, it hastily published the gazette without suspending the results in any center or constituency, and it also hastily completed the oath. As a result, citizens have raised questions about the acceptability of this questionable election <sup>[181]</sup>.

### Voter turnout and results:

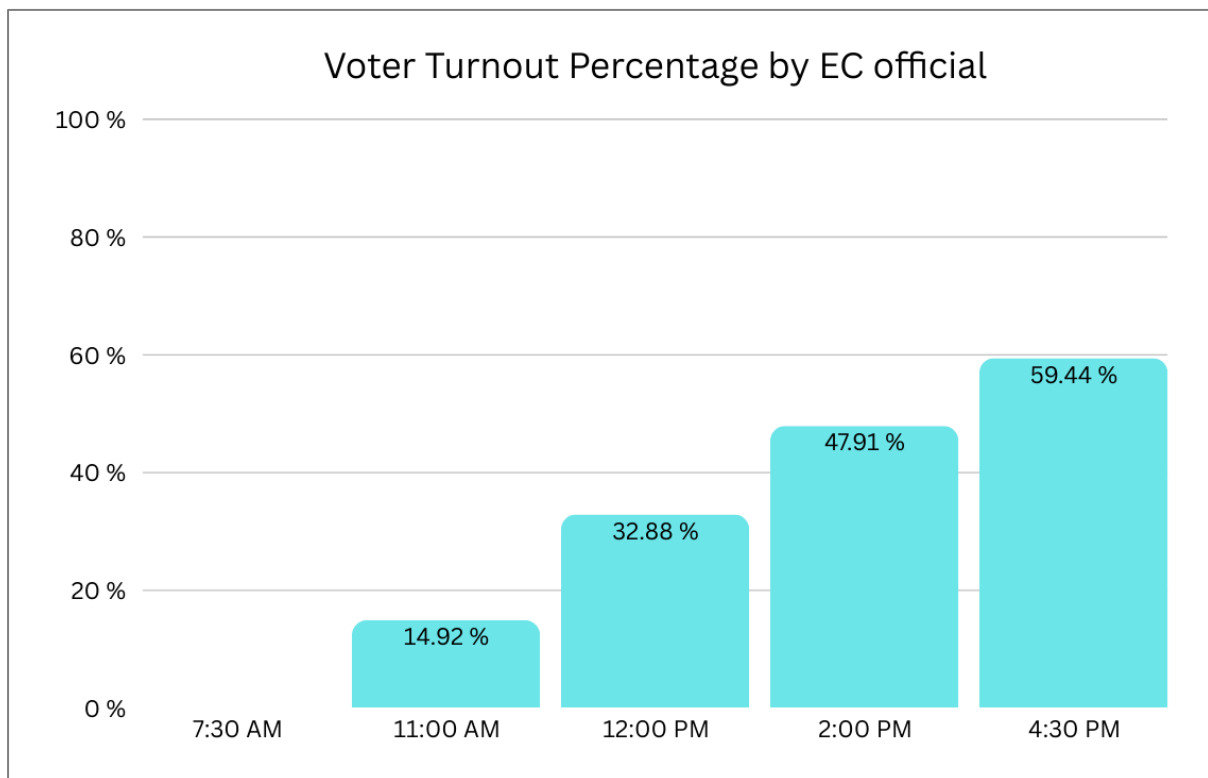
In the 13th National Parliament Election, voter turnout was actually very low. Even when the European Union Election Observation Team visited the centers, the centers were empty <sup>[182]</sup>. Since the Awami League was unable to participate in the elections, it announced a boycott

[183]. As a result, voter turnout was low nationwide. According to the Election Commission's briefing, 32 percent of the votes were cast nationwide by 12 noon on election day [184]. 47.91 percent of the votes were cast until 2 pm [185].

According to the Election Commission's official briefing, from 7:30 am to 11:00 am, 14.96 percent of the total votes had been cast. On average, this means approximately 90,979 votes were cast per minute during that period.

However, at the 12:00 pm briefing, it was reported that the total voter turnout had reached 32.88 percent, indicating an increase of 17.92 percentage points within just one hour.

During the first three and a half hours, the average hourly voting rate was 4.27 percent. In contrast, between 11:00 am and 12:00 pm alone, 17.92 percent of the total votes were cast in a single hour, which is significantly higher than the earlier trend. This translates to approximately 3,81,433 votes per minute during that one-hour period. Such a sharp statistical surge appears inconsistent with the previous voting pattern.



*Voter Turnout Percentage by the Election Commission's official briefing*

Although the polling stations across the country were empty after noon, the Election Commission announced the next day that 59.44 percent of the votes were cast in the parliamentary elections and 60.84 percent in the referendum [186]. The lack of coordination between the previously reported voter turnout and the afternoon voter turnout has created doubts in the public mind about the election results.

## গণভোটে 'হ্যাঁ' জয়ী হলেও ইসির পরিসংখ্যানে বড় গরমিল, কোনো আসনে ভোট কাঙ্ক্ষিতং ২৪৪%

নির্বাচন কমিশনের তথ্যমতে, ত্রয়োদশ জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচন ও গণভোটে মোট ভোটার ছিলেন ১২ কোটি ৭৭ লাখ ২ হাজার ৩৩৪ জন। এর মধ্যে গণভোটে ভোট পড়েছে ৬০.২৬ শতাংশ। 'হ্যাঁ' ভোট দিয়েছেন ৪ কোটি ৮০ লাখ ৭৪ হাজার ৪২৯ জন এবং 'না' ভোট দিয়েছেন ২ কোটি ২৫ লাখ ৬৫ হাজার ৬২৭ জন। এছাড়া প্রদত্ত গণভোটের মধ্যে বাতিল বা অবৈধ হয়েছে ৭৪ লাখ ২ হাজার ২৮৫টি ভোট।



*News regarding discrepancies in the announcement of election results*

The Election Commission's results are widely inconsistent. Analyzing the referendum results received from the Election Commission, it is seen that the referendum cast in Rajshahi-4 constituency was 244.295 percent. Where the total number of voters is 3 lakh 19 thousand 909, but the votes cast there are 7 lakh 81 thousand 523. Again, the number of 'yes' votes in the Netrakona-3, Netrakona-4, and Netrakona-5 constituencies exceeds the total number of voters in those constituencies. Although the total number of voters in Netrakona-3 constituency is 4 lakh 20 thousand 686, 5 lakh 2 thousand 438 votes were cast for 'yes'. However, instead of the total number of votes cast there, 2 lakh 38 thousand 358 votes are shown, and the casting vote is shown as 56.659 percent. There are similar discrepancies in the information in the Netrakona-4 and Netrakona-5 constituencies <sup>[187]</sup>. However, the Election Commission has changed the results after facing criticism.

## শান্তিপূর্ণ ভোট, অভিযোগ গণনায়

রিয়াজ হোসেন

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শান্তিপূর্ণ ভোট, অভিযোগ গণনায়

ত্রয়োদশ জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচন ও গণভোটের ভোটগ্রহণ শেষ হয়েছে। ভোট গ্রহণের দিন বিচ্ছিন্ন কয়েকটি ঘটনা ঘটলেও, গত কয়েকটি নির্বাচনের তুলনায় ছিল শান্তিপূর্ণ। ভোটাররাও উৎসবমুখর পরিবেশে ভোট দিয়েছেন। তবে নির্বাচনের প্রধান প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বী বিএনপি এবং জামায়াতে ইসলামী একে অপরের বিরুদ্ধে কারচুপি, জালিয়াতি এবং কেন্দ্র দখলসহ নানা ধরনের অনিয়মের অভিযোগ তুলেছে।

### *News of allegations of irregularities in vote counting*

There are allegations of widespread fraud in the vote count <sup>[188]</sup>. The discrepancy in voter turnout and the average of the results has called the results of the 13th National Parliament election into question.

### Allegations of bias through election engineering:

After the election, various parties and candidates have alleged bias through election engineering. BNP rebel candidate Kamal Zaman Mollah has alleged that the candidate of the 11-party electoral alliance was made victorious through 'election engineering' in Madaripur-1 (Shibchar) constituency <sup>[189]</sup>. Dhaka-13 constituency candidate Maulana Md. Mamunul Haque has also alleged that he was defeated in his constituency due to 'election engineering' by the military-civilian administration. Foreign forces were also involved in the conspiracy against him in the election <sup>[190]</sup>. A candidate from Satkhira-1 constituency has also alleged <sup>[191]</sup>.

Numerous such allegations have been made in different constituencies. However, the Election Commission has not taken any action.

## খালিলুর রহমানের মন্ত্রী হওয়ার মধ্য দিয়ে ইলেকশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং উন্মোচন হচ্ছে: নাহিদ

নিজস্ব প্রতিবেদক, ঢাকা

প্রকাশ : ১৭ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ২১: ৩২ আপডেট : ১৭ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬, ২১: ৫৩



জাতীয় সংসদ ভবন এলাকায় সাংবাদিকদের কথা বলেন নাহিদ ইসলাম। ছবি: ভিডিও থেকে নেওয়া

বিএনপির মন্ত্রিসভায় অন্তর্বর্তী সরকারের সাবেক উপদেষ্টা খালিলুর রহমানের যোগ দেওয়ার মধ্য দিয়ে ইলেকশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং (ভোট কারচুপি) উন্মোচন হচ্ছে বলে মন্তব্য করেছেন জাতীয় নাগরিক পার্টির (এনসিপি) আহ্বায়ক নাহিদ ইসলাম।

### *News of allegations related to election engineering*

Nahid Islam, convener of the NCP of the Jamaat alliance, has alleged that the BNP was brought to power through election engineering. He said that election engineering (vote rigging) is being exposed by the inclusion of Khalilur Rahman, a former advisor to the interim government, as the foreign minister in the BNP cabinet <sup>[192]</sup>.

## Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) report on the acceptability of the election:

Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) has raised questions about whether this election will be inclusive, given the exclusion of the Awami League. A TIB report has highlighted various irregularities and fraud on election day.

অনিয়মের ধরন*	আসনের শতকরা হার
ভোটারদের হুমকি দিয়ে তাড়ানো বা কেন্দ্রে প্রবেশ করতে না দেওয়া	৪৬.৪
ভোটারদের জোর করে নির্দিষ্ট মার্কায় ভোট দিতে বাধ্য করা	৩৫.৭
জাল ভোট দেওয়া	২১.৪
বিধি লঙ্ঘন/আইন-শৃঙ্খলা ভঙ্গ/অনিয়ম প্রতিরোধে প্রশাসন ও আইনশৃঙ্খলা বাহিনীর নিষ্ক্রিয়তা	২১.৪
ভোট গ্রহণের আগেই বালটে সিল মারা	১৪.৩
বুথ দখল করা	১৪.৩
প্রতিপক্ষের পোলিং এজেন্টকে কেন্দ্রে প্রবেশ করতে না দেওয়া	১৪.৩



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*Statistics on irregularities committed on election day, according to the TIB report*

According to their report, 46.4 percent of voters were threatened or not allowed to enter the center, 35.7 percent were forced to vote at a specific mark, 21.4 percent were cast fake votes, 21.4 percent were inaction by the administration and law enforcement agencies to prevent violations of rules/breach of law and order/irregularities, 14.3 percent were occupied booths, 14.3 percent were sealed before voting, and 14.3 percent were not allowed to enter the center by the opposing party's agents. <sup>[193]</sup>.

## Conclusion:

The 2026 referendum and the national parliamentary elections in Bangladesh have raised serious concerns about constitutional legitimacy, democratic representation, and the integrity of the electoral process. The absence of constitutional provisions for a referendum, alongside allegations that the majority preferred candidates were effectively excluded from meaningful participation, has significantly undermined public confidence in the electoral framework.

Accusations of seat-sharing arrangements, electoral engineering, pre-poll voting, and widespread irregularities, including claims made by participating political parties against one another, further deepened doubts about the credibility of the process.

Taken together, these developments have led many observers to question whether the elections reflected the genuine will of the people.

The events surrounding the 2026 elections highlight the urgent need for inclusive political engagement, adherence to constitutional norms, and credible electoral reforms to restore democratic trust and institutional legitimacy in Bangladesh.

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92.	<a href="http://www.somoynews.tv/news/2026-02-11/XNR32JVv">www.somoynews.tv/news/2026-02-11/XNR32JVv</a>	
93.	<a href="http://ekushey-tv.com/country/1360873111111171545">http://ekushey-tv.com/country/1360873111111171545</a>	
94.	<a href="http://www.bd-pratidin.com/country/2026/02/11/1215835">www.bd-pratidin.com/country/2026/02/11/1215835</a>	
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96.	<a href="http://www.jagonews24.com/country/news/1092688">www.jagonews24.com/country/news/1092688</a>	
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99.	<a href="http://bangla.bdnews24.com/13th-parliamentary-election/b69aca92f2e7">bangla.bdnews24.com/13th-parliamentary-election/b69aca92f2e7</a>	
100.	<a href="http://www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/district/jtfr8ctzyu">www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/district/jtfr8ctzyu</a>	
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102.	<a href="http://www.deshrupantor.com/663976">www.deshrupantor.com/663976</a>	
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104.	<a href="http://www.facebook.com/reel/1662519918219322">www.facebook.com/reel/1662519918219322</a>	
105.	<a href="http://bangla.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/election/news-3897681">bangla.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/election/news-3897681</a>	
106.	<a href="http://www.ajkerpatrika.com/politics/ajpilpx4bgaj6">www.ajkerpatrika.com/politics/ajpilpx4bgaj6</a>	
107.	<a href="http://www.facebook.com/reel/2106692010125934">www.facebook.com/reel/2106692010125934</a>	

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113.	<a href="https://www.dailyjanakantha.com/politics/news/905870">www.dailyjanakantha.com/politics/news/905870</a>	
114.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1629038411602148">www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1629038411602148</a>	
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117.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/reel/1591951701928935">www.facebook.com/reel/1591951701928935</a>	
118.	<a href="https://bangla.thedailystar.net/thirteenth-national-parliamentary-election/news-3897711">bangla.thedailystar.net/thirteenth-national-parliamentary-election/news-3897711</a>	
119.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/reel/1424125299394244">www.facebook.com/reel/1424125299394244</a>	
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121.	<a href="https://www.jagonews24.com/country/news/1092802">www.jagonews24.com/country/news/1092802</a>	
122.	<a href="https://www.ittefaq.com.bd/774522">www.ittefaq.com.bd/774522</a>	
123.	<a href="https://bangla.bdnews24.com/bangladesh/9aa4f245dade">bangla.bdnews24.com/bangladesh/9aa4f245dade</a>	
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138.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/reel/667812783088900">www.facebook.com/reel/667812783088900</a>	
139.	<a href="http://www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/district/51309crggm">www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/district/51309crggm</a>	
140.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1386858772656412">www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1386858772656412</a>	
141.	<a href="http://www.bd-pratidin.com/election/2026/02/12/1216328">www.bd-pratidin.com/election/2026/02/12/1216328</a>	
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143.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/reel/1454440399537051">www.facebook.com/reel/1454440399537051</a>	

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144.	<a href="http://samakal.com/whole-country/article/337678">samakal.com/whole-country/article/337678</a>	
145.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/reel/1979014429630125">www.facebook.com/reel/1979014429630125</a>	
146.	<a href="http://www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/district/8dj5kospmx">www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/district/8dj5kospmx</a>	
147.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/reel/1744166139874847">www.facebook.com/reel/1744166139874847</a>	
148.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/reel/1421199612264074">www.facebook.com/reel/1421199612264074</a>	
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151.	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjmdMewQ67w">www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjmdMewQ67w</a>	
152.	<a href="http://www.bangladesherkhabor.net/national/41457">www.bangladesherkhabor.net/national/41457</a>	

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153.	<a href="http://samakal.com/bangladesh/article/338260">samakal.com/bangladesh/article/338260</a>	
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163.	<a href="http://www.dailyjanakantha.com/bangladesh/news/906102">www.dailyjanakantha.com/bangladesh/news/906102</a>	
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185.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2101396830661416">www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2101396830661416</a>	
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188.	<a href="http://www.deshrupantor.com/664535">www.deshrupantor.com/664535</a>	

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190.	<a href="http://thikananews.com/43129">thikananews.com/43129</a>	
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192.	<a href="http://www.ajkerpatrika.com/politics/ajpvbaydvxsmh">www.ajkerpatrika.com/politics/ajpvbaydvxsmh</a>	
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