Appendices:

Appendix 1: Number of Madrasa
Appendix 2: List of Attacks on Hindus 2013
Appendix 3: List of Attacks on Ahmadiyya
Appendix 4: Comparison of 2006 and 2008 Jamaat-e-Islami Constitution
Appendix 1: Numbers of Madrasa

There is no definitive figure for how many madrasa operate in Bangladesh. The statistics have to be gathered from different madrasa boards, but there are also some institutions that fall outside the purview of any board. We have tried to assemble information that’s as accurate as possible from a variety of sources and collate it in a table below.

The information suggests a total number of approximately 19,000 madrasa (alia and quomi) with nearly 4 million students enrolled. The vast bulk of these are primary education establishments, where the number of girls is surprisingly almost at parity with boys. Some have said Bangladesh has the most feminised madrasa system in the world. In this table we chose to use the Befaqul Madarisil Arabia figure for the quomi madrasa on the advice of the director of the government-run Islamic Foundation, who was adamant that other estimates were excessive. However we also cite the larger estimates below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Madrasa Estimated Numbers</th>
<th>ALIA</th>
<th>STUDENTS</th>
<th>QUOMI</th>
<th>STUDENTS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Befaqul Madarisil Arabia</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,250</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,357,505</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alia</em> Stand Alone Primary</td>
<td>4,416</td>
<td>676,398</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alia</em> Primary attached to Secondary</td>
<td>9313</td>
<td>1,741,049</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only Dhakil to Kamil</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,907</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>13,746</td>
<td>2,420,354</td>
<td>5,250</td>
<td>1,357,505</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Madrasa Establishments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>18,996</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Madrasa Students</strong></td>
<td>3,777,859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On average 171 students at each alia madrasa. Estimated student nos. are in red

The numbers shift considerably depending on how you count the primary alia madrasa that are attached to a secondary madrasa. Are they one madrasa or two? We have counted them as one only. If you counted them separately that would add approximately 9000 establishments to the total.

These statistics appear to suggest many of the estimates currently being used are far too high. Figures like 64,000 madrasa in Bangladesh have been cited by The International Crisis Group, 54,130 derived from a Dhaka University sample survey and 40,000 by the Bangladeshi Foreign Minister, Dipu Moni recently. The possible reasons for our lower figure could be:

(i) The quomi madrasa authorities have exaggerated in the past to seem more powerful but now they are discussing possible recognition by the government they are no longer doing this.

(ii) Post-9/11 an industry emerged of studies of madrasa in Pakistan and Bangladesh with donor money being used to address the militancy threat and therefore there could have been a tendency to play up that threat in terms of exaggerating the numbers.

(iii) Other studies double counted primary and secondary establishments on the same physical location.

(iv) Other studies included pre-primary madrasa in the total numbers.

(v) Our available statistics may not have captured the full picture.

The number of 4 million students in madrasa is within a context of a total population of 16.5 million Bangladeshi children of primary age plus about 30 million adolescents (according to UNICEF) or 42.4 million aged 5-17 years (according to Save the Children Fund). This lower than expected number is in keeping with a 2009 World Bank report that found the number of quomi madrasa was much lower than portrayed in the popular press. It said quomi madrasa accounted for only 1.9% of total primary enrolment, compared to NGO schools at 8.2%. It did note however that the share of alia madrasa was significant and accounted for 8.4% of primary enrolment. In terms of secondary education the study found quomi madrasa made up 2.2% and alia madrasa almost 19% of enrolment. What’s clear from the chart below is that roughly equal numbers of boys and girls are attending primary alia madrasa in Bangladesh.
Boys versus Girls in Alia Madrasa

VARIABLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. Alia Madrasa

A. Primary Level Madrasa
An attached Ebtadaee (primary level) madrasa is one that is attached to a senior school in the same or nearby premises. An independent one operates without any secondary or higher level madrasa - so is purely primary level.

Alia Madrasa Primary Level Enrolment, including number of girls.

### ALIA MADRASA PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF GIRLS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF MADRASA</th>
<th>GRADE - 0 (PRE-PRIMARY)</th>
<th>GRADE - 1</th>
<th>GRADE - 2</th>
<th>GRADE - 3</th>
<th>GRADE - 4</th>
<th>GRADE - 5</th>
<th>TOTAL GIRLS</th>
<th>TOTAL GIRLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attached Ebtadaee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86723</td>
<td>40314</td>
<td>161173</td>
<td>146248</td>
<td>19716</td>
<td>76308</td>
<td>191486</td>
<td>1741049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Ebtadaee</td>
<td>46280</td>
<td>24288</td>
<td>191301</td>
<td>143873</td>
<td>119497</td>
<td>76308</td>
<td>191486</td>
<td>1741049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDEPENDENT EBTEDAEE DATA SOURCE: ESTIMATED FROM INDEPENDENT EBTEDAEE MADRASA SAMPLE SURVEY, 2010
B. Secondary Level
Alia Madrasa Secondary Level Enrolment, including number of girls.

### FIG 4 ALIA MADRASA SECONDARY LEVEL ENROLMENT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF GIRLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DAKHIL Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>ALIM Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>FAZIL Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>KAMIL Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>TOTAL Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>4121</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5977</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>4687</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6655</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>4795</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6851</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>4868</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>120 (3)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6956 (3)</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>4890</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>1074</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>141 (3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7122 (3)</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5015</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>1087</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>148 (3)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7279 (3)</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5391</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>1087</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7651 (3)</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>5536</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7820 (3)</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5995</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8410</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6315</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8819</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6685</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>1315</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1039</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>175 (3)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9214 (3)</td>
<td>1138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6798</td>
<td>1034</td>
<td>1345</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>178 (3)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9361 (3)</td>
<td>1163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6779</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>1401</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>191 (3)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9384 (3)</td>
<td>1186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>6771</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1022</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>195 (3)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9475 (3)</td>
<td>1204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6660</td>
<td>1031</td>
<td>1486</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1021</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>194 (3)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9361 (3)</td>
<td>1177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6669</td>
<td>1028</td>
<td>1401</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>204 (3)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9330 (3)</td>
<td>1177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** FIGURE IN THE PARENTHESES INDICATE PUBLIC MADRASA.

**SOURCE:** BANBEIS

C. Growth of private educational institutions in Bangladesh since 1970
Growth of Madrasa 1970-2011

### GROWTH OF MADRASA 1970-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCHOOL</td>
<td>5,645</td>
<td>8,310</td>
<td>10,153</td>
<td>15,403</td>
<td>19,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADRASA</td>
<td>1,515</td>
<td>2,681</td>
<td>5,871</td>
<td>7,276</td>
<td>9,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLEGE</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>2,176</td>
<td>3,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7,532</td>
<td>11,473</td>
<td>16,674</td>
<td>24,855</td>
<td>31,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** THE INFORMATION COMES FROM BANBEIS.

**THESE ARE ONLY PRIVATE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND MADRASA, NOT STATE FUNDED ONES.**
D. Summary of Different Types of Madrasa:

Source: BANBIES

Madrasa Broken Down by Level of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>ENROLMENT</th>
<th>TEACHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Ebtedaye</td>
<td>4416</td>
<td>676398</td>
<td>344580 (different from above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(primary)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached Ebtedaye</td>
<td>9313</td>
<td>1741049</td>
<td>855252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Primary and Higher madrasa)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only Dhakil to Kamil</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>No Separate figure available</td>
<td>No Separate figure available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>13,746</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information can be depicted visually in this chart:

Graph Showing Growth of Madrasa

SECONDARY LEVEL ALIA MADRASA - GIRLS VERSUS BOY ENROLLMENT
2. Quomi Madrasa

A. Number of Quomi Madrasa and students across Bangladesh (approximate estimate provided by Befaqul MadarisilArabia - Shafi).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>NUMBER OF MADRASA</th>
<th>NUMBER OF STUDENTS (M/F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taqmil (Kamil, Hons)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fazilat/Fazil (Fazil, Hons)</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>82,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SanabiaUlea (Allim, Hons)</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>91,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutawassitah (lower secondary, Hons)</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>119,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iblidaiyah (Primary, Hons)</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>5,77,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hifzul Quran</td>
<td>2092</td>
<td>470,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>1,357,505</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Source: Member of Quomi Madrasa Education Commission (formed by the government) who wishes to remain anonymous:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Board Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>Befaqul Madarisil Arabia Bangladesh (Bangladesh Quomi Madrasa Education Board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BefaqulMadarisilQuomi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Azad DeeneeEdara-e Ta’lim Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anjuman-e IttihadulMadaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TanzimulMadaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gopalganj</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylhet</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patia, Chittagong</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogra</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>8325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are additional quomi madrasa boards beyond the five cited above. Altogether this source estimated the total number amounts to around 10,500 quomi madrasa. In addition there are some quomi madrasa not under any supervision that operate totally independently.

C. The Bangladesh Quomi Madrasa Education Board (Bifalqul Madaress al Arabia Bangladesh)

This is the main board that regulates exams for Daura madrasa. These are quomi madrasa that offer the highest qualification possible—a Daura degree, which is equivalent to an MA degree. The Board regulates 450 such madrasa. In Dhaka City there are 70-75 Daura madrasa for men and 38 for women, but generally the majority elsewhere are male. Overall they estimated one sixth of students at the highest level are women.

This information came from Islami Oikyo Jote, who indicated they used to cite much higher figures in the past.

### QUOMI MADRASSA ACCORDING TO IOJ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MISHAKAT</th>
<th>NAHOMIR OR MUTTAWASIT</th>
<th>SANIBI</th>
<th>NAYHAALE</th>
<th>DAURA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Level</td>
<td>Secondary Level</td>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 6/7 to 12/13</td>
<td>12-14 yrs</td>
<td>14-16 yrs</td>
<td>16-19 yrs</td>
<td>19-20 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No certificate</td>
<td>No certificate</td>
<td>No certificate</td>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>1 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6000-7000 of them - ie more than half of all Quomi Madrassa</td>
<td>IOJ says approximately 5000 madrass in these categories</td>
<td></td>
<td>600 madrassa offer this level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

130 | POLITICAL ISLAM & THE ELECTIONS IN BANGLADESH
A 2008 survey of sample locations and a study of 60 *alia* and 61 *quomi* madrasa by researchers from Dhaka University and the Human Development Research Centre estimated the nationwide figure (including primary level madrasa) to be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALIYA</th>
<th>QUOMI</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>MAINSTREAM EDUCATION</th>
<th>MOSQUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,518</td>
<td>39,612</td>
<td>54,130</td>
<td>103,618</td>
<td>191,986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is much higher than other figures, especially for the *quomi* madrasa. In addition the Dhaka University and HDRC researchers found:

- Of these, 86% were rural and 13.6% urban.
- Approximately 10 million students were enrolled.
- Almost 70% of the *quomi* madrasa were primary level.
- Half of all madrasa were attached to a mosque.
- In the last 60 years the overall number has increased more than 12 times but the population only 3 times.
- Every year 10,000 madrasa are added.
- Madrasa are growing faster than mainstream schools.
- The expansion of madrasa was linked to periods of military rule.
- Mainstream schools cannot keep up with the pace of demand for education.
- On average 147 students enroll every year in each madrasa.

The researchers used this graph to represent the growth in madrasa and predict that their number could treble in the next 40 years.
## Appendix 2: Attacks on Hindus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>DEAD</th>
<th>ATTACK</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>WEBSITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/28/2013</td>
<td>Rajganj Bazar, Noakhali</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attackers set fire to 30 houses in which 76 families were living. They also set fire to a Kal temple. And Bdnews 24 says Hindu temples at Rajganj Bazar, Thakur Barhi and Bainambarhi areas were vandalised after Shibir/Jamaat procession. BBC said: Police reported that a Hindu temple and houses belonging to Hindu families had been attacked in Noakhali. AFP also reported attacks on Hindu homes.</td>
<td>Amnesty International &amp; Reuters &amp; BBC</td>
<td><a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/02/28/us-bangladesh-tribunal-idUSBRE91R0AN20130228">http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/02/28/us-bangladesh-tribunal-idUSBRE91R0AN20130228</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/28/2013</td>
<td>Dhoppara South, Jaldi, Gunagar Barshkali, Chittagong</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jamaat -Shibir Activists reported to have set fire to 30 residences, 40 shops looted and vandalised and 3 Temples, 15 people injured and 1 killed.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Protom Alo, Samakal and Sangbad newspapers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/28/2013</td>
<td>Chandragonj Bazar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jamaat -Shibir activists reported to have attacked 1 house, 5 shops and 2 Temples.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Bhorer Kagoj Samakal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/28/2013</td>
<td>Cox’s Bazar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Attack on a police camp, killing one.</td>
<td>Reuters</td>
<td><a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/02/28/us-bangladesh-tribunal-idUSBRE91R0AN20130228">http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/02/28/us-bangladesh-tribunal-idUSBRE91R0AN20130228</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/28/2013</td>
<td>Sundarganj in Northern Gaibandha</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
<td>Two policemen were killed when Islamists stormed a police station. “We have been virtually besieged. It’s a horrible situation,” station officer Manzur Rahman told Reuters. BBC, said 3 killed when 2000 Jamaat supporters went on the rampage in protest at the verdict and attacked a police station. AFP quoted local police chief Monjur Rahman saying “At least 10,000 Jamaat supporters attacked us with weapons. We were forced to open fire,” Rahman said, adding two protesters were shot dead NB not policemen.</td>
<td>Reuters &amp; BBC</td>
<td><a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/02/28/us-bangladesh-tribunal-idUSBRE91R0AN20130228">http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/02/28/us-bangladesh-tribunal-idUSBRE91R0AN20130228</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/28/2013</td>
<td>2/28/2013 Bainbari, Nagiabar, Aladinagar, Kalirhat, Chayani</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
<td>Shibir-Jamaat activists attacked around 2 pm after the verdict, setting fire to 8 houses and vandalising and looting 46, vandalising 15 shops and 7 temples incuding arson and smashing idols, stole gold, injured 50 people.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Protom Alo, and Ittefaq newspapers</td>
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<td>2/28/2013</td>
<td>Brahmanpara, Comilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>Temple attacked, 1 idol vandalised.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Protom Alo newspaper</td>
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<tr>
<td>2/28/2013</td>
<td>Gopalpur Chigrikhali, Morelganj, Bagerhat,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jamaat-Shibir men reportedly attacked a Temple and vandalised. A case has been filed.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Prothom Alo, Jugantor and Samakal</td>
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<td>2/28/2013</td>
<td>Begumganj</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jamaat-Shibir activists reported to have vandalized and torched several Hindu houses and a temple leaving six minor injured at Begumganj upazilla.</td>
<td>Bangla News</td>
<td><a href="http://www.banglanews24.com/English/detailsnews.php?iss=6&amp;ac=8068280296f1a362d7bbf1fba2aee5smti=030201365316">http://www.banglanews24.com/English/detailsnews.php?iss=6&amp;ac=8068280296f1a362d7bbf1fba2aee5smti=030201365316</a></td>
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<td>3/1/2013</td>
<td>Charhsita Municipality, Ramaghat, Laxmipur</td>
<td>Set fire to a house of Nitish Chandra Das and two Temples.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Prothom Alo Samakal 3.3.13 Prothom Alo 24.3.13</td>
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<td>3/1/2013</td>
<td>Barisal</td>
<td>Reports from Barisel said attackers damaged and torched idols at Sarbajanin Durga Mandir in Boradi-Garanal village of Nalchira union under Gournadi upazila. Police said another Hindu temple at Nalchira union at Gauranadi upazila of Barisal was set on fire in the early hours. Mayor and lawmaker visited the area. Case has been filed. 8 idols were vandalised and the temple set on fire.</td>
<td>New Age &amp; Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal (3/3/13), Ittefaq (5/3/13) and Prothom Alo (24/3/13).</td>
<td><a href="http://www.newagebd.com/detail.php?date=2013-0303&amp;nid=41737#.UVyRU799ewy">http://www.newagebd.com/detail.php?date=2013-0303&amp;nid=41737#.UVyRU799ewy</a></td>
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<td>3/2/2013</td>
<td>Aliganj Bazar, Hida, Barisal.</td>
<td>Some unidentified people set fire after the prayer at around 3 am. One temple was torched. A case has been filed.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Prothom Alo 4.3.13.</td>
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<td>3/2/2013</td>
<td>Chandragonj Bazar, Char Ababil, Gaiyercar Raypur, Laxmipur</td>
<td>Activists set on fire a Temple using petrol and torch it.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Prothom Alo and Sangbad</td>
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<td>3/3/2013</td>
<td>Lakhirpar area of Kotalipara</td>
<td>Six people including a Jamaat leader were arrested on charges of torching a temple in Lakhirpar area of Kotalipara on March 3.</td>
<td>bdnews 24</td>
<td><a href="http://www.thedailystar.net/beta2/news/two-more-temples-vandalised/">http://www.thedailystar.net/beta2/news/two-more-temples-vandalised/</a></td>
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<td>3/3/2013</td>
<td>Kachua, Chandpur</td>
<td>Unidentified miscreants set fire to a arch which was built for a religious programme.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Sangbad 3/3/13</td>
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<td>3/5/2013</td>
<td>Khulna (also on 19/3/13)</td>
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<td>A woman and a young man were injured after a Jamaat/Shibir procession headed for a Hindu areas and attacked houses. Police arrested two Shibir activists from the area. &quot;Two to three houses were torched and looted and about eight shops were looted during the attack,&quot; said the OC of Koyra Police Station. Superintendent of Khulna police said BNP and Jamaat-Shibir men had set fire to thatched houses and a semi-concrete structure, and vandalised 8 shops belonging to local Hindus. Ain o Shalish Kendro reports that in Amadi Bazar Kaira, Pabla, Banikppara, Dolvlatpur, Khulna there were attacks on Hindus and 10 houses, 20 shops and 3 temples attacked. Two cases were filed and 2 people detained.</td>
<td>Daily Star &amp; Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Prothom Alo 6/3/13. Ittefak 6/3/13</td>
<td>Prothom Alo 6/3/13. Ittefak 6/3/13. Prothom Alo 24/3/13</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/5/2013</td>
<td>Uzirpur upazila of Barisal district</td>
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<td>Attackers tried to set fire to Guthia Sarbajaneen Kali Mandir (temple) under Guthia union. President of the temple committee said some miscreants had thrown burning torches of straw and tree branches inside the temple and fled the scene. Ain o Shalish Kendro says they set fire to Shitla Tala kali mandir and a house of an expatriate</td>
<td>Daily Star and Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Ittefak 5.3.13</td>
<td><a href="http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2013/03/05/temple-torched-in-ctg">http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2013/03/05/temple-torched-in-ctg</a></td>
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<td>3/5/2013</td>
<td>Anwar, Chittagong</td>
<td>8 houses and 16 shops set on fire</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal</td>
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<td>3/5/2013</td>
<td>Rotherpar village in Aditmari upazila of Lalonirhat</td>
<td>Jamaat-Shibir men reported to have set fire to a temple of Shoair village under Singra upazila and destroyed the Hori Protima (the idol of god Hori).</td>
<td>UPI &amp; Daily Star</td>
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<td>3/6/2013</td>
<td>Faridpur</td>
<td>Police said the Ananda Ashram Mandir of Fulbaria village under the Ballabhdi Union was set on fire early morning.</td>
<td>bdnews 24</td>
<td><a href="http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2013/03/06/temple-set-on-fire-in-faridpur">http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2013/03/06/temple-set-on-fire-in-faridpur</a></td>
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<td>3/6/2013</td>
<td>Shailakupa Of Jhenaidah</td>
<td>Cocktails blasted at Sushil Karmaker house at Hindupara</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Ittefak</td>
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<td>3/6/2013</td>
<td>Hajigonj, Chandpur</td>
<td>Jamaat-Shibir reportedly attacked a temple.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Ittefak</td>
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<td>3/7/2013</td>
<td>East Bejgram, Hatibandha</td>
<td>Temple set on fire.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Janokontho</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nishanbarir Hindupara Dhakamoyia, Chakamoya, Kalapara, Putuakhali</td>
<td>Atttfack with 8/10 people on Tarun Sikde’s house. They physically assaulted, insulted, vandalised. 5 people injured including children.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Sangbad</td>
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<td>3/8/2013</td>
<td>Munshiganj</td>
<td>Hindu Temple vandalised; Locals found the idols, including that of the goddess Kali, totally destroyed when they went to the temple to worship.</td>
<td>Daily Star</td>
<td><a href="http://www.thedailystar.net/t.beta2/news/more-attacks-on-hindu-temples/">http://www.thedailystar.net/t.beta2/news/more-attacks-on-hindu-temples/</a></td>
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<td>3/8/2013</td>
<td>Char laxmi, Kalma, Lalmohan, Bhola</td>
<td>Micerants set fire to a gold smith’s house named Minar.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Janokontho</td>
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<td>3/8/2013</td>
<td>Padsur Andharmanik Shilpara, Lohagara, Chittagong</td>
<td>Attacks on 3 houses</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal</td>
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<td>3/8/2013</td>
<td>N Laksham, Comila</td>
<td>Hindu expatriate set on fire and temple set on fire</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal</td>
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<td>3/8/2013</td>
<td>Char laxmi, Lalmohan Bhola.</td>
<td>Micerants set fire to a kitchen!</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal</td>
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<td>3/8/2013</td>
<td>Banglabazar Talim pur, Barleha, Mouvibazar</td>
<td>Three shops torched and a temple attacked; idols vandalised</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal</td>
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<td>3/8/2013</td>
<td>Rangpur</td>
<td>“Hindu Temple set on fire; miscreants destroyed the idol of Sree Radha Govinda before setting the temple on fire at Amashu-Hukur in Rangpur city in the early hours. And also 28/3/13 according to Ain o Shalish Kendro which says: Micerants set fire to a library of the temple. Attacked 5 business establishments. Mayor visited and 3 cases filed.”</td>
<td>Daily Star &amp; Bangladesh News, Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Amadshed</td>
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<td>3/11/2013</td>
<td>Gopalganj</td>
<td>In Gopalganj, six idols were destroyed at Kafilabari Durga temple in the district’s Kotalipara upazila. Officer-in-Charge of Kotalipara Police Station Tuta Mia confirmed the incident.</td>
<td>bdnews 24 and Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal</td>
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<td>3/12/2013</td>
<td>Moulavipara, Goalganj</td>
<td>Stealing from Temple</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/12/2013</td>
<td>Barisal City</td>
<td>Two houses of Hindus on New Vatikhana Road were set ablaze by unknown criminals around 2:45am.</td>
<td>bdnews 24</td>
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<td>3/12/2013</td>
<td>Prothapur, Lohalia Sadar Putuakhali</td>
<td>Theft of goods used for worship from Temple</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal 13.3.13</td>
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<td>3/13/2013</td>
<td>Tangail, Salla, Kalihuti</td>
<td>Two temples attacked.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Ittefak 15.3.13</td>
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<td>3/18/2013</td>
<td>Khulna &amp; other places</td>
<td>In Khulna, over 150 people equipped with iron rods and other lethal weapons attacked Banipara Pabli Sarbojonin Kalibari Mandir around 9:00pm Monday. The rioters also attacked Gachalta temple. Over 50 Hindu homes and shops adjacent to the two temples were vandalised and torched. Netrakona, rioters vandalised Hari Mandir in Bobahalia village under sadar upazila, damaging seven idols. Monday night, vandals damaged four idols of Hindu goddesses at Kripamoyee Kali Mandir under Sripur upazila in Gazipur.In Rangpur, the house of Nilkanta Roy in Itakumary union of Pirgachha upazila was torched around 2:00am yesterday.</td>
<td>Daily Star</td>
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<td>3/19/2013</td>
<td>Shemnagar, Debhata, Satkhira</td>
<td>Vandalised and set on fire a house and looted 13 shops. Also attacked on 28/2/13</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish quoting Prothom Alo 24.3.13</td>
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<td>3/19/2013</td>
<td>Amuaibandar, Kathalia, Jhalakathi</td>
<td>Attack on Temple. 4 arrested.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal 22.3.13</td>
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<td>temples of Sabek para, Karmakar Para, Bamunia of Sonarai Union and</td>
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<td>Kamarchaut of Rameswarpur Union were vandalised.</td>
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<td>idols vandalised.</td>
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<td>3/20/2013</td>
<td>Rangpur: Choto Jhina Etakumari, Pingacha</td>
<td>Set a villager’s house on fire and possessions torched.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Ittefak 20.3.13</td>
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<td>statues of the Goddess. Hindus complain of police inaction.</td>
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<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro says in Bamunia, Kamarpara, East Sabekpara, Sona Ray (Modho para), Debonathpara, Ramesorpur, Gabtoli, Bogra on 3/3/13 and 20/3/13 BNP Jamaat men attacked 6 temples and vandalised 11 idols. POLICE visited and security given. 3 cases filed.&quot;</td>
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<td>Noakhali</td>
<td>no details</td>
<td>Swadesh Roy &amp; BBC</td>
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<td>Sreenganj</td>
<td>no details</td>
<td>Swadesh Roy &amp; BBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/22/2013</td>
<td>Gobindapur Sadar Netrokona</td>
<td>Hindu family attacked over</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Sangbad 22.3.13</td>
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<td>land dispute. Police visited area.</td>
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<td>3/22/2013</td>
<td>Ramganj, Nilphamari</td>
<td>Attack on temple vandalises idols</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal 22.3.13</td>
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<td>3/22/2013</td>
<td>Kesturita, Modhapara, Baria, Gazipur</td>
<td>Set fire to temple at night; vandalises 4 idols. Local official visits.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal 22.3.13</td>
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<td>idols by setting fire to a temple in Sadar upazila of Gazipur district. Also says that temple which was torched was a Laxmimata temple in Sadar upazila and four idols were damaged in the arson attack.</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2013/03/22/miscreants-set-gazipur-temple-on-fire">http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2013/03/22/miscreants-set-gazipur-temple-on-fire</a></td>
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<td>3/23/2013</td>
<td>Naipora, Shibchar, Madaripur</td>
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<td>A jubo league leader arrested as he gripped a house of hindu community people. 4 people have been missing after the incident.</td>
<td>“Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal 23.3.13”</td>
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<td>3/23/2013</td>
<td>Companyganj, Noakhali</td>
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<td>Valuables were stolen from temple by breaking the lock. General Dary entry made.</td>
<td>“Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Prothom Alo 25.3.13”</td>
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<td>3/24/2013</td>
<td>Sylhet City</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jamaat-Shibir activists reportedly cut the tendon of leg of Manindra Dey, a staff of Biswanath; police went to area.</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Jugantor 24.3.13</td>
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<td>3/24/2013</td>
<td>Kutubdia, Cox’s Bazaar</td>
<td>3 temples attacked</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Prothom Alo 24.3.13</td>
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<td>3/26/2013</td>
<td>Satkira: Bhurulia, Shamnagar</td>
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<td>Armed 10 member team attacked on a family members, were sleeping at night. They kidnapped a youth of the family, who was witness of a murder case filed in 2003. The case was filed after killing a member of the same family in 2003</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Samakal 28.3.13</td>
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<td>Raja Marpur, Mohammadpur</td>
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<td>Senbagh</td>
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<td>Alokchedi, Balidangi,</td>
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<td>one temple attacked; case filed</td>
<td>“Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Naya Diganta 29.3.13”</td>
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<td>Thakurgaon</td>
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<td>Baghaichari,</td>
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<td>clear if this is Hindu issue</td>
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<td>3/29/2013</td>
<td>Padmanagar, Satmora,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set fire to a temple, 4 detained</td>
<td>“Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Naya Diganta 31.3.13”</td>
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<td>Nabinagar, Brahmonbaria</td>
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<td>3/30/2013</td>
<td>Bogra: Garcaitonnopur</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hindu house set on fire</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Ittefak 1.4.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sonatala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL MARCH</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hindu-Buddhist-Christian Oikya Parishad says that four Hindus have</td>
<td>Khabar S Asia</td>
<td><a href="http://khabarsouthasia.com/en_GB/articles/apwi/articles/2013/03/20/feature-01">http://khabarsouthasia.com/en_GB/articles/apwi/articles/2013/03/20/feature-01</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCH 24 DAYS</td>
<td>NATIONWIDE</td>
<td></td>
<td>been murdered since February 28th, and 2,000 houses and 100 temples</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bikani Kandi, Galachipa,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tangail’s Bhuapur upazila. Case Filed.</td>
<td>Prothom Alo 3.4.13, 7.4.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/2/2013</td>
<td>Badwalipara, S no Ward no</td>
<td></td>
<td>attacking temple - idols vandalised</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish Kendro quoting Janokantho 3.4.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5/2013</td>
<td>Radda Ballab</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attack on Temple</td>
<td>Ain o Shalish quoting Prothom Alo 3.4.13, 7.4.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>PLACE</td>
<td>DEAD</td>
<td>ATTACK</td>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>WEBSITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 130 INCIDENTS</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AIN O SHALISH KENDRO (28 FEB-8 APRIL 2013)**

- BUSINESSES ATTACKED: **163**
- HOUSES ATTACKED: **162**
- IDOLS VANALISED: **81**
- TEMPLES ATTACK: **96**

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**142**

**POLITICAL ISLAM**

*THE ELECTIONS IN BANGLADESH*
Appendix 3: LIST OF ATTACKS & HARASSMENT OF AHMADIYYA COMMUNITY IN BANGLADESH\textsuperscript{386}

1991\textsuperscript{387}
Khatme Nabuwwat conference calls for ban of Ahmadiyya.

1992
Noakhali District. A public protest calls for Ahmadiyya to be declared non-Muslims.
February 29. Khulna. Several hundred people attack an Ahmadiyya mosque and mission house on the Nirala Housing Estate in the city.\textsuperscript{388} Eight alleged perpetrators are arrested - a move Jamaat-e-Islami is said to have condemned.
October 29. Dhaka. A procession of more than 1,200 people attacks the main Bakshibazar Ahmadiyya headquarters in Dhaka. After ransacking rooms, burning hundreds of books, including many copies of the Qur’an, and looting, the attackers detonate 35 crude bombs in the building and set it on fire. At least twenty Ahmadiyya are injured. Police hold Islami Chhatra Shibir responsible for the attack.\textsuperscript{389} At the time the citizenship case of Jamaat leader Golam Azam is being heard in the High Court and Ahmadiyya leaders believe the party needed a scapegoat, though at the time they didn’t dare blame Jamaat directly. They also now allege Pakistani Intelligence was behind the attack.\textsuperscript{390}
November 27. Rajshahi. A group of anti-Ahmadiyya protestors attack and demolish an Ahmadiyya mosque under construction.

1993
December 24. Khatme Nabuwwat hold a conference in Dhaka to pressure the government to declare Ahmadiyya non-Muslims, ban their publications, and remove them from senior government posts. Professor Golam Azam and Maulana Matiur Rahman Nizami of Jamaat-e-Islami express their support for the conference.

1994
New anti-Ahmadiyya groups surface: Bangladesh Khilafat Andolon and Islami Shasantantra Andolon (ISA has changed its name. New name is Islami Andolon Bangladesh). They hold a protest with Jamaat-e-Islami banners denouncing Ahmadiyya as "kafirs" or unbelievers.

1995
Dhaka: a group of demonstrators attack an Ahmadiyya mosque.

1997
May 22. Dhaka. Khatme Nabuwwat holds large public meeting at the Children’s Park, calling for a ban on the burial of Ahmadiyya in Muslim graveyards, and a ban on all Ahmadiyya publications, including copies of the Qur’an.
July 7. Dhaka. Khatme Nabuwwat marches to the Parliament House to submit these demands.

1998

1999
October 8. Khushia. A bomb kills six Ahmadiyya and injures several others attending Friday prayers.
November. Natore. Sunni Muslims ransack an Ahmadiyya mosque. In subsequent clashes 35 people are injured.

2000
April 15. Villagers at Kodda and Basudev threaten to attack all Ahmadiyya homes in the area. Over 50 Ahmadiyya evacuate their homes after some 35 Ahmadiyya homes are looted and vandalised.
April 25. Activists burn down several Ahmadiyya homes, destroy crops, and threaten the remaining Ahmadiyya in the village. They take over the Ahmadiyya mosque in the area.

2001

2002
October 15. Gazipur. A brawl breaks out outside the courthouse where a case is being filed against members of the Ahmadiyya community. Twelve Ahmadiyya are arrested for allegedly distorting verses of the Qur’an and Hadith. Shortly after, a mob destroys an Ahmadiyya house in the area.
2003

January. Dhaka. Khatme Nabuwwat holds an international conference at which speakers call for Ahmadiyya to be excommunicated. Afterwards Bangladesh Khilafat Andolol organises a protest procession.

February 1. The newspaper Dainik Inqilab reports that, at a gathering in Comilla, an MP has declared Ahmadiyya non-Muslims and called for a complete halt on all Ahmadiyya activities, describing them as "satanic".

October 21. Khushia. In the village of Uttar Bhabanipur, Islamic leaders declare 17 Ahmadiyya families "excommunicated" and hold them virtual prisoner in their own village for 25 days. HRW reports that local BNP and Jamaat-e-Islami leaders are involved. Ahmadiyya children are prevented from going to school.

October 31. Jessore. A large armed group attacks members of the Ahmadiyya community at Raghunathpur Bag under Jhikargachha sub-district. The president and local Imam of the Ahmadiyya community dies from injuries he receives. HRW writes a case study on this attack, showing local Jamaat-e-Islami involvement.

November. Dhaka. A Sunni Muslim group connected to Khatme Nabuwwat launches a campaign to pressure the government to declare Ahmadiyya non-Muslim, attempting to seize an Ahmadiyya mosque in central Dhaka.

December 20. Dhaka. Five hundred men try to storm an Ahmadiyya mosque in Nakhalpara in Tejgaon Industrial area. The following day there are two similar attacks and clashes with police, the second time with thousands of people involved. Over the next ten days anti-Ahmadiyya protests occur all over the country and demonstrations continue for months.

December 5. Dhaka. Under the banner of Khatme Nabuwwat Andolon Samannay Committee, 30,000 demonstrate in east Nakhalpara, Tejgaon and issue an ultimatum giving the government one-week to declare the Ahmadiyya non-Muslims.

December 19. Dhaka. On this day 1,500 people take part in a demonstration organized jointly by Khatme Nabuwwat and another Islamist group, Aamra Dhakabasi.

December 26. Dhaka. Islamist leaders tell 1,500 demonstrators in Dhaka that the government should declare the Ahmadiyya non-Muslims.

2004

January 2. Dhaka. Three thousand members of Khatme Nabuwwat take part in a demonstration in Dhaka to gather support.

January 8. Government bans all publications of the Ahmadiyya community, one day prior to the deadline given by the IOJ and Khatme Nabuwwat, to declare the Ahmadiyya non-Muslims. The ban violates the requirement to uphold the right to freedom of religion and expression enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which Bangladesh has signed.

March 20. Ahmadiyya publications are listed as banned in an official circular.

April 16. Dhaka. Two thousand Khatme Nabuwwat demonstrators protest outside the Nakhalpara Ahmadiyya mosque and police enter to confiscate banned publications.

December 21. A temporary suspension of the ban on Ahmadiyya publications comes into force.

March 14 onwards. Barguna'sAmtoli sub-district. A campaign starts affecting over 1000 Ahmadiyya in the villages of Khakdan, Krishnanagar, and Kukua. On March 14 and 15, Khatme Nabuwwat organizes a religious gathering at the Kukua Hat High School and leaflets are distributed. March 26: a local group enters the land of the Ahmadiyya unofficial Imam, shouting slogans and attacking religious property. Human Rights Watch says the Imam was building a mosque on the land.

May 6. Barisal. Khatme Nabuwwat members declare that 27,000 Ahmadiyya in the Barisal and Patuakhali districts will be forcibly evicted by May 12, and those in Chittagong by May 28.

August 27. Dhaka. Police stop an attempt by Khatme Nabuwwat to take over the Ahmadiyya headquarters in Bakshibazar.

October 29. Brahmanbaria. Three hundred Khatme Nabuwwat supporters attack an Ahmadiyya mosque with axes, breaking down the doors and attacking worshippers. Eleven Ahmadiyya are seriously injured in the attack.

2005

March 11. Bogra. Anti-Ahmadiyya protestors, backed by police, hang a signboard saying, "A place of worship of the Qadianis in Bogra Town; no Muslim should be deceived into considering it a mosque." on an Ahmadiyya mosque at Seuzgari Lane.

April 17. Satkhira. Khatme Nabuwwat supporters in Jatindra Nagar attack the Ahmadiyya community, injuring at least 25 people. Witnesses see thousands of attackers brandishing sticks, machetes, and darts. Again they try to hang a sign on the Ahmadiyya mosque saying, "This is a place of worship for Kadianis, no Muslim should mistake it for a mosque." Khatme Nabuwwat supporters attack and loot many Ahmadiyya homes afterwards, beating many, including women."
2010

June, August and October. Chand Tara, Tangail. There are repeated attacks on Ahmadiyya who are beaten, including some women. There is looting of houses and livestock and vandalizing of property. A YouTube Video shows bloodied patients going to hospital (warning: graphic images of injuries). Ahmadiyya start constructing a mosque. Local leaders of Islami Andolan Bangladesh speak at rally before the attack. Local Ahmadiyya leaders allege that although the August demonstration had been announced over loudspeaker for two days, the local administration did not take any preventive measures.

2011

February. The 87th Annual Convention of Ahmadiyya is cancelled because the government withdraws permission at the last minute and invokes Section 144, which doesn’t allow any public gathering. Ten thousand devotees have already gathered for the event in a remote location precisely to avoid problems. Ahmadiyya allege some senior local police officials were involved, appearing in public in uniform to lecture against the Ahmadiyya faith, and acting with total impunity. They say the bureaucracy is now compromised because one of the police officials was promoted afterwards. "We informed the government that he was a problem and now that guy has been told to deal with the problem," said one representative. When Ahmadiyya leaders complain to the Prime Minister they say she told them there was nothing she could do because thousands might come out to attack Ahmadiyya if the event went ahead. Ahmadiyya leaders say there are only a handful of clerics who went to the local authorities and threatened to cause trouble if the event was allowed to go ahead. In a statement the Asian Human Rights Council call it, "a complete failure of the government to protect the freedom of religion and assembly without any substantial reason". Local Brahmanbaria Jalsa is stopped.

March. The Islamic Foundation publishes an anti-Ahmadiyya booklet. The azaan or call to prayer from an Ahmadiyya mosque is banned by police in Khudro Brahmanbaria.

An exam paper containing anti-Ahmadiyya material and questions is found in BD Government High School, Damurhuda, Chuadanga.

October. Four Ahmadiyya visiting an area near Banshkhali Police Station are detained by police and jailed for three days.

There is a similar incident in Daulatpur Police Station in Kushtia District.

16 October. Ahmadiyya write to Home Minister and Education Minister protesting over exam papers in a Dhaka school, which asked children to explain why Ahmadiyya are non-Muslims.

2012

Annual Convention – Ahmadiyya halve the size of their event to 6000 people and hold it in their Dhaka headquarters to avoid a repeat of the cancellation in 2011.

Nakhalpara, Tejgaon, Dhaka. An Ahmadiyya man who died is not allowed to be buried in the general Muslim graveyard. The media reports that members of the Khatme Nabuwat Movement tried to exhume the dead man’s body once he was eventually buried in another graveyard.

5 October. Efforts are made to prevent an Ahmadiyya Mosque being constructed in Kisamat Menanagar in Taraganj, Rangpur. In the same area on 25 October there is an anti-Ahmadiyya rally and stones are thrown at Ahmadiyya houses, telling people to leave by 5 November or the houses will be burned down.

27 October, date of Eid ul Adha, an Ahmadiyya house is attacked and a sacrificial cow stolen.

November 7. Ahmadiyya houses and the mosque under construction are attacked, looted, vandalized and torched. Ahmadiyya and a journalist are beaten up and badly injured.

November 8. Protestors against Ahmadiyya block the Syedpur–Rangpur Highway for several hours. Ahmadiyya have not been allowed to reconstruct their mosque.

October 16. An Ahmadiyya missionary is harassed and accused of being a terrorist and handed over to police.

October 16. Madhabpur, Habibganj. Two Ahmadiyya are caught by local people and falsely accused of carrying material that defames the Prophet Mohammad. They are handed over to the police and one is released; another has a case filed against him.

2013

February 7. A mob attacks the Ahmadiyya site for their annual national convention, which this year marks the centenary of their official establishment in Bangladesh. One report says the mob number 20,000. Subsequently Ahmadiyya move the venue from Gazipur to Bakshibazar.

April 19-24. Four Ahmadiyya children, boy and girls, are prohibited from attending school in Umedpur, Jamalganj, Sunamganj. The school does not yield to the repeated requests of the Ahmadiyya families and even of the local officials. The matter is resolved only after repeated interference from high officials at Dhaka after several days.

The sudden rise of the Islamic group Hefajat-e-Islam has worried Ahmadiyya and made them feel more vulnerable. Hefajat has held two grand rallies in Dhaka so far, on 6 April and 5 May 2013, and they have put forward a list of 13-point demands, one of which is to declare Ahmadiyya non-Muslims.
## Appendix 4

### Comparison Constitutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF SECTION</th>
<th>2006 CONSTITUTION</th>
<th>AMENDED 2008 CONSTITUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preamble</strong></td>
<td>Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim—in Arabic language.</td>
<td>This is translated into Bengali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Party Name</strong></td>
<td>Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh</td>
<td>Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Added Paragraph in later version.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Whereas independent Bangladesh is the third largest Muslim country of the world and it achieved the status of independent and sovereign nation state in the world map by the heroic struggle of the people and the freedom fighters of Bangladesh.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>One of the party’s activities is:</strong></td>
<td>To make efforts to protect the country’s independence and sovereignty from all kinds of domestic and international threats and chaos through the revival of Islamic values and unity.</td>
<td>To make efforts to protect Bangladesh’s independence and the state’s sovereignty from all kinds of domestic and international threats and chaos through the revival of Islam’s values and national unity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paragraph added in later version.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>To make utmost efforts to build a Bangladesh free from exploitation, corruption, and terrorism through keeping full faith and belief in Almighty Allah; uplifting the ideals of democracy, economic and social justice; and ensuring fundamental human rights and independence irrespective of religion, race, community; and ensuring food, clothing, shelter, education, medical care and security of life and materials; equal distribution of asset, national income and increase of production, and improving people’s standard of living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jamaat’s work policy:</strong></td>
<td>Jamaat will maintain its systematic methods for executing its desired corrections and revolution. It means that Jamaat will correct people’s mind &amp; brain and character through organising and training and expanding invitation (dawat), and therefore form public opinion in Jamaat’s favour.</td>
<td>Jamaat will maintain its systematic methods for its desired amendments and executing reforms. It means that Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami will form public opinion in its favour for turning Bangladesh into a welfare state and will correct people’s humane and moral characteristics though expanding invitation (dawat) of Islam, organisation and educational activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dawat = invitation to join (recruitment)</strong></td>
<td>NB: The dawat which will be presented on behalf of the Jamaat will be towards Jamaat’s Akida (belief) and towards its goals and aims not towards the Ameer’s personality or towards his post (Amarat).</td>
<td>NB: The dawat which will be offered on behalf of the Jamaat will be towards Islam’s Akida and towards the purpose and aim of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami not towards Ameer’s personality or towards his post (Amarat).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Jamaat’s permanent programme will be:

1. To awaken the feelings among people of all classes the necessity of establishing Islam and following Islam in every sphere of life by explaining the real essence of Islam and purifying their intellects.
2. To organise interested and honest people in the struggle of establishing Islam in every sphere of life and train them up with the view to building efficient activists to establish Islam and prove the greatness of Islam to combat against all challenges of the ignorant Jahiliats (the age of ignorance).

### Duties of Members

Added later

### Paragraph Dropped in Later Version

NB: Though such changes will not happen to all Rukun (members) equally and simultaneously, but every Rukun (member) will have to have relentless effort to achieve completeness in this regard. Because the standard of these changes will determine the dignity of every Rukun (member) of Jamaat-e-Islami.

### All references to a proscribed view of the role of women as supporting their families is dropped:

Duties and responsibilities of women Rukun (members)

Section-10
Jamaat-e-Islami’s woman Rukun (members) will have to carry out the duties and responsibilities in their own work field mentioned in section-9. They will have to pay careful attention to the duties as follows:

1. Present Jamaat’s Akida, purpose and aim before their husband, parents, siblings, and other familiar and unfamiliar women, and urge them to accept those.
2. Enlighten the light of iman in the mind of their own children and try to make them followers of Islam.
3. If her husband, son, father and brother have amalgamated Jamaat, make them brave and optimistic with sincerity. Help them as much as possible in the work of Jamaat and be patient and firm if any danger comes in this way.
4. If her husband and seniors are drowned in Jahiliat (ignorance), earn money in forbidden ways or involve with sinning tasks, then try to correct them with patience. Keep trying to restrain yourself from the forbidden earning and their darkness and reject to obey if they order to work such work that disobeys Allah and Rasul and make them understand calmly about your inability saying in fear of punishment in Akhirat (hereafter).

### Paragraph Dropped in Later Version

Later Version opens the Party up to non-Muslims.

Duties and responsibilities of women Rukun (members)

Section-10
Jamaat-e-Islami’s woman Rukun (members) will have to carry out the duties and responsibilities in their own work field mentioned in section-9. They will have to pay careful attention to the duties as follows:

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3. If her husband, son, father and brother have amalgamated Jamaat, make them brave and optimistic with sincerity. Help them as much as possible in the work of Jamaat and be patient and firm if any danger comes in this way.
4. If her husband and seniors are drowned in Jahiliat (ignorance), earn money in forbidden ways or involve with sinning tasks, then try to correct them with patience. Keep trying to restrain yourself from the forbidden earning and their darkness and reject to obey if they order to work such work that disobeys Allah and Rasul and make them understand calmly about your inability saying in fear of punishment in Akhirat (hereafter).

### Section-11

If any person fails to carry out duties as Rukun (member) despite showing unanimity with the Akida, purpose and aim, work policy, programme, and organisational method as described in this constitution, then they can work as Jamaat’s associate member with the view to participate in the struggle for establishing Deen Islam.

### Section-10

Any citizen of Bangladesh can be the associate member of Jamaat if the citizen agrees with Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami’s purpose-aim and programmes.

### Section-11

1. Any non-Muslim citizen of Bangladesh can be the associate member of Jamaat if the citizen agrees with Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami’s politics and economic programmes.
2. Any non-Muslim citizen can be the member of Jammat by following the condition as follows:
   (Ka) Will obey Jamaat’s rules and disciplines or decisions with sincerity.
   (Kha) Will give highest priority in executing Jamaat’s decision.
   (Ga) Will play diligent role for preserving independence-sovereignty of Bangladesh.

### Bold sections are added by Author.
The following translated documents can be found in English online
(at http://commonwealth.sas.ac.uk/research/islamic-parties-and-elections-bangladesh):

Jamaat-e-Islami:
2. Jamaat-e-Islami 2006 Constitution
4. Jamaat-e-Islami Treasury Documents
5. Shibir Linked Coaching Centres
6. Trustees of Universities with Jamaat-e-Islami Links
7. Islami Bank Bangladesh list of shareholders as of May 2012.
8. Jamaat-e-Islami Personal Record Book
10. Ibn Sina Pharmaceuticals Directors etc.
11. Directors Islami Bank Community Hospital
12. Olama Mazhaek Leaflet

Education:
1. Nineteen Quomi Madrasa Boards
2. Composition of the Alia Madrasa Education Board
3. Quomi Madrasa Education Commission Bangladesh
4. Proposed Quomi Madrasa Education Syllabus
5. Female Enrolment in Different Types of Madrasa

War crimes:
1. War Crimes Chargesheets & Verdicts
References


3. The Daily Star reported 9 hartal in April, on 26/5/13, print edition front page infographic.


5. 300 she said.


10. UNDP commented that BGMEA estimated a $17million loss per day in 2005 and said it was possible this figure was slightly exaggerated because exporters had coping mechanisms. Beyond Hartal: Towards Democratic Dialogue in Bangladesh, UNDP, March 2005. Accessed at (on 23/4/13) http://www.un-bd.org/pub/unpubs/Beyond%20Hartal.pdf


13. This is disputed by bloggers who say it’s discrimination. See BDINN Admission results and madrasa students’ entry into Dhaka University, 12 Nov 2010. Accessed at (on 16/4/13) http://bdinn.com/articles/admission-results-and-madrasa-students’-entry-into-dhaka-university/. Interestingly the US Embassy in Dhaka has been offering two-year English language courses to madrasa students. See embassy website, accessed (on 16/4/13) at: http://dhaka.usembassy.gov/ac_pastevents_accessalumni.html


15. This amounts to one mosque for approximately every 500 people. The Foundation also prints 300,000 copies of the Quran a year in Arabic and Bengali and is the largest publishing house in Bangladesh, employing 42,000 staff. Since 1978 they’ve published 3500 religious texts.

16. Some 70,000 Imams have received training of 45 days since 1979; a further 14,000 went on a short 5- day refresher course, according to The Islamic Foundation in interviews with the Author, Dhaka, May 2013.

17. Unfortunately the Foundation did not count the number of students attending these establishments, as their remit is only to deal with those who run them.


19. Interview by Author with Rowshan Ara, Feb 2013, Dhaka. She was one of the authors of the Dhaka University Study.

However, one study in Bangladesh found Urdu had been phased out and replaced with Bengali after 1971. It discovered Urdu was only taught as a second language even in the largest and most prestigious Hathazari Madrasa in Chittagong (which is run by the leader of Hefajate Islam) and elsewhere smaller madrasa had problems finding Urdu teachers. Source: *Engaging madrasa to meet the EFA targets: Evidence from South Asia*, Dr Masooda Bano, Eighth International Conference on Islamic Economics and Finance. Accessed at (on 17/4/13) http://www.iefpedia.com/english/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/Masooda-Bano.pdf


Academic Mumtaz Ahmad’s 2009 study of *quomi* madrasa, found most graduates seemed to have internalised the dichotomisation between *deen* (religious life) and *duniya* (the material life) and so were less worried about money and career prospects. *Views from the Madrasa: Islamic Education in Bangladesh*, by Mumtaz Ahmad, The National Bureau of Asian Research project report, April 2009. This study found "those linked with the militant activities of the JMB and its affiliates primarily had Alia madrasa and mainstream education backgrounds. Among those arrested and indicted for terrorist activities during 2005-2007, only fifteen were reported to have attended *quomi* madrasa, and nine of them had attended madrasa affiliated with the Ahl-e-Hadith. But even here, the common denominator was the experience of the Afghan jihad, and not madrasa education". *Views from the Madrasa: Islamic Education in Bangladesh*, by Mumtaz Ahmad, The National Bureau of Asian Research project report, April 2009. Accessed at (on 17/4/13) http://www.iiu.edu.pk/wp-content/uploads/downloads/ird/downloads/Islamic-Education-in-Bangladesh-Third-Year-Report.pdf

Ibid.

Interview with Author, Dhaka, February 2013.

Chapter 1, Objective and Goals of Quomi Madrasa Education. Translated version available online as an adjunct to this document.

Translated in the Online Appendix.

Translated in the Online Appendix.

*Quomi Madrasa Education Commission Bangladesh*, in the Online Appendix.

Their website is at (accessed on 19/6/13) http://bjm.org.bd/about-jamiat/establishment-history.html

The Female Secondary School Assistance Programme (FSSAP)


Ibid.

Traditionally the *burqa* has been a means for women safely to venture out into public without a male chaperon.

*The quality of secondary school madrasa education in Bangladesh (QSSMEB)* study, World Bank 2010.


Tanjimul Ummah Cadet Madrasa are the only government-approved cadet madrasa. A government circular has prohibited the use of the word "cadet" for any other madrasa but there are 250 to 300 madrasa in Bangladesh, which are cadet style and many of them use the name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Total Number of Students</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 (Junior Dakhil)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakhil (9 &amp;10)</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alim (11 &amp; 12)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5700</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Total number of students includes female students. This is from the Chairman of the Tanjimul Foundation, who said it was a rough estimate.
Tanjimul Ummah Foundation also operates Hifz madrasa, which are part of the *quomi* madrasa system. In the cadet version of the Hifz madrasa, it is only a 3-year course (instead of 5 years) but Bengali, English, Mathematics and Computer Studies are also taught. 1500 students attend their Hifz madrasa, including 150 female students.

Both the Awami League and the BNP blamed General Ershad for failing to curb anti-Hindu violence in the aftermath of the destruction of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in India.


*Translated from Bengali into English and available in the Online Appendix.*


Interview with Abdul Awwal Khan Chowdhury, Missionary in Charge, Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama’at Bangladesh, Dhaka Feb 2013.

*Breach of Faith, Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Bangladesh*, HRW report, June 2005 Vol. 17, No. 6(C).

*HRW estimates 20 million is possible, with concentrations in India, Pakistan, Ghana, Burkina Faso, and Gambia.*


*Interview with Abdul Awwal Khan Chowdhury. Author, Dhaka, Feb 2013.*

"We don’t see the requirement for political power to preach or practice religion. This is mere exploitation of religion." Abdul Awwal Khan Chowdhury, Interview with Author, Feb. 2013.

The Ahmadiyya say it was established in 1987. In Pakistan the Tehreek-e-Khatme Nabuwwat was formed in the 1950s.


Interview with Author, Dhaka, Feb 2013

Specifically the gender related development index section of the UNDP’s Human Development Index.

"On the whole, boys from poor households appear to be getting left behind in the gains that the country has made in educational attainment, compared to girls in poor households and boys in better-off households.”


Men’s perpetration of sexual violence against women in Bangladesh: Magnitude, correlates, motivations and men’s reactions, Ruchira Tabassum Naved, PhD Hamidul Huque Subrina Farah, ICDDR, B quoting (WHO, 2005).

 Violence against Women: A statistical overview, challenges and gaps in data collection and methodology and approaches for overcoming them, expert paper prepared by Sharmeen A. Farouk, Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA).


Ibid.

Asia’s Women Politicians at the Top: Roaring Tigresses or Tame Kittens? by Andrea Fleschenberg, in Women’s Political Participation and Representation in Asia.
After 2004 this rose from 30 to 45 seats of the total of 345 and then in 2011 to 50 out of 350 total.


Bangladesh Political Party Discourses and Women’s Empowerment, Dr Sohela Nazneen, South Asian Journal. Supplied by Author.

Behind India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam. See Figure 2/1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, 1990–2009, p. 13 in IDA report cited above in footnote 4. In 2001 the Inter-Parliamentary Union ranked Bangladesh 122 globally out of 184 countries with only 2% of women members in the national parliament.


Ibid.


These appeared in the Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs publication, Jatiyo Nari Unnayan Niti 2004, in which Articles 7, 8, 9 and 12 of the 1997 policy document were amended, according to: Bangladesh: Women’s development policy - Pushing the boundaries, by Hameeda Hossain, 17 May 2011, Viewed (on 30/3/13) at http://www.sacw.net/article2093.html

And yet equal rights for all men and women in every sphere of life have been guaranteed in clauses 10, 19 (1,2), 27, 28 (1,2,3,4), 29 (1, 2, 3-A) of the Constitution of Bangladesh.

Resist fundamentalist opposition and implement women’s development policy in Bangladesh - reports and commentary, Dr. Kaberi Gayen, 16 May 2011. Viewed (30/3/13) at http://www.sacw.net/article2091.html


Ibid.

Shah Abdul Hannan. Interview with Author, February 2013. He was introduced by the political party as a representative to speak on their behalf though he stressed he was a staunch sympathiser and adviser, not a member.

This positive spin on women’s rights may have been partly because he was addressing a woman author.


"There are so many women everywhere – NGOs, garment factories, school and colleges. It’s not possible that all will be sitting at home," Meem quoted in Huzurs won’t feed us, say women workers, Mamunur Rashid and Quazi Shahreen Haq, bdnews24, Published: 2013-04-08

Sources for the data used here are:


http://www.asiaticsociety.org.bd/journals/Golden_jubilee_vol/articles/H_446%20(Kamal%20Uddin).htm#_ftnref21 says more than 56 women candidates were fielded. This last source has some of the earlier election data for women candidates:


A gathering of people to listen to lessons on religion and spirituality.


Website Accessed at (on 1/5/13) http://www.amwab.org

A list of such organisations can be found here: http://www.ngoab.gov.bd/Files/NGO_LIST.pdf/

February 2013, Dhaka, by Author.

Of which 215 were foreign organisations, according to the Director.

Rejoinder, our reply, The Daily Star, 15 July 2008. Accessed at (on 1/5/13) http://archive.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details.php?nid=45828 This story stated: "Jamaat’s link with BCKS is clearly evident as acting Jamaat Ameer Maulana Abul Kalam Muhammad Yousuf is its head since Liberation War period while local Jamaat unit presidents are regularly made BCKS advisers. BCKS presidents at branch levels are almost always chosen from high level Jamaat members (Rokon)."


For example, as this website explains: (accessed 17/6/13) http://www.statelesspeopleinbangladesh.net/rabita_trust_deed.php


111 Ibid.

112 It’s not the largest Islamic movement in the country though - Tabligh Jamaat, a socio-religious and strictly apolitical organisation, has far more followers and nobody knows for sure how many millions of children attend the Deobandi-inspired quomi madrasa.

113 Source: Copy of a writ petition filed by Jamaat’s secretary general Ali Ahsan Mohammad Mujahid with a High Court bench in 2008 (during caretaker regime) challenging amendment of the Representation of the People Order (RPO) 1972 that introduced provision of reserving 33% of all committee positions for women. Original is in English.


115 No figures for associate members were forthcoming.

116 Interestingly the same % of the vote as in 1970 before Independence.


118 Copy of a writ petition filed by Jamaat’s Secretary General Ali Ahsan Mohammad Mujahid with a High Court bench in 2008, challenging the amendment of the People Order (RPO) 1972. Original is in English.

119 Shah Abdul Hannan, Interview with the Author, February 2013, Dhaka.


121 Ibid.

122 Jamaat-e-Islami website.


127 For example: ”The blood of Muslims is being shed in different parts of the world including Afghanistan, Palestine and Kashmir etc by the Islam-hostile folks. Severe cruelty and sheer injustice are being administered to the Iraqi Muslims by the anti-Islam global quarters headed by the Yankees enthused with Zionism.” From A Brief Introduction to Islami Chhatra Shibir. Accessed at (on 30/4/13) http://english.shibir.org.bd/


129 Kushi Kabir, Nijera Kori, Interview Dhaka Feb 2013 with Author.

130 In fact Jamaat is a separate party operating in other countries, such as Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka.

131 Was amended in 2009 and can be accessed in English at: https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:qdyV8d291MkJ:www.ecs.gov.bd/MenuExternalFilesEng/154.pdf+&hl=en&gl=uk&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESg-FRrWMIpLMbMG0H1xQ_KqI8Ne1fhj9oacrNkho5dT2ABTqHHZVydJCQa2wYhQpTFtX9U-0bQmGbzlEpmxMgMP3TA-4zzFz0WGsz9GswCRnoEzqbhVvcMtW377MMy4iUEExocK&sig=AHIEtbRy0k46LJC75sJNKNzIwLTeF-3_3w


Ananta Jalil is the movie star who received such free publicity.


Ibid.


According to an editor of a Bengali newspaper published in East London, Nizami’s son married Imam Abdul Qayum’s daughter.


Available in the Online Appendix.

The relevant section is:
“Sources of Revenue of Baitulmal, Section -59
The following will be the sources of revenue of Jamaat’s Bait-ul-Maal:
1. Receipts from Jamaat members (Rukun), workers and well-wishers:
a. Monthly Inayat (regular monthly help/blessing/contribution)
b. Zakat (a proportion of wealth that an individual is obliged to donate each year to charitable causes) and Ushr (a tax usually paid in kind). [The money received from Zakat and Ushr will be deposited in Jamaat’s Welfare Fund and will be spent according to Shariat (Islamic Law)]
c. One off donations
2. Specific monthly income from subordinate organisations
3. Profit from Jamaat’s own publications.”

Known locally as chanda.

Approximately £835,000. This information was given by Shah Abdul Hannan to the Author in an interview in February 2013, Dhaka.

This was confirmed by a senior BNP leader, Feb 2013, Dhaka.

Interestingly, when Hefajat supporters were injured on May 6 2013 in the police crackdown, they chose to go to Islamic clinics and hospitals rather than state hospitals.


*In Bangladesh according to the Bangladesh Bank direction the scheduled banks have to maintain the Cash balance with Bangladesh Bank of 6% of the deposits (Total of Demand and Time Deposits) as Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) and also have to maintain (except specialised and Islamic banks) the liquid assets to total assets.
of 19% of the deposits amount as Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR), but for the Islamic banks this ratio is only 11.5%.”

Liquidity and Profitability Study of State Owned Commercial Banks, Private Commercial Banks and Foreign Commercial Banks – Bangladesh Perspective, Mohammad Mokter Hossain, Asian Institute of Technology School of Management, Thailand, May 2012. Accessed at (on 4/6/13)

There are now 5 Islamic banks in Bangladesh: Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL), Al Baraka Bank Bangladesh Limited (Al-Baraka), Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited (Al-Arafah), Social Investment Bank Limited (SIBL), Faysal Islamic Bank of Bahrain EC (FIBB)

Said by the NGO Janipop to be of Egyptian origin, with ties to the Muslim Brotherhood.

UNDP’s report says 63.92% of equity was contributed by the Islamic Development Bank.

And 5% for the government, 15% for local sponsors and 10% for general shareholders, according to Islami Bank denies terror finance link; 30 March 2009, The Daily Star. Accessed at (on 24/4/13)


Or in terms of market capitalisation the second biggest bank in the country according to What should Bangladesh Bank do about Islami Bank? by Nofer Whaid, 4 March 2013, bdnews24. Accessed at (on 10/5/13)

Islami Bank contributes Tk 40b to exchequer so far, The News Today. Accessed at (on 24/4/13)


Tk 782,597 million


For a general explanation of the difference between Islamic and mainstream micro-financing see - Scaling up Islamic Microfinance in Bangladesh through the Private Sector: Experience of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL); UNDP Nov 2012. Accessed at (on 24/4/13)
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Poverty%20Reduction/Participatory%20Local%20Development/Bangladesh_D10_web.pdf


http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Poverty%20Reduction/Participatory%20Local%20Development/Bangladesh_D10_web.pdf

Rural development scheme of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited - A study on its growth, effectiveness and prospect in Bangladesh, by Professor Mohammad Saleh JAHUR, Associate professor S. M. Nasrul QUADIR, published in Economia. Seria Management Vol.13, Nr. 2/2010

Tk 1,82,754 million.

Ibid, as in footnote 2.


Ibid

Since regular bonds carry interest, they have devised a system of Islami bonds. Islami Bank buys the bonds from the government but the funds are then returned to Islami Bank to invest for them under Islamic principles. This was explained by Jamaat sympathiser, Shah Abdul Hannan, who was former Bangladesh Bank deputy director and said he devised this arrangement.


In Bagherhat, Rajshai and Satkhira, Mysemsingh and Chittagong, according to Islami Bank.

The Public Institute of Social Security, Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundation and Kuwait Finance House.


General Manager of Forex Reserve and Treasury Management Department Kazi Saidur Rahman is the Observer for the central bank.

Of approximately £30 million in the first 9 months of 2010.


The report said: "The alleged links include that some Al Rajhi family members were major donors to al Qaeda or Islamic charities suspected of funding terrorism, established their own nonprofit organisations in the United States that sent funds to terrorist organisations, or used Al Rajhi Bank itself to facilitate financial transactions for individuals or nonprofit organisations associated with terrorism."


At Laldighirpar Branch of IBBL on Feb. 27.
With 8 different telex transfers from the Gazipur and Savar branches of the bank.


March 29, 2006. The editor of this newspaper has been arrested by the Awami League government at the time of writing.


Abd al Hamid Sulaiman Al-Mujil.


Tk. 2.520 million.


Tk. 116,270,000


£83,000.


Documentation regarding this hospital available in Online Appendix.


Website: http://ibiscdhaka.com/index.php (accessed on 1/5/13).

Dr. Khaeteab died in 1995.

The Hospital Diagnostic Centre is named after Dr. Fouad al Khateeb.

Several different dates are given for when the trust began in the late seventies or early eighties.


The names come from the University Grants Commission. The full documents showing the trustees are available online.


Mumtaz Ahmad says there are 35 Islamic weekly and monthly magazines published in Bangladesh now.

Initiated by Shah Abdul Hannan, Mir Qassem Ali and Commodore (retd.) Md. Ataur Rahman, according to Jamaat sources.


http://www.freejamatleaders.com/bangla/

http://basherkella.wordpress.com/


http://www.facebook.com/ics.du and this one gives updates about Jamaat & Shibir. It says its location is in London so, probably, it’s maintained by Shibir supporters living in London to share updates about their organisational activities back home. https://www.facebook.com/toprealbreaking24?fref=pb

https://www.facebook.com/newbasherkella?ref=ts&fref=ts
http://www.youtube.com/user/basherkella

https://www.facebook.com/bangladeshislamichhatrashibir
https://www.facebook.com/sommilitoislamimanch

Analyzing #Shahbag, from Twitter data: Part 5, Analysing Social Network, 20 Feb 2013, Accessed at (on 21/4/13)
http://technologyandsocialparticipation.blogspot.co.uk

http://www.qitaltube.blogspot.co.uk
http://furqanmedia.wordpress.com/ _The posts on the site bear the name of an Islamic Scholar called Mufti Muhammad Jaseemuddin Rahmani, Director, Markajul Ulum Al Islami of Metro Housing, Basila Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

“The site is relatively popular among users in the city of Dhaka (where it is ranked #15,129. Roughly 76% of Furqanmedia.wordpress.com’s visitors are in Bangladesh, where it has attained a traffic rank of 18,873”.

Posted on the 22nd March, 2013.

Posted on 27 Feb, 2013.

http://mujahideenmedia.wordpress.com/
http://mujahideenmedia.wordpress.com/mujahideen-worldwide/

The Arabic word used is the Arabic word 'Tahgut' which refers to a tyrant or an opponent of the Prophet. This is the word used by Islamic revolutionaries for the Shah of Iran.

http://qitalmedia.wordpress.com/training/
http://qitalmedia.wordpress.com
http://qitalmedia.wordpress.com/software/


http://dawahilallah.tk/

And has audio of a sermon from someone called Shaikhul Hadis Abu Imran.


Alexa traffic rankings say this site has a relatively good traffic rank in the city of Lidköping in Sweden.


Islami Chhatra Shibir’s Party Constitution available in English at http://english.shibir.org.bd/page/content/7 (accessed 30/4/13)


Central President, Islami Chhatra Shibir website, Accessed at (on 30/4/13)
http://english.shibir.org.bd/page/content/16

One academic put their strength on campus at 1000+.

Not his real name.

Others believe it’s likely most Shibir activists do go on to join Jamaat because it’s the obvious party open to them and would be keen to absorb dedicated activists and receive their financial contributions.

Interview with Barrister Abdul Razzak, Feb 2013, Dhaka

Age 11.

’Gajarir lathi‘.
255 Court Hajat.

256 Bangladesh Islamist Group Banned, BBC online, 23 Oct 2009. Accessed at (on 19/6/13) http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/8321329.stm. Professor Ahmad can be seen making a speech in this YouTube video accessed at (on19/6/13) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vs1P70HRhDI.

257 According to Mumtaz Ahmad.


260 Ibid

261 In an interview with Mumtaz Ahmad in 2000, Dr. Ghalib “acknowledged receiving 'several lakhs of Takas' from the Revival of Islamic Heritage Society, Society for the Revival of the Sunnah of the Prophet, Al-Harmin Islamic Foundation and the Ministry of Islamic Affairs of Saudi Arabia, but maintained that these funds were intended for building dorms and providing meals to the orphans studying in his various madrassas”. (Interview with Dr. Ghalib, Rajshahi, 22 June, 2000).

262 Ibid


264 Much of this information comes from Intelligence Ministry interrogations after his arrest. Source: Tippu Sultan, Prothom Alo Newspaper & The International Crisis Group report.


266 Mumtaz Ahmad writes: "The ICS (Islami Chhatra Shibir) leadership, especially since the country-wide bombing of August 2005, has denounced terrorism and has disassociated itself from what it describes as 'some rogue and disgruntled ICS elements' who had long been formally expelled from the organisation for 'indiscipline'. " (Interview with Shamsher Munir, President of the Dhaka University ICS, Dhaka, 7 January, 2006).


272 This may be the thinking behind the use of machetes in the killing of Drummer Lee Rigby in London in May 2013.


Mobile phones have become cheap and widely available to all. It's not surprising therefore that they are used for political mobilisation and spreading information and misinformation virally. Subscriptions reached almost 100 million by the end of 2012.

According to Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission there are 30 million Internet subscribers and 3.2 million Facebook users in Bangladesh. Other studies put the number of Internet subscribers much lower at half a million and Internet users at 10 million (or 7%) at the start of 2013 (Bangladesh - Internet Market and Forecasts, 2013. Accessed at (on 17/4/13) http://www.budde.com.au/Research/Bangladesh-Internet-Market-and-Forecasts.html).

A video showed a cleric openly threatening Hindus and Awami Leaguers: "Who will talk about keeping Islam out of politics, who will insult us, then we will burn down your parliament. Not only you Awami League, Hindus, whoever is left we will burn them alive...", Declaration of Slaughtering Shahbag bloggers in Public.mp4, YouTube, 22 Feb 2013. Accessed at (on 17/4/13) https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=ngtkv6UWE1k


RSF says Abdullah Tuhin, a correspondent for Machranga Television; Imran Tuhin, a reporter for ATN Bangladesh; Ferdous, a reporter for ATN News; and Mir Ahmed Miru, a photographer with Dainik Azmar Desh, were dragged into the mosque and attacked. Police eventually intervened and took the journalists to hospital. Masadur Rahman, reporter for Gazi TV, Nurul Islam of the Independent Television network and Bangladesh Television (BTV), the state network; Arifuzzaman Pias of Ekattor TV; and Sayeed Bablu of Dainik Sangbad were wounded by gunfire. Aminul Islam Bhuiyan, elected member of the executive committee of Dhaka Reporters Unity (DRU), was hospitalized after suffering a rubber bullet wound to the leg. In the north-eastern city of Sylhet, Shafig Ahmed, a reporter for Boishaki Television; Alaudin of Channel S; Nurul Islam, a photographer for Dainik Uttorporbo; and Sohar Ahmad of Machranga Television were hospitalized with injuries. Islamist militants also attacked press photographers NazmulKabirPavel of Bangladesh Pratidin and Sheikh Abdul Majid of Sylhet Sanglap. They were rescued by activists of an anti-Islamist party.

According to Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission there are 30 million Internet subscribers and 3.2 million Facebook users in Bangladesh. Other studies put the number of Internet subscribers much lower at half a million and Internet users at 10 million (or 7%) at the start of 2013 (Bangladesh - Internet Market and Forecasts, 2013. Accessed at (on 17/4/13) http://www.budde.com.au/Research/Bangladesh-Internet-Market-and-Forecasts.html).

Mobile phones have become cheap and widely available to all. It's not surprising therefore that they are used for political mobilisation and spreading information and misinformation virally. Subscriptions reached almost 100 million by the end of 2012. GrameenPhone continued to lead the field with 41% of the market (Bangladesh - Telecoms, Mobile, Broadband and Forecasts, Peter Evans, Feb 2013. Accessed at (on17/4/13) http://www.budde.com.au/Research/Bangladesh-Telecoms-Mobile-Broadband-and-Forecasts.html). This is in a country with one of the most underdeveloped telecommunications infrastructures in the world, where 95% of homes lack a fixed line telephone.
For example: Shahbag Ringleaders Exposed. Accessed at (on 17/4/13) http://shahbagexposed.blogspot.de. This is registered to an IP server address in the USA, as is sonarbangla blog.


‘Nurani Chapa’ not Rajib’s, Ahasan Lenin, bdnews24.com


Ibid.

Ibid.

Bangladesh widens crackdown on atheist bloggers, AFP, 27 Mar 2013. Accessed at (on 17/4/13) http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jtQXkbf0owXrPc7yxGOAgZfCbtBw?docId=CNG.050a0b0564c620ba5c22d568a1119301.2e1

Ibid.

Bangladesh widens crackdown on atheist bloggers, AFP, 27 Mar 2013. Accessed at (on 17/4/13) http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jtQXkbf0owXrPc7yxGOAgZfCbtBw?docId=CNG.050a0b0564c620ba5c22d568a1119301.2e1 (Remove this identical ref. /insert Ibid.)

Ibid.


Ibid.

Our bloggers arrested amid crackdown in Bangladesh, 4 April 2013, Committee to Protect Journalists Accessed at (on 5/4/13), http://www.cpj.org/2013/04/four-bloggers-arrested-amid-crackdown-in-banglades.php#more


http://www.somewhereinblog.net/blog/realAsifM


http://mukto-mona.com/bangla_blog/?author=345


Hefajat-e-Islam - is the official spelling we have been told by the group themselves.


318 We are plunged into a deep crisis no matter what, Afsan Chowdury, bdnews24, April 6, 2013. Accessed at (on18/4/13) http://opinion.bdnews24.com/2013/04/06/we-are-plunged-into-a-deep-crisis-no-matter-what/


320 BNP Chairperson Khaleda Zia’s younger brother, the late Sayeed Eskander, was the founding Chairman of the station.

321 A senior Jamaat leader, Mir Quasem Ali, is the Chairman of the Diganta Media Corporation, which owns and operates The Daily Naya Diganta newspaper and Diganta TV. Diganta, Islamic TV taken off air, bdnews24.com, 6 May 2013. Accessed at (on 8/5/13) http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2013/05/06/diganta-islamic-tv-taken-off-air


324 Unpacking the Islamist Agenda, 1 April 2013, by Ali Riaz, The Daily Star, Dhaka.


326 This is very similar to secular Iranians who celebrate the Persian New Year more enthusiastically than Muslim holidays like Eidul Fitr.

327 Prothom Alo newspaper reported 70 people were still missing, while human rights activists thought around 50 may have been killed. The Daily Star said 18, the Police said 11 and the Islamists said thousands.


329 Presumably the main concern is an Islamic prohibition on representations of living creatures but it also could be that in Dhaka many sculptures honour Liberation War heroes and Hefajat may see them as promoting the Awami League.


332 Ibid.

333 When Shahbag meets Boro Huzur March 13, 2013 Alal o Dulal.

334 It’s in the heart of Hathazari town, Chittagong, hence the name.


336 “imaani dayitya”.


340 Ibid.


347 Ali Riaz, as above.


349 Comprising the Tarikat Federation, Bangladesh Islami Front, Bangladesh Sammilito Islami Jote and Gono Front it was formed in 2012.


353 http://bangladeshwarcrimes.blogspot.com/2012/12/sayedee-trial-analysis-witness-summons.html

354 http://bangladeshwarcrimes.blogspot.com/2012/12/sayedee-trial-analysis-safe-house.html

355 http://bangladeshwarcrimes.blogspot.com/2013/05/tribunal-witness-confirms-police.html


357 Delwar Hossain Sayedee; Gholam Azam; Motiur Rahman Nizami; Salauddin Quader Chowdhury

358 http://bangladeshwarcrimes.blogspot.com/2013/03/3-jan-2013-tribunal-skype-order.html

359 In relation to questioning, the tribunal passed orders allowing a doctor and lawyer to be present in an adjacent room to the accused during questioning.

360 http://bangladeshwarcrimes.blogspot.com/2013/01/abul-kalam-azad-trial-index-of-posts.html

361 http://bangladeshwarcrimes.blogspot.com/2013/02/abdul-quader-mollah-trial-proceeding.html

362 Literally meaning “Generation 71”.

164 | POLITICAL ISLAM | THE ELECTIONS IN BANGLADESH
Source: Profiles of the persons from 1 to 8 from the charge framing documents of Tribunal 9 (in English). A publication on life sketches of parliament members of 8th parliament in 2001 was translated and used for Nizami (6) and Sayaedee (8) because they were MPs. Salauddin Quader Chowdhury’s profile comes from a parliament publication.

Also spelt Ghulam.

Caretaker System Abolished, 1 July 2011, The Daily Star

One politician said more than 30 MPs were dual citizens of other countries.

http://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2012/05/07/bangladeshis-have-had-enough-of-Hartal/

Academics however urge caution about the reliability of opinion polls based on small sample surveys in a country of up to 160 million people. They say what is needed is disaggregated data at a constituency level, not national level data.


A political tsunami, Ifti Rashid, Dhaka Tribune, 17 June 2013

From Hefajat-e-Islam Foreign Affairs: foreignaffairs@hefajate-islam.org

Certain areas of the country are known as safe seats - Gopalganj as the heartland for the Awami League, Bogra for the BNP and Rangpur for General Ershad’s Jatiyo Party.


ICG also said this was a sharp rise from 1986 when there were 4100 madrasa in Bangladesh. It commented that there was little government oversight of these establishments. Testimony of Samina Ahmed to U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, ICG, 19 Apr 2005. Accessed (on 16.4.13) at http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/speeches/2005/testimony-of-samina-ahmed-to-us-senate-foreign-relations-committee.aspx


Children’s Situation in Bangladesh, SCF. Accessed at (on 1/5/13) http://sca.savethechildren.se/sca/Countries/Bangladesh/Childrens-situation-in-Bangladesh/


Information supplied by Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama’at Bangladesh.

Breach of Faith, Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Bangladesh, HRW report, June 2005 Vol. 17, No. 6(C) is the source for all information till 2005 end.


HRW 2005 report (ibid), quoting "Six Held For Resorting To Violence in City," The Daily Tribune (Khulna), March 1, 1992.

Interview with Author, Dhaka, Feb 2013.

Controversy over Kadianis, 150 hurt as police, musallies clash, The New Nation, 22 Nov 2003


Ahmaddiyas in Tangail Attacked, 19 June 2013, Daily Star,


These are all from a list supplied by Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama’at Bangladesh.

Accessed (on 15/4/13) at http://www.persecutionofahmadis.org/bigots-foil-ahmadiyya-convention/

According to Ahmadiyya leaders. Interview with Author, Feb 2013, Dhaka.


These are from a list supplied by Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama’at Bangladesh.

According to Ahmadiyya leaders, Interview with Author, Feb 2013, Dhaka.


