

Democracywatch
Report on
4th Upazila Election Observation-2014

Democracywatch
15 Eskaton Garden Road
Ramna, Dhaka – 1000.
Tel: +8802 9344225-6, +8802 8315 807
Fax: 8802 9330405
E-mail: info@dwatch-bd.org , Web: www.dwatch-bd.org

Editorial Team:

- Taleya Rehman, Executive Director
- Feroze Nurun-Nabi Jugal, Program Coordinator
- Rakibul Islam, Program Officer
- Maria Akter, Program Assistant

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

CBO- Community Based Organization

CSO- Civil Society Organization

DPPF- District Public Policy Forum

DW- Democracywatch

ECB - Election Commission Bangladesh

EWG- Election Working Group

LG - Local Government

MDG- Millennium Development Goal

MP- Member of Parliament

NGO- Non Government Organization

PNGO- Partner NGO

PS- Polling Station

RPO - Representation of the People Order

STO - Short Term Observer

TAF - The Asia Foundation

UNO-Upazila Nirbahi Officer

UP- Union Parishad

UZP - Upazila Parishad

Foreword

Democracywatch played an important role in the 4th Upazila Elections in Bangladesh which was held in 6 phases between 19 February and 19 May 2014.

Although most of Democracywatch's work concentrated on the Election Day itself, there were several activities to increase voter awareness to the electoral process carried out with considerable success.

However, it was the election and the Election Working Group that was our greatest success. The EWG comprised of 29 members from all areas of Bangladesh with different social and political backgrounds.

As part of the EWG, Democracywatch deployed 732 observers in 28 Upazilas on Election Day. We carried out all this work, from recruiting the observers, to training them, producing training manuals and ensuring they carried out their duties efficiently on the day. Out of these observers 28 Upazila coordinators were also recruited who carried out most of the training and managed all payments and papers. At our headquarters in Dhaka we maintained control center where our election monitoring cell worked tirelessly to collect the thousands of reports. I wish to convey my heartiest thanks to them.

There were some problems. Due to different rules between returning officers we had great difficulty obtaining accreditation cards for observers of 7 upazila in 2nd phase. Finally Democracywatch didn't able to observe election of those upazila.

Our election team at Democracywatch consisted of ten permanent workers who were joined on Election Day by an additional 15 people.

I would like to thank the Election Commission for carrying out a superlative election; the other members of EWG for their help and assistance, the Asia Foundation, the NGO Bureau, all returning officers and all the local and national observers who helped Bangladesh enjoy rather than fear Election Day.

I would finally like to thank all the 732 observers who came together from all backgrounds and areas, disregarding personal politics and often personal safety, working for little payment, who joined us in making this Election Day the most successful ever.

Taleya Rehman
Executive Director

Introduction

Democracywatch has been observing all national and local elections, by-elections and re-elections since its inception in 1995. In this connection the organization observed 4th upazila Election-2014, which was held in 6 consecutive phases on 19, 27 February; 15, 23, 31 March; and 19 May 2014 respectively. Democracywatch recruited about 978 Short Term Observers (STOs) on the Election Day supported by The Asia Foundation (TAF).

Brief History of Upazila Election

For the first time by the Local Government (Thana Parishad and Thana Administration Reorganization) ordinance 1982, Thana Parishad was constituted at the Thana level. Subsequently by amending the said Ordinance in 1983 Thana Parishad was renamed as Upazila Parishad (UZP). The said amended Ordinance was repealed by the LG (Upazila Parishad and Upazila Administration Reorganization) (repeal) Ordinance 1991. Subsequently the Awami League government enacted the Upazila Parishad Act 1998, but no election was held under that Act for reconstituting UZP. In 2007, the Non-party Caretaker Government (NCG) constituted a Committee for strengthening and making the local



government bodies more dynamic. In pursuance of the recommendation of the said committee, the NCG promulgated the Local Government (Upazila Parishad) Ordinance 2008. The said Ordinance repealed the Upazila Parishad Act 1998 and incorporated certain provisions for giving more power to the Upazila Parishad than given under the repealed Act of 1998. The said Ordinance was again repealed by the UZP (Reintroduction of the repealed Act and Amendment) Act 2009. By this Act, the provision of the Upazila Parishad Act 1998 was revived with certain amendments.

Under the 1998 Act, each Thana area was declared an Upazila and part of the Republic. In addition to that, member of the Jatiya Sangsad (MP) elected from the constituency falling within the territorial limits of the Upazila was made an advisor to the UZP which was required to obtain the advice of the MP. Now, under the act of 2009, advice of the MP is to be obtained in the management of the affairs of the affairs of the UZP and he is to be kept informed of matters in respect of any communication by the UZP with the government. It also provides that, UZP is to be constituted with an elected chairman and two elected vice chairman of which one shall be a woman; Chairmen of Union Parishads (UPs) falling within the Upazila area and one-third of women members elected from the reserved seats of the UPs falling within the Upazila area as members. It also provides that the executive authority of the UZP is to be exercised by the Chairman, Vice Chairman, members or through any other officer as authorized by the UZP and the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) is to be the secretary of the UZP. In the said Act of 2009, there is also provision for removal of the Chairman, Vice Chairman and member through a vote of no-confidence passed by the majority of four-fifth members. It also provides that government shall have general power of control and supervision over the UZP. The UZP has been empowered to impose tax on certain specified subjects to defray its expenses and can also appoint its officers and employees. (Sources: Upazila Parishad Act 2009)

Role of Election Commission Bangladesh (ECB)

Election Commission Bangladesh is a constitutional body created under article 118 (1) of the constitution to conduct the election. It consists of a Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and four Election Commissioners appointed by the President. At present CEC Kazi Rokibuddin Ahmed along with other four commissioners Abdul Mobarak, Birg. (retd.) Javed Ali, Shah Newaj and Hafizuddin Ahmed carrying out responsibility in ECB. The Commission administers the elections through Returning Officers (ROs) at district level, Assistant Returning Officers (ARO) at Upazila level and Presiding Officers (PO) at polling station level. The commission circulated a guideline for observers, which was very effective. Using this guideline Democracywatch observed the elections effectively and to the rules.



Law and Ordinance on Election

The main legal acts governing the election in Bangladesh are the constituency of the People's Republic of Bangladesh of 1972 and the Representation of the People Order (RPO) of 1972 (amended before almost every election and last amendment was held in 2013).



The constitution of Bangladesh and the RPO meet the terms for voting rights as stipulated in the article 25 of the International Covenant on civil and political rights (ICCPR). This implies periodic, universal election with equal suffrage to be held by secret ballot and guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the elector.

The Constitution also includes the necessary elements for genuine election freedom of the movement, of assembly, of association and of thought and conscience. Article 66 of the constitution describes the criteria for being eligible to stand for election to parliament and the requirement are also reflected in the RPO.

The RPO itself has been amended several times since 1972 and the result is a fragmented structure of detailed instruction mixed with general directives. The RPO contains a meticulous description of campaign irregularities and election offences. While the provision for consolidation of the election results lacks of comprehensible explanation of the process.

Once article 91E in the RPO has been criticized as it grants the ECB wide-ranging powers to exclude a contesting candidate. It gives the ECB the possibility of excluding candidates after scrutiny of nomination papers and enables the BEC to initiate investigation based on information from any source or any verbal or written report. Again, the article is criticized by the present BEC alleging that the BEC could not make subjective decision against parties of their participation in



the polls. The BEC argued that this power is vested with most election administration and would remain intact.

Legal employees at the BEC admitted that article 91E has entrusted the BEC with wide-ranging powers but regarded article 91E as a necessary tool for the time being to safeguard against abusive activities commonplace during previous elections.

A decision made by the BEC based on 91E can only be challenged at the High Court with reference to Article 102 in the constitution. Despite the criticisms no petition was filed by BNP or any other stakeholder.

Objectives of Democracywatch election monitoring

The specific objective of Democracywatch election monitoring program is to ensure the fairness of the electoral process and to build public confidence in the elections.

The organization monitored the upazila election to achieve the following objectives

- To encourage large-scale participation of voters in the election by building confidence on the electoral process.
- To detect election fraud, manipulation and irregularities
- Deter irregularities, intimidation and undue influence in election.
- Ensure people's all-out participation, especially women and new voters in the electoral process.
- Ensure free, fair, meaningful, and participatory election.

Organizational structure of election monitoring

Democracywatch is a non-partisan and credible organization at all levels. The election observation network involved a young, educated and trained group supported by the National Secretariat of election working group (EWG) located in Dhaka. The network involved local partners who have been doing this work for a long time.

Democracywatch Upazila Election Observation Plan

Democracywatch election observation program envisaged among others, recruitment, training and mobilizing of 978 STOs for observing 28 Upazila for the Election Day. Similarly, 8 other partner organizations had been directly involved as associates of Democracywatch for upazila election monitoring. The partner organizations were TUS in Sadar, Bhaluka, Fulbaria, Fulpur, Trishal, Gafargaon, Isharganj, Haluaghat and Muktagacha upazila in Mymensingh; SPK in Dewanganj, Islampur, Melandaha and Bakshiganj in Jamalpur; Vorsa in in Nabinagar upazila in Brammanbari; Rac Bangladesh in Bajitpur, Nikli and Karimganj Upazila, in Kishoregonj; Sheba in Kuliarchar and Hossainpur; SHIELD in Savar, Dhaka; DDS in Nawabganj; GKS in Dinajpur Sadar and Gangachara Rangpur.



Democracywatch recruited 30 Mobile Observers in Kishorganj Sadar Upazila. Besides, 10 Long Term Observers (LTOs), 28 final Result Collectors including 12 focal person and 5 staff of Dhaka Office was involved in monitoring. Please find the summary of DW's working area in Annex 1.

Phase	District	Upazila	Total no of Polling Stations (PS)	Observed PS	Number of STOs	Deployed Number of STOs	Total Trained up STOs	Total Deployed STOs			
1 st Phase	Kishorganj	Bajitpur	60	40	102	102	201	177			
		Nikli	32	40	92	68					
		Karimganj	78	7	7	7					
2 nd Phase	Mymensingh	Isharganj	163	30	30	30	355	130			
		Bhaluka	89	30	30	30					
		Mymensingh Sadar	98	45	45	45					
	Jamalpur	Islampur	85	0	30	0					
		Melamdaha	86	0	30	0					
		Bakshiganj	51	25	25	25					
	Dinajpur	Chirirbandar	68	0	25	0					
		Birganj	80	0	30	0					
		Birampur	48	0	25	0					
		Ghoraghat	36	0	25	0					
	Dhaka	Savar	260	0	60	0					
	3 rd Phase	Mymensingh	Fulbaria	111	30	30			30	315	305
			Fulpur	73	30	30			30		
Muktagacha			100	30	30	30					
Kishorganj		Kuliarchar	45	30	30	30					
		Hossainpur	49	30	30	30					
		Kishorganj Sadar	94	30	30	30					
Dinajpur		Nawabganj	54	30	30	30					
		Dinajpur Sadar	128	35	35	35					
Brahmanbaria		Nabinagar	137	40	40	30					
Jamalpur		Dewanganj	68	30	30	30					
4 th Phase	Mymensingh	Haluaghat	89	30	30	30	30	30			
5 th Phase	Mymensingh	Trishal	108	30	30	30	60	60			
		Gafargaon	109	30	30	30					
6 th Phase	Dinajpur	Gongachara	81	30	30	30	30	30			
Total	6	28	2480	652	991	732	991	732			

Observer's Training

Democracywatch took comprehensive 28 election monitoring training program in 28 upazila in 7 districts across the country by a group of professional trainers of Democracywatch. In this training, a number of 948 STOs have participated who got training on responsibilities of observers, rights and responsibilities of Presiding officer, Code of conduct of election, Some electoral laws in different session of those training. Please find the summary of Observers' Training in Annex 2.



Following topic were discussed in this training sessions

- An introduction, which briefly describes the formation of the organization and its principal and goals.
- A concise historical perspective, which explains the significance of the election monitoring.
- An overview on the evolution of nonpartisan election monitoring efforts.
- A description of the responsibilities of various election officials.
- A code of conduct and guideline for observers
- A description of the activities undertaken by observers before and during the Election Day and the details involved in election manuals.
- Election data and information collection system of Democracywatch.
- A mock election procedure is followed so that, observers are aware of all the steps they should scrutinize.
- Technology Based Observation (TBO) [Sending observation report using mobile phone]

In addition, Democracywatch also briefed about the Election Working Group's plan and reporting system to the observers.

Election Day Observation

978 trained observers from Democracywatch observed 732 polling stations out of 2399 polling stations in 20 Upazilas in all 6 phases.

Democracywatch observers reported that there were significant numbers of voters present in first two phases rather than remaining four phases in all polling stations. Many female voters were seen with their children in 1st two phases too. The voters maintained discipline despite having to wait for long hours. The polling officials and law enforcing agencies also played a positive role during the initial two phase elections.



Democracywatch observers identified some irregularities in some polling stations such as:

Name of Upazila	Incidents
<p>Muktagacha (3rd Phase) March 15, 2014</p>	<p>The supporters of Awami league (AL) and Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) started clash from 10.00am in Mondalsen High school polling station. After that, casting was stopped at 11.15 am due to clash.</p> <p>Due to open fire between AL and BNP supporters, vote casting was postponed in Shahid Muktijoddha Primary School polling station.</p> <p>In Algirchar Polling station, vote casting was been stopped due to clashes between AL and BNP supported candidates between 10.15am and 12.00pm. Polling started once again at 12.00pm while law and order situation was under control.</p> <p>Supporters of AL backed Chairman candidate seized ballot papers and boxes at 11.40am at Zamshed Ali High school polling station. Law and order control force took necessary steps and arranged congenial environment for vote casting.</p> <p>Some miscreants hijacked 3 ballot boxes in Tarati High School polling station at 2.45pm. They vandalized one of them and other two ballot boxes rescued by police after incidents. Finally, vote casting was postponed in this polling station.</p> <p>Two groups of supporters of AL and BNP clashed in Raghunathpur govt. Primary School Polling Station.</p> <p>Vote casting stopped during 19 minutes in Raozore Govt. Primary School Polling Station from 12.41pm to 1.00pm due to clashes between AL and BNP supporters.</p>
<p>Dewanganj (3rd Phase) March 15, 2014</p>	<p>Clashes was continued between 12.30pm-2.30pm in Bahadurabad High School due to threat of AL backed Chairman candidate's agent to the voters and polling agents of other candidates. RAB and Police interfered and brought the situation under control. Finally, vote casting had been started at 2.30pm.</p> <p>Supporters of AL backed Chairman candidate tried to occupy ballot boxes simultaneously BNP supporters prevent AL supporters in Basedpur Government Primary School Polling Station. In this situation, Presiding Officer stopped vote casting and closed polling station.</p> <p>Vote casting was postponed 15 munities at 1.15pm-1.30pm due to clashes between AL and BNP supporters in Tilakpur Government Primary School Polling Station.</p> <p>AL backed chairman candidate's supporters chased after BNP backed candidate's agents from Bhabashur Mollapara Primary School Polling Station which is nearer to AL supported candidate's house.</p>
<p>Gafargaon (5th Phase) March 31, 2014</p>	<p>There were no agents present in Upazila Parishad Bidda Niketon polling station in Gafargaon except AL backed candidate's agents. The ruling party candidate threatened agents and supporters of others candidates so that they don't come to their respected polling stations. Tension was been seen outside polling station till 10.00am in the mean time ruling party candidate's supporters filled up ballot boxes with false votes. A magistrate along with law enforcer's agencies come into spot and brought congenial environment for vote casting but after 30 minutes; they had removed those miscreants from occupied polling station again.</p>

Name of Upazila	Incidents
Trishal (5 th Phase) March 31, 2014	Younger brother of ruling party backed Chairman candidate Saiful Islam along with a group occupied Boilerchar Govt. Primary School Polling Station at 11.00 am but Saiful Islam and agents of other candidates had to flee for immediate action of Presiding Officer. He came again after an hour along with his strong groups and occupied number 5 Booth. Mehedi Hasan, a magistrate patrolling that area, seized those false ballot papers and kept aside.

Counting Process : At the end of the polls, the counting process began which was open and transparent in all Upazila. The Presiding and Assistant Presiding Officers, Polling Officers in the presence of different party agents completed the counting. In some Polling Stations, Democracywatch observers were allowed to observe the counting process along with the Presiding officials.

Print Media Report

4thUpazila Election 2014 faced serious violation of code of conduct of election and violation gradually increased. Democracywatch print media monitoring team closely monitored the election related reports, news, editorial of 9 national dailies those are Ittefaq, Naya Diganta, Jugantor, Samajal, Kaler Kantha, Manabzameen, BangladeshProtidin, Prothom Alo and Daily star.

Violence:

Across the country massive violence irrupted during the pre-election campaigns, these intensified and werealso observedduring theelection days in different Upazilas. In some places violence continued after the election. Following table illustrates the frequency of some of the incidents:

Phase	Pre-Election		Election day		Post-Election	
	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed
1 st	27	0	20	0	0	0
2 nd	0	0	101	3	345	0
3 rd	92	1	259	3	288	2
4 th	67	1	419	4	205	1
5 th	32	1	119	1	42	0
6 th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	218	3	918	11	880	3

Based on the media report no one was killed or seriously injured during the last phase of the 4th Upazila Election 2014.

Brief Description of Violence:

In 2nd Phase Election Saddam Hossain a youth killed due to clash between the supporters of two rival Chairman Candidates at Nandiarpara Degree College polling station of Deuty Union in Sonaimuri Upazila in Noakhali District. Sarder Niamat Hossain, a supporter of AL backed Chairman candidate succumbed in injuries and died in hospital on 18 March 2014 in Fakirhaat Upazila in Bagherhat, Fazlur Rahaman an activist of AL backed Chairman candidate severely injured on 27 February (2nd phase election day) in a clash conducted outside polling station and following day he died in a hospital.



Pre-Election Time of 3rd PhaseUpazila Election Al Amin, a Chatra League leader (student wing of AL) was killed in a clash between two rival Chairman candidates on 8 March 2014 of AL in Gazipur. Besides, Repon Majhee was shoot and killed by the Police for hijacking of ballot box in Naria Upazila of Sariatpur and Genu Mia, a supporter of a Chairman candidate also has been killed allegedly tearing poster of other candidate in Madan Upazila in Netrokona. In addition to, AL cadres kill a Shibir leader in Karpara UP in Bagherhaat outside polling station During Election. On the other hand, in Post Election time, Babar an activist of AL backed chairman candidate Salauddin Tipu was killed in Lakshmipur and a old man died of heart attack to see his injured son who has been severely beaten by rival group in Godagari of Rajshahi.

In 4th Phase, AL activist Dulal died due to explosion while making Bomb in his house in Ahmadpur village of Sonagazi upazila in Feni on 21 March 2014 in pre-election time. In addition to, during the election day, Baliakandi upazila Chairman Shamsuddin Prodhan has been killed in a clash between two rival group of AL in Gazaria upazila in Munshiganj and Yuva League activist Ripon Hawladar and Monir Hossain have been killed in Rajapur upazila of Jhalkhathi and Barura upazila in Comilla respectively. Besides, Yuva Dal Leader Hadfis Uddin was killed by fire of police in Akhaura in Brahmanbaria. On the other hand, in post election time, Chatra League leader Zotan has been killed in a clash between AL and



BNP backed rival Chairman candidates' supporters

In 5th Phase upazila election, Kabir Hossain, a ward Yuva League leader was killed on March 31, 2014 beside Durgapur Government Primary School polling station in Lakshmipur Sadar in election campaign and Shamimul Islam sank in pond and killed when BGB men rushed in front of Gobindabati Government primary school polling station in Rajnagar Upazila of Moulovi Bazar.

At a glance EWG Preliminary report

Violations	No. of Incidents	Violent Upazila	Observed Upazila
Violent incident within station	479	94	150
Intimidation of voters	635	89	150
Violation of campaign law	242	78	150
Citizen denied ability to vote by other actor	52	27	150
Polling station declared closed	150	50	150
Polling agents removed from station	253	56	150
Arrest within station	78	48	150
EWG observer not allowed to observe counting procedure	186	80	150

(Source: Preliminary Report of EWG of 3rd phase-6th phase upazila election published in national dailies)

Recommendations

- Democracywatch believes that Election Commission and local administration should maintain close coordination in conducting an election.
- If the numbers of women's booths are increased in each center, the voting process would be easier, as women take longer time to cast vote.
- Election Commission should arrange long term training for the presiding officers and polling officers.
- Special booths for disabled and aged should be set up in the polling stations preferably on the ground floor.
- More information to the voters to be given at the centers.
- Polling stations should be located closer to the voters.
- Election Commission and Election monitoring organizations should arrange Civic Voter Education Campaign at National level to let people know about the role and responsibilities of voters.
- District Election Office and Upazila Election office should arrange candidate consultation meeting on election activities and role of candidate's behavior.
- Given the importance of the political party agents' roles in the polling stations and lack of skill and understanding, it is strongly suggested that they must be well trained on their role and activities on Election Day.

Conclusion:

The 4th Upazila Election had immense importance in the political arena as Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), one of the two major parties of Bangladesh didn't participate in 10th National Parliamentary Election decided to take part. In this election, participation of local leaders of BNP and its allies make it competitive. Besides, there were a large number of renegade candidates from both Awami League and BNP's side. Voter presence was also significant. Though first two phases of election held peacefully, the later four phases perceived massive violence i.e. vote rigging, stuffing, hijacking ballot box, fake voting, clash etc. Due to these activities, the credibility of ECB and government was once again questioned.

Annex 1: Summary of Democracywatch’s working area

Phase	District	Upazila	Total no of Polling Stations (PS)	Observed PS	Number of STOs	Deployed Number of STOs	Total Trained STOs	Total Deployed STOs
1st	Kishoreganj	Bajitpur	60	40	102	102	201	177
		Nikli	32	40	92	68		
		Karimganj	78	7	7	7		
2nd	Mymensingh	Isharganj	163	30	30	30	355	130
		Bhaluka	89	30	30	30		
		Mymensingh Sadar	98	45	45	45		
	Islampur	85	0	30	0			
	Melamdaha	86	0	30	0			
	Bakshiganj	51	25	25	25			
Dinajpur	Chiribandar	68	0	25	0			
	Birganj	80	0	30	0			
	Birampur	48	0	25	0			
	Ghoraghat	36	0	25	0			
Dhaka	Savar	260	0	60	0			
	Fulbaria	111	30	30	30			
Mymensingh	Fulpur	73	30	30	30			
	Muktagacha	100	30	30	30			
	Kuliarchar	45	30	30	30			
Kishoreganj	Hossainpur	49	30	30	30			
	Kishorganj Sadar	94	30	30	30			
	Nawabganj	54	30	30	30			
Dinajpur	Dinajpur Sadar	128	35	35	35			
	Brahmanbaria	137	40	40	30			
Jamalpur	Dewanganj	68	30	30	30			
	Haluaaghat	89	30	30	30			
4th	Mymensingh	108	30	30	30	30	30	
5th	Mymensingh	Trishal	109	30	30	30	60	60
		Gafargaon	81	30	30	30	30	30
6th	Dinajpur	Gongachara	81	30	30	30	30	30
Total	6	28	2480	652	991	732	991	732

• Observers can't be deployed as no accreditation card was issued by ECB.

Annex 2: Summary of Observers' Training

Phase	Date	Name of Training	Venue	No. of Participants
1st	6 Feb 2014	STOs Team leaders Training	UZP Auditorium Nikli	45
	7 Feb 2014	STOs Team leaders Training	UZP Auditorium, Bajitpur	45
	13 Feb 2014	STOs Briefing	UZP Auditorium Nikli	45
	14 Feb 2014	STOs Briefing	UZP Auditorium, Bajitpur	45
	16 Feb 2014	STOs (TBO) Training	Narasingdi (BMSP)	21
	24 Feb 2014	STOs Training	Isharganj	30
2nd	25 Feb 2014	STOs Training	Mymensingh Sadar	45
	26 Feb 2014	STOs Training	Bhaluka	30
	24 Feb 2014	STOs Training	Savar	30
	25 Feb 2014	STOs Training	Savar	30
	25 Feb 2014	STOs Training	SPK Office (Islampur)	30
	24 Feb 2014	STOs Training	SPK Office (Melandaha)	30
	24 Feb 2014	STOs Training	SPK Office (Bakshiganj)	25
	24 Feb 2014	STOs Training	Chirirbandar	25
	24 Feb 2014	STOs Training	Birganj	30
	25 Feb 2014	STOs Training	Ghoraghat	25
3rd	25 Feb 2014	STOs Training	Birampur	25
	9 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Fulpur	30
	11 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Fulbaria	30
	12 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Muktadasa	30
	9 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Kishorganj Sadar	30
	11 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Hossainpur	30
	12 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Kuliarchar	30
	10 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Dinajpur Sadar	35
	11 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Nawabganj	30
	12 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Nabinagar	40
4th	11 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Dewanganj	30
	21 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Haluaghat	30
	27 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Gafargaon	30
5th	28 Mar 2014	STOs Training	Trishal	30
	15 May 2014	STOs Training	Gangachara	30

Annex 2: Fact Sheet of 4th Upazila Election 2014

Particulars	1 st Phase	2 nd Phase	3 rd Phase	4 th Phase	5 th Phase	6 th Phase	Total	
Date of Election	19 Feb 2014	27 Feb 2014	15 Mar 2014	23 Mar 2014	31 Mar 2014	19 May 2014		
Total Number of Upazila	97	115	81	92	74	12	471	
Total Voter	16215437	19592868	13185013	13859278	13961254	1845133	78658983	
Female	8154053	9805150	6567832	6951322	6994241	930046	39271298	
Male	8061384	9787718	6617181	6907956	6967013	915087	39387685	
Number of Polling Station	6889	8032	5456	5884	5534	746	32541	
Candidates	Chairman	429	500	419	447	61	2185	
	Vice Chairman	505	506	423	519	69	2405	
	Female Vice Chairman	327	328	277	311	49	1556	
Vote Casting	62.4%	59.%	64.60%	56.12%	63%	58%	61%	
Chairman Elected	Bangladesh Awami League	34	46	40	54	52	7	233
	Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)	43	52	28	25	13	5	166
	Jamat e Islam	12	8	8	5	3	0	36
	Jatiya Party	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Independent	3	7	3	4	3	0	20
	UPDF	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	JSS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Female Chairman	1	1	1	1	0	1	5