

# S M NAZMUZ SAKIB'S NATIONAL ELECTORAL AND POLITICAL REFORM MECHANISM (SAKIB'S NEPRM) DOCTRINE: A GROUND-UP APPROACH TO FOSTERING TRANSPARENT DEMOCRACY

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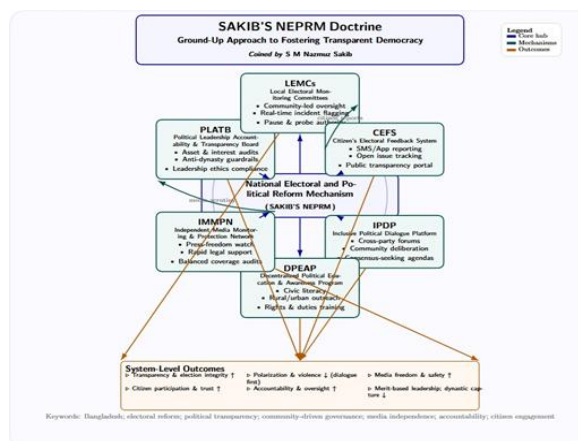
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## GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



## ABSTRACT

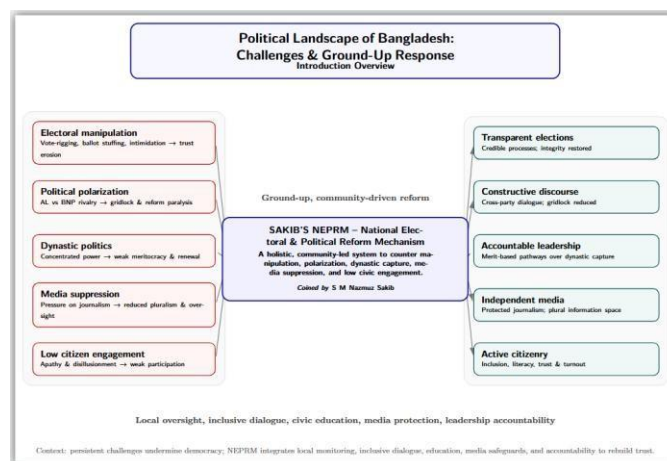
The National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB'S NEPRM), designed by S M Nazmuz Sakib, presents a holistic strategy to mitigate the prevailing political challenges in Bangladesh, such as electoral malpractices, political polarization, dynastic governance, media censorship, and insufficient citizen engagement in governance. SAKIB'S NEPRM introduces a multi-dimensional approach that empowers grassroots communities through the establishment of Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCs), facilitates inclusive political discourse via the Inclusive Political Dialogue Platform (IPDP), enhances public awareness through the Decentralized Political Education & Awareness Program (DPEAP), and safeguards media freedom through the Independent Media Monitoring & Protection Network (IMMPN). Furthermore, the framework proposes the formation of an autonomous institution, the Political Leadership Accountability & Transparency Board (PLATB), to ensure the accountability of political leaders and mitigate the influence of dynastic politics. SAKIB'S NEPRM incorporates adaptable, scalable solutions that are applicable across both urban and rural settings, ensuring the promotion of transparency, equity, and inclusivity within Bangladesh's political landscape. By blending community-led accountability initiatives, technological innovations, and educational outreach, SAKIB'S NEPRM seeks to cultivate a more transparent, accountable, and participatory political system, thereby fortifying the democratic institutions of Bangladesh.

**KEYWORDS:** Bangladesh; electoral reform; political transparency; community-driven governance; media independence; political accountability; dynastic rule; citizen engagement.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE OF BANGLADESH: CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

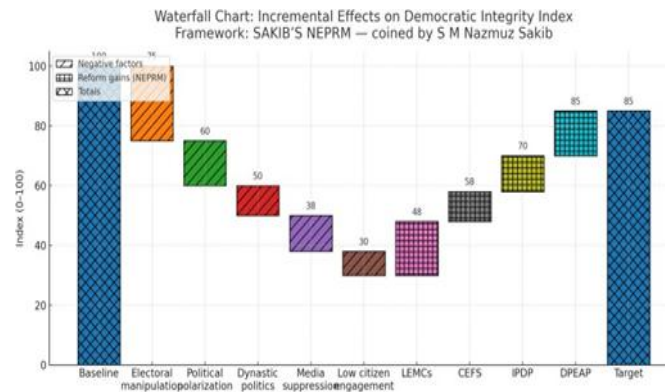
Bangladesh, a nation with a rich history and vibrant cultural heritage, continues to grapple with persistent political challenges that undermine the strength and functionality of its democratic institutions. Although the country's democratic framework is enshrined in its Constitution, significant hurdles remain—ranging from electoral integrity issues to political instability, dynastic politics, media suppression, and limited citizen engagement in governance. These persistent challenges have far-reaching consequences, not only undermining the democratic process but also obstructing the nation's ability to advance in terms of social, economic, and political development (Chowdhury, 2025; Issue-I, 2024; Rifat, 2025). Among the most significant challenges facing Bangladesh's political system is the pervasive problem of electoral manipulation and vote-rigging. Over the years, elections have been tainted by numerous allegations of fraudulent activities such as vote manipulation, ballot stuffing, and voter intimidation. These actions, often orchestrated by political elites or entrenched power structures, have resulted in widespread public distrust in the electoral system. Opposition parties have frequently boycotted elections due to the perception that the process lacks fairness and transparency.



**Figure 1:** Political Landscape of Bangladesh: Challenges & Ground-Up Response.

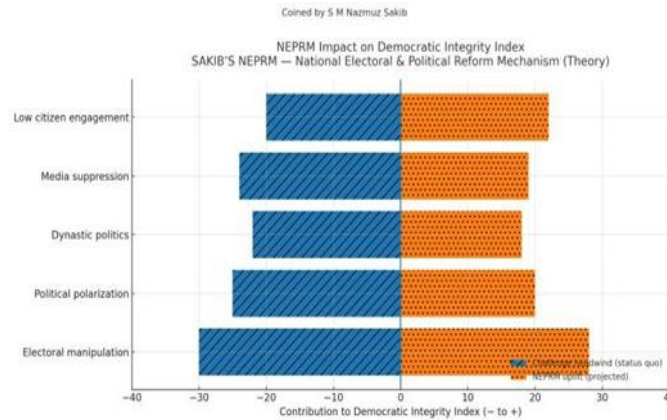
This dynamic exacerbates voter alienation and further deepens the public's skepticism about the legitimacy of electoral outcomes. As a consequence, citizens' confidence in the integrity of the election process has sharply declined, with many questioning the authenticity of election results and their ability to foster genuine democratic representation (Awan, n.d.; Electoral Process: From Manipulation to Transparency, 2025; Global Protest Tracker, n.d.; Mahmud, 2025; Zahid, n.d.). Political polarization is another critical factor that severely disrupts the smooth functioning of Bangladesh's democratic framework. The nation's political scene has long been dominated by the two main parties: the Awami League (AL) and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). While these parties have engaged in long-standing rivalries, the intensity of their opposition has fostered a climate of division, where political discourse often shifts from pursuing national progress to merely defeating the opponent. This kind of adversarial politics has generated a gridlock within the government, hindering the passage of meaningful reforms and rendering it difficult to address pressing national issues.

With the focus largely on defeating the opposing party rather than collaborating for the nation’s betterment, the result is a stagnation of the political process, further alienating the public from the decision-making sphere (Political Polarisation in Bangladesh | IPCS, n.d.; Sun, 2025c; The Rise of Political Movements in Bangladesh: An Analysis, n.d.). Additionally, the entrenched nature of dynastic politics has created an environment where political power is concentrated within a handful of families. This dynastic control undermines the principles of meritocracy and accountability, stifling the emergence of new leadership and reinforcing political stagnation. The dominance of these political families over the years has created a monopoly on power, making it difficult for fresh perspectives to challenge established narratives. As a result, the political system becomes increasingly disconnected from the needs and aspirations of ordinary citizens, perpetuating a cycle of governance that is more focused on maintaining familial control than on serving the nation’s broader interests (Dua-E-Zahra et al., 2024; Lodhi, 2024; Nepotism: Family Ties and Unfair Advantages - FasterCapital, n.d.).



**Figure 2:** Waterfall Chart: Incremental Effects on Democratic Integrity Index Framework — SAKIB'S NEPRM (coined by S M Nazmuz Sakib)

Furthermore, media suppression has become an increasingly pressing issue, with journalists, activists, and opposition leaders facing harassment, legal action, and even imprisonment for voicing dissent or criticizing the government. The stifling of independent media outlets limits the diversity of opinions and perspectives available to the public. When media freedom is curtailed, the public is deprived of the information necessary to make informed decisions and hold their political leaders accountable. The lack of a free press exacerbates the erosion of trust in the political system, as citizens are unable to obtain the full spectrum of viewpoints on critical issues, leaving them vulnerable to misinformation and propaganda (European Centre for Press and Media Freedom (ECPMF), 2018; Freedom House, n.d.; “From Bad to Worse,” 2025; Jstoren, 2023; Nyeko, 2023). Lastly, the issue of limited citizen engagement in the political process stands as one of the most significant obstacles to a functioning democracy in Bangladesh. Despite the presence of a democratic framework, many citizens remain disengaged from the political process, largely due to corruption, inefficiency, and a lack of transparency within the system. Voter apathy has become rampant, with many citizens believing that their votes do not make a difference or that all political parties are equally corrupt. This widespread disillusionment with the political system contributes to a deep sense of disenfranchisement and disengagement from public affairs. The result is a weakening of the democratic fabric, as citizens increasingly turn away from participating in elections or civic life (Primal International Journals, n.d.; Tai & Tai, 2020). To address these entrenched challenges, S M Nazmuz Sakib’s National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB’S NEPRM) offers a comprehensive, grassroots-driven system designed to reform Bangladesh’s political landscape. The primary objective of SAKIB’S NEPRM is to create a political system that is transparent, inclusive, accountable, and truly responsive to the needs of the people. The mechanism incorporates a series of interconnected components that work synergistically to promote a fairer, more democratic system. By fostering greater public participation and establishing robust local oversight mechanisms, SAKIB’S NEPRM seeks to bridge the gap between the government and the electorate, thereby addressing issues of political manipulation, voter disillusionment, and inadequate citizen engagement. Through its innovative, community-led approach, SAKIB’S NEPRM aims to transform Bangladesh’s political system, ensuring that it serves the needs and aspirations of its citizens while upholding democratic values and principles.

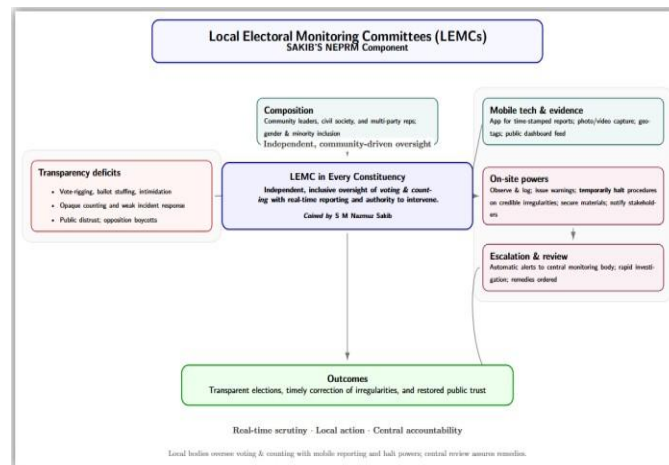


**Figure 3:** NEPRM Impact on Democratic Integrity Index — SAKIB'S NEPRM (National Electoral & Political Reform Mechanism, Theory)

SAKIB'S NEPRM integrates both traditional governance structures and modern technologies, establishing a system that empowers communities and citizens to engage actively in the political process while maintaining the integrity and stability of democratic institutions. By directly addressing the core issues of electoral manipulation, political polarization, dynastic politics, media suppression, and citizen disengagement, SAKIB'S NEPRM sets the stage for a transformative shift in Bangladesh's political landscape, heralding a new era of political reform that prioritizes transparency, inclusivity, and genuine public participation.

## 1.2 LOCAL ELECTORAL MONITORING COMMITTEES (LEMCS)

A central issue within Bangladesh's political system is the pervasive lack of electoral transparency, which continues to undermine the legitimacy of elections. Over time, vote-rigging, ballot stuffing, and intimidation of voters have been well-documented as common practices, tarnishing the electoral process and diminishing public confidence in the system. To address these systemic issues, SAKIB'S NEPRM introduces Local Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCS) in every electoral constituency. These committees consist of local community leaders, civil society members, and representatives from political parties, ensuring that the oversight process is both independent and inclusive, representing the collective interests of the people (Pandya, 2024; The Absent Voters of Bangladesh: Challenges and Prospects for the Enfranchisement of Migrants | International IDEA, n.d.).

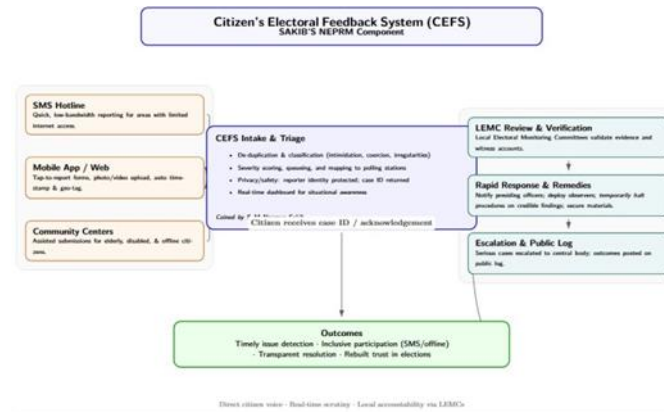


**Figure 4:** Local Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCS) — Structure and Function within SAKIB'S NEPRM

The LEMCS are tasked with overseeing all aspects of the electoral process, from voting to counting, ensuring that each step is carried out with full transparency. These committees are equipped with mobile technology that allows them to report real-time observations and concerns to a central monitoring body, creating a decentralized but highly effective system of oversight. This method ensures that local communities have a direct and active role in safeguarding the fairness of elections, making it far less likely that electoral fraud will go unchecked. In the event of irregularities, such as evidence of fraud or vote manipulation, the LEMCS have the authority to temporarily halt election procedures and demand an immediate investigation. By embedding these monitoring committees at the grassroots level, SAKIB'S NEPRM guarantees that the political process is subjected to real-time public scrutiny, reinforcing the transparency of the electoral system and restoring public trust in the political process (Mobile Voting Solutions for Easy and Secure Voting | Right2Vote, 2025).

### 1.3 CITIZEN’S ELECTORAL FEEDBACK SYSTEM (CEFS)

One of the significant barriers to robust democratic engagement in Bangladesh is the disconnection between citizens and the electoral process. Many voters feel that their participation in elections leads to no meaningful change, and that their votes are often manipulated or ignored. The Citizen’s Electoral Feedback System (CEFS) is designed to bridge this gap by providing citizens with a direct, user-friendly platform to report their experiences on election day. Using SMS, mobile apps, or local community centers, citizens can quickly and easily submit feedback about issues they encounter, such as voter intimidation, coercion, or irregularities at polling stations.

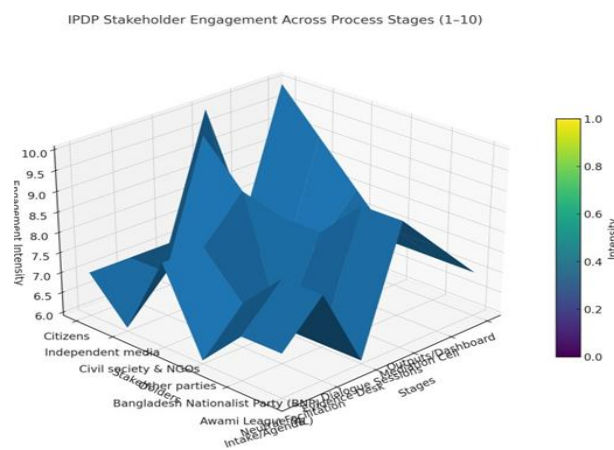


**Figure 5:** Citizen’s Electoral Feedback System (CEFS) — Process Flow within SAKIB’S NEPRM

The information collected through the CEFS is then reviewed by the Local Electoral Monitoring Committees, which play a vital role in ensuring accountability. This feedback mechanism helps to address complaints in real-time and ensures that issues are promptly flagged for resolution. In areas with limited internet access, the SMS-based feedback system ensures that even marginalized communities can voice their concerns, promoting inclusivity and equal participation in the electoral process. By empowering ordinary citizens to become active participants in monitoring elections, the CEFS helps foster a sense of responsibility and ownership over the political process, ensuring that the people have a direct voice in shaping the electoral landscape and pushing for immediate action when irregularities arise.

### 1.4 INCLUSIVE POLITICAL DIALOGUE PLATFORM (IPDP)

Political polarization in Bangladesh has led to a profound divide between the two dominant political parties, the Awami League (AL) and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). This deep-rooted rivalry has hindered effective governance, with political leaders often prioritizing partisan interests over the collective well-being of the nation. The Inclusive Political Dialogue Platform (IPDP) aims to overcome this division by creating a structured space for constructive dialogue between political leaders, civil society representatives, and the public. Through regular community forums, debates, and policy discussions, the IPDP fosters a collaborative environment where diverse voices can come together to discuss key national issues and work towards common solutions.



**Figure 6:** IPDP Stakeholder Engagement Across Process Stages (1–10)

The platform not only encourages dialogue but also serves as a public forum where citizens can engage with political leaders directly, asking questions, expressing concerns, and contributing ideas for the development of national policies. This inclusion of the public in the political discourse significantly reduces the potential for political gridlock and polarization. By promoting collaboration across party lines, the IPDP ensures that governance is not stifled by partisan rivalry but is instead focused on addressing the needs and aspirations of the people. Ultimately, the platform nurtures a

more participatory democracy, ensuring that the political process remains responsive to the desires of the electorate and contributing to the broader goal of national unity (BTI 2024 Bangladesh Country Report, n.d.; Writer: Shibly Sohail, 2025).

### 1.5 DECENTRALIZED POLITICAL EDUCATION & AWARENESS PROGRAM (DPEAP)

A pervasive issue that continues to plague Bangladesh’s political environment is the widespread lack of political literacy among its citizens. Many voters are unaware of their electoral rights, the importance of participating in free and fair elections, and the role that governance plays in shaping their daily lives. The Decentralized Political Education & Awareness Program (DPEAP) addresses this critical gap by organizing comprehensive educational campaigns that educate citizens about their rights and responsibilities within a democratic system. These initiatives aim to enhance voter knowledge and foster a more engaged and informed electorate.

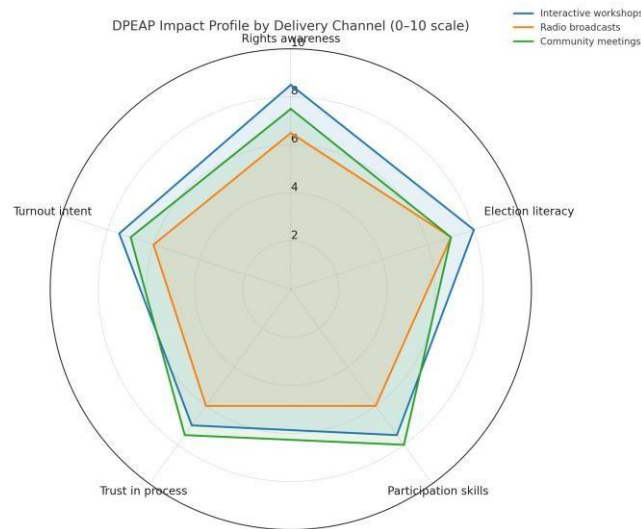


Figure 7: DPEAP Impact Profile by Delivery Channel (0–10 scale)

The DPEAP’s educational outreach includes interactive workshops, radio broadcasts, and community meetings in both rural and urban areas, ensuring that information reaches all segments of the population, regardless of geographical location. By empowering citizens with knowledge about their electoral rights and the importance of political participation, the program combats voter apathy and disillusionment, transforming passive citizens into informed voters and political advocates. Through its grassroots approach to education, the DPEAP helps create a more politically aware populace, one that is capable of making well-informed decisions at the ballot box and holding their leaders accountable (Bangladesh Democratic Participation and Reform Program | Democracy International, n.d.; Sharmin, 2024).

### 1.6 INDEPENDENT MEDIA MONITORING & PROTECTION NETWORK (IMMPN)

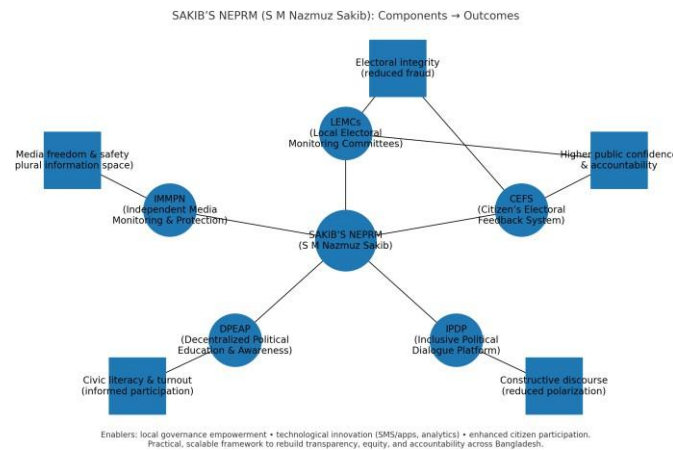
A free and independent press is essential for the health of any democracy, serving as a vital check on government power and ensuring that citizens are informed about the actions of their leaders. However, media suppression remains a significant issue in Bangladesh, where journalists, activists, and opposition leaders often face harassment, legal action, and even imprisonment for expressing dissent or investigating government activities. The Independent Media Monitoring & Protection Network (IMMPN) seeks to address this challenge by safeguarding the rights of journalists and ensuring that media outlets can operate freely and without fear of political interference or retaliation.

The IMMPN acts as a watchdog, monitoring media practices during critical electoral periods to ensure that coverage is balanced, unbiased, and transparent. By protecting journalists and ensuring that media outlets are not subjected to undue pressure, the IMMPN helps maintain the integrity of the press and promotes greater accountability. The network's role in defending press freedom is particularly crucial during election seasons when media coverage has the potential to influence public opinion and the outcome of elections. By fostering a more transparent and independent media landscape, the IMMPN ensures that citizens have access to the diverse range of viewpoints necessary for informed decision-making (Bangladesh: Media Reforms Urgently Needed to Protect Freedom of Expression - ARTICLE 19, 2025; External Forces Must Not Interfere With the Media, n.d.; Hussain, 2021).

### 1.7 ADDRESSING THE CORE PROBLEMS WITH SAKIB’S NEPRM

S M Nazmuz Sakib’s National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB’S NEPRM) offers a holistic solution to Bangladesh's political challenges, incorporating local governance empowerment, technological innovation, and enhanced citizen participation to address the most pressing issues facing the country. By establishing Local Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCs), the Citizen’s Electoral Feedback System (CEFS), the Inclusive Political Dialogue Platform (IPDP), the Decentralized Political Education & Awareness Program (DPEAP), and the Independent Media Monitoring &

Protection Network (IMMPN), SAKIB’S NEPRM directly tackles electoral fraud, political polarization, media suppression, and citizen disengagement. Moreover, the mechanism empowers citizens, ensures greater transparency, and holds political leaders accountable for their actions.



**Figure 8:** SAKIB’S NEPRM (S M Nazmuz Sakib): Components → Outcomes

SAKIB’S NEPRM is not merely a theoretical framework; it is a practical, adaptable, and scalable solution that can be implemented across Bangladesh to bring about meaningful political reform. By addressing the root causes of electoral manipulation, voter apathy, and media suppression, the framework ensures that the political system becomes more inclusive, accountable, and responsive to the needs of the people. Bangladesh stands at a pivotal moment in its political history, and it is time to embrace a future where transparency, equity, and citizen engagement lie at the heart of governance.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Bangladesh, a nation that emerged from the bloodshed of the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971, is one of the world’s most populous and culturally diverse democracies. Despite its vibrant cultural heritage, rapid economic growth, and significant social advancements, Bangladesh continues to face profound political challenges that undermine the integrity of its democratic institutions. Over the years, these challenges have become increasingly evident, with issues such as electoral malpractice, political polarization, dynastic political control, media suppression, and citizen disengagement creating a toxic environment for democracy. These systemic problems have eroded democratic governance, leading to civil unrest and undermining the core principles of transparency, accountability, and justice (Sarwar, 2013; Sun, 2025b; The National Archives, 2024).

This literature review delves into the current state of Bangladesh’s political system, analyzing the deep-seated challenges it faces and exploring potential mechanisms for addressing these issues. Central to this discussion is the National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB’S NEPRM), proposed by S M Nazmuz Sakib. This comprehensive and holistic solution aims to tackle the root causes of Bangladesh’s political dysfunction. Through a detailed examination of electoral integrity, political polarization, media freedom, and citizen engagement, this review outlines how SAKIB’S NEPRM seeks to reconstruct the foundations of a transparent, democratic, and inclusive political system in Bangladesh.

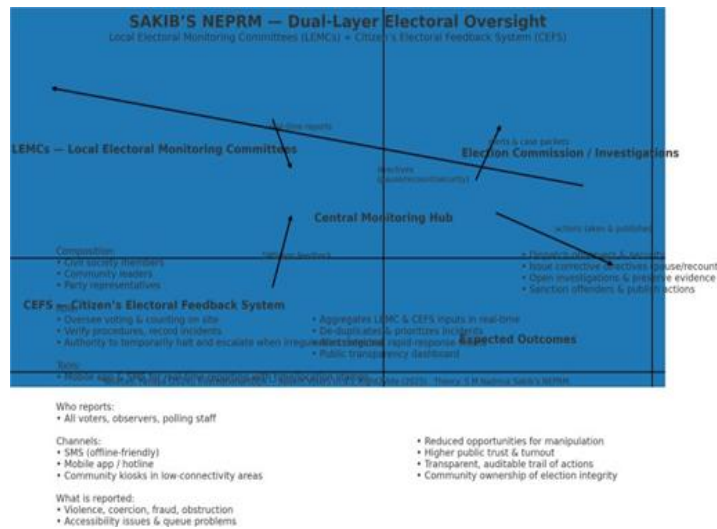
### 2.1 ELECTORAL INTEGRITY AND DEMOCRATIC BACKSLIDING

One of the most pressing issues confronting Bangladesh’s democracy is the severe lack of electoral integrity. Over the years, elections have been marred by widespread allegations of vote-rigging, ballot stuffing, and voter intimidation, which have undermined the credibility of the electoral process. The 2018 parliamentary elections, in particular, were characterized by controversial circumstances, with the ruling Awami League (AL) winning a commanding majority amidst claims of widespread electoral fraud. The Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and other opposition groups condemned the elections as fraudulent, accusing the government of manipulating the vote, suppressing opposition participation, and engaging in violent tactics to secure favorable results (Dhaka, 2018; Overcoming Bangladesh’s Electoral Integrity Deficit: Time for Political Compromise and Dialogue, n.d.).

The problems continued into the 2022 local elections, where similar allegations of electoral malpractice emerged. Reports indicated the use of muscle power, fake ballots, and local strongmen influencing voting outcomes. Despite the Election Commission of Bangladesh being constitutionally tasked with ensuring free and fair elections, it has often failed to perform its duties effectively, which has led to a steady erosion of public trust in the electoral process. The inability to hold free and fair elections has further contributed to political instability and has damaged the democratic fabric of the nation.

In addition to these direct issues, electoral violence remains a serious concern. In contested constituencies, armed groups aligned with political parties have repeatedly used force to intimidate voters, seize control of polling stations, and sway

election results. This has created an environment of fear and mistrust, preventing many citizens from freely participating in the electoral process and undermining the democratic principle of free and fair elections (Bangladesh's Upcoming Election: A Litmus Test for Democracy, n.d.; Wood, 2024).



**Figure 9:** SAKIB'S NEPRM — Dual-Layer Electoral Oversight (LEMCs + CEFS)

SAKIB'S NEPRM seeks to address these entrenched problems by introducing Local Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCs) in every electoral constituency. These committees, composed of local civil society members, community leaders, and political party representatives, will be empowered to provide real-time oversight during the electoral process. By utilizing mobile technology, the committees can report irregularities directly to a central body, ensuring that any attempt at electoral manipulation is immediately flagged and investigated. Furthermore, the Citizen's Electoral Feedback System (CEFS) will provide voters with the opportunity to report their experiences, flagging incidents of violence, coercion, or fraud. This dual-layered approach ensures that elections are more transparent and that citizens have a direct role in overseeing the process, thus restoring trust in the system and reducing the likelihood of electoral malpractice (Pandya, 2024; The Absent Voters of Bangladesh: Challenges and Prospects for the Enfranchisement of Migrants | International IDEA, n.d.; Mobile Voting Solutions for Easy and Secure Voting | Right2Vote, 2025).

## 2.2 POLITICAL POLARIZATION AND DYNASTIC POLITICS

Bangladesh's political system has been dominated by intense polarization between the two main political parties—the Awami League (AL) and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). This rivalry has created an environment where the primary objective of political actors is often to defeat the opposing party rather than work toward constructive national development. The result has been a cycle of protests, boycotts, and violent clashes, which have paralyzed meaningful policymaking and exacerbated political instability (Bangladesh – the State of Democracy in Asia & the Pacific – the Global State of Democracy 2023, n.d.; From Protest to Power: Can JNP Reshape Bangladesh's Political Future? | International Centre for Peace Studies, n.d.).

Additionally, the prevalence of dynastic politics has stifled political renewal and contributed to a lack of leadership diversity. The leadership of both major parties is largely concentrated within a few prominent families—Sheikh Hasina of the Awami League and Khaleda Zia of the BNP. This dynastic control has perpetuated a situation in which political power is concentrated in the hands of a few elite families, limiting the opportunity for new leaders to emerge. As a result, Bangladesh's political culture has become stagnant, with party leadership often passed down through family lines rather than elected or selected based on merit or democratic processes (Issue-I, 2025; Shahriar, 2024a; The Culture of Political Violence and Punishment in Bangladesh: The Role of Political Parties and Civil Society, 2024).

This concentration of power in the hands of a few families has far-reaching consequences. It weakens the internal democracy of political parties, limits innovation in governance, and stifles new political ideas. As a result, many citizens feel disconnected from the political system, which is dominated by entrenched dynastic interests rather than the needs of the broader public (Letter to the Editor, 2025; Shahriar, 2024b; Unit, 2025).

To combat these issues, SAKIB'S NEPRM proposes the Decentralized Political Education & Awareness Program (DPEAP) to empower ordinary citizens and promote political engagement beyond the two major parties. The DPEAP aims to encourage diverse political participation and merit-based leadership by providing political education and fostering a culture of dialogue and inclusivity. Moreover, the Political Leadership Accountability & Transparency Board (PLATB) will ensure that political leaders are held accountable for their actions. This board will monitor leaders' asset declarations, detect conflicts of interest, and ensure that the concentration of power in the hands of a few does not undermine political innovation or prevent new leaders from emerging.

## 2.3 MEDIA FREEDOM AND PRESS SUPPRESSION

Media freedom in Bangladesh has been a contentious issue for several years, particularly under the current government led by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. The introduction of the Digital Security Act (DSA) in 2018 marked a significant step towards the suppression of independent media, with critics arguing that its broad provisions have been used to target journalists and activists who publish content critical of the government. This law has created an environment of fear, where self-censorship is rampant, and the media's role as a watchdog has been severely compromised (Ahmed & Ahmed, 2025; Bleckner, 2025; Page, 2018).

In 2023, the closure of the Daily Dinkal, a newspaper affiliated with the BNP, signaled a further crackdown on opposition-aligned media outlets. This closure was part of a broader effort by the government to monopolize the media space, marginalizing independent voices and limiting the diversity of viewpoints available to the public. As a result, citizens have been left with a skewed version of reality, unable to access the full range of information needed to make informed decisions (Jazeera, 2023; Rahman, 2023; Sun, 2025a; Welle, 2023).

The Independent Media Monitoring & Protection Network (IMMPN) proposed by SAKIB'S NEPRM aims to address these issues by safeguarding press freedom, protecting journalists, and ensuring that media outlets operate independently from political interference. The IMMPN will establish safe reporting channels for whistleblowers and journalists to report press suppression and will work with civil society organizations to advocate for reforms that protect media independence. Additionally, the Media Reform Commission established under SAKIB'S NEPRM will oversee media regulations to ensure that they foster a free and open press, where diverse viewpoints are encouraged, and journalistic independence is maintained.

## 2.4 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

A fundamental challenge to Bangladesh's democracy is the low level of citizen participation in the political process. Many citizens feel disconnected from the political system, leading to widespread voter apathy. This disillusionment is reflected in declining voter turnout, with the 2024 general election seeing a turnout of only 40%. The perception that the major political parties are unable to address the real concerns of the public has further fueled this apathy, leading many to believe that voting will not lead to meaningful change (Address Citizens' Concerns to Ensure High Voter Turnout -, n.d.; Eckstein et al., 2024; Mostofa, 2024).

To address this, the Inclusive Political Dialogue Platform (IPDP) introduced by SAKIB'S NEPRM aims to create a more inclusive political environment by facilitating dialogue between political elites and ordinary citizens. Through public forums, community-based dialogues, and political debates, the IPDP seeks to bridge the gap between political leaders and the electorate. Additionally, regular opinion polls and citizen surveys will be conducted through the CEFS to ensure that the government remains responsive to the concerns of the public.

The DPEAP will also play a critical role in increasing political awareness by offering political literacy programs at the grassroots level. These initiatives will educate citizens about their rights, electoral procedures, and the importance of their participation in the democratic process. By empowering citizens to become more politically informed, SAKIB'S NEPRM aims to create a more engaged electorate, fostering a culture of active participation and informed decision-making.

## 2.5 CONCLUSION

Bangladesh's political system is at a crucial juncture, facing numerous challenges that threaten the integrity of its democracy. Electoral manipulation, political polarization, dynastic politics, media suppression, and limited citizen participation continue to impede the country's democratic development. However, SAKIB'S NEPRM presents a comprehensive and innovative solution to these issues, offering a roadmap for reform that prioritizes transparency, inclusivity, and citizen engagement.

By establishing Local Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCs), the Citizen's Electoral Feedback System (CEFS), the Decentralized Political Education & Awareness Program (DPEAP), and the Independent Media Monitoring & Protection Network (IMMPN), SAKIB'S NEPRM empowers citizens and local communities to play an active role in ensuring free, fair, and transparent elections. By fostering inclusive political dialogue and promoting merit-based leadership, SAKIB'S NEPRM aims to break the stranglehold of dynastic politics and create a more dynamic, participatory political culture.

As Bangladesh embarks on its journey of democratic renewal, SAKIB'S NEPRM offers a practical, scalable, and sustainable solution to the country's most pressing political challenges. By restoring electoral integrity, media freedom, and citizen engagement, it paves the way for a brighter, more democratic future for Bangladesh.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

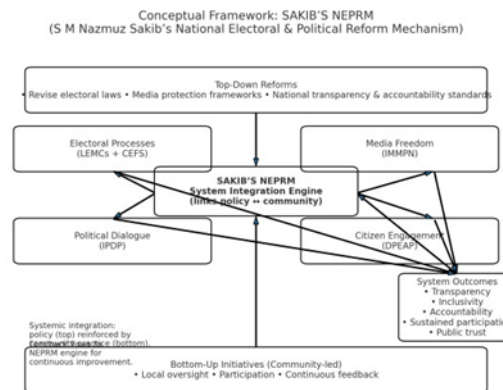
The methodology underpinning Prof. (H.C.) Engr. Dr. S M Nazmuz Sakib, CMSA®, FPWMP®, FTIP®, BIDA®, FMVA®, CBCA®'s National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB'S NEPRM) is deeply rooted in an interdisciplinary, holistic, and multi-layered approach to addressing Bangladesh's political challenges. The framework integrates a blend of technological tools, community-driven governance, robust public feedback mechanisms, and

comprehensive policy reforms designed to tackle pressing issues within the political system. Dr. Sakib’s thought experiments focus on creating a systemic solution that can effectively address voter manipulation, electoral fraud, political polarization, media suppression, and disengagement from the political process in a sustainable and long-lasting manner (SPROUTING FASCISM OR NATIONALISM IN INDIA, n.d.; S M Nazmuz Sakib’s Toxic Comparative Theory: The Mathematical Approach to Social Sciences - Kindle Edition by S M Nazmuz Sakib. Reference Kindle eBooks @ Amazon.com., n.d.).

The methodology behind SAKIB’S NEPRM is structured around several key components, each designed to address specific political issues while contributing to the overall goal of fostering an inclusive and accountable democracy. These components include both top-down reforms at the national level, such as electoral and media protection laws, as well as bottom-up initiatives that engage local communities in political processes. Dr. Sakib’s integration of systems theory and grassroots involvement highlights the necessity of engaging the community in the governance process to drive lasting political transformation. The following outlines the key components that define the SAKIB’S NEPRM methodology:

### 3.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR SAKIB’S NEPRM

At the core of Dr. Sakib’s methodology is a conceptual framework that views the political system as a complex, interconnected system. His approach emphasizes systemic reform, where each component of governance—electoral processes, media freedom, political dialogue, and citizen engagement—works in harmony to achieve sustainable change. Dr. Sakib posits that rather than focusing solely on isolated issues like electoral malpractice or media censorship, the solution must involve a comprehensive transformation of the political system as a whole. His approach calls for systemic integration, where legal reforms are introduced at the national level while simultaneously empowering local communities to engage directly in governance and political oversight (Google Search, n.d.; S M Nazmuz Sakib’s Toxic Comparative Theory: The Mathematical Approach of Social Science | Pothi.com, n.d.).



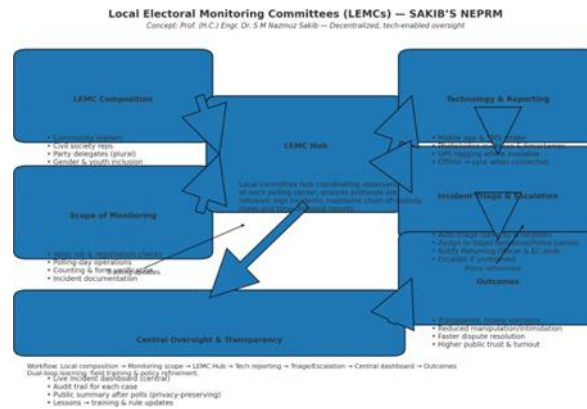
Theory credit: S M Nazmuz Sakib • Framework integrates national legal reforms with grassroots mechanisms (LEMCS, CEFS, IPDP, DPEAF, IMMPN).

**Figure 10:** SAKIB’S NEPRM (S M Nazmuz Sakib’s National Electoral & Political Reform Mechanism) — System Integration Engine (Policy ↔ Community)

This methodology advocates for a combination of top-down reforms, such as revising electoral laws and establishing media protection frameworks, along with bottom-up initiatives designed to ensure public participation and oversight. Dr. Sakib’s understanding of systems theory reveals that these reforms must be deeply integrated into the community to ensure long-term and meaningful change. The SAKIB’S NEPRM framework proposes several interconnected components, each targeting specific challenges within Bangladesh’s political system. However, when combined, these components form a robust and comprehensive mechanism for creating a more transparent, accountable, and participatory democracy.

### 3.2 LOCAL ELECTORAL MONITORING COMMITTEES (LEMCS)

One of the foundational elements of SAKIB’S NEPRM is the creation of Local Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCS), which are designed to empower local communities to take an active role in ensuring the integrity of electoral processes. Dr. Sakib’s focus on decentralized governance stems from his belief that while national authorities, such as the Election Commission, hold formal oversight responsibilities, local communities must be empowered to monitor elections at the grassroots level. Drawing on his expertise in engineering systems and project management, Dr. Sakib designed LEMCS to be equipped with both the knowledge and technological tools necessary to conduct thorough electoral monitoring.

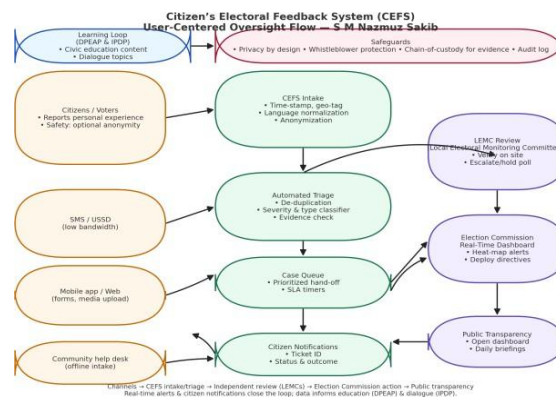


**Figure 11:** Local Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCs) — SAKIB'S NEPRM (Decentralized, Tech-Enabled Oversight)

LEMCs will consist of a diverse group of local community leaders, civil society representatives, and political party delegates who will oversee various aspects of the electoral process, such as voter registration, polling operations, and vote counting. By using mobile applications and SMS-based reporting systems, LEMCs can ensure that any electoral irregularities, such as voter intimidation or ballot stuffing, are promptly reported and addressed in real-time. Dr. Sakib's methodological integration of technology ensures that local committees have immediate access to central systems, enabling rapid responses to electoral misconduct and fostering greater transparency at the polling station level. This decentralized oversight ensures that the electoral process is subject to constant, real-time scrutiny, preventing manipulation and building greater public trust in the system.

### 3.3 CITIZEN'S ELECTORAL FEEDBACK SYSTEM (CEFS)

Building on his focus on user-centered design and digital inclusion, Dr. Sakib conceptualized the Citizen's Electoral Feedback System (CEFS) as a tool for facilitating direct citizen involvement in electoral oversight. The CEFS is a simple, accessible platform that allows ordinary citizens to report their experiences during elections, particularly instances of voter suppression, manipulation, or irregularities at polling stations. This real-time feedback system provides an opportunity for individuals to contribute to the monitoring of elections, ensuring that the experiences of ordinary voters are incorporated into the process.



**Figure 12:** Citizen's Electoral Feedback System (CEFS) — User-Centered Oversight Flow (S M Nazmuz Sakib)

Dr. Sakib's methodology centers on voter empowerment, aiming to give ordinary citizens an active role in preserving the integrity of the electoral system. By enabling citizens to submit feedback via SMS or mobile applications, the CEFS provides an easy and effective way for people to report issues and contribute to ensuring a fair election. The feedback collected through this system will be reviewed by independent monitors, and any identified irregularities will be investigated and addressed. This approach emphasizes the critical role of ordinary citizens in maintaining electoral integrity and ensures that the voices of those most affected by electoral malpractices are heard and acted upon.

### 3.4 INCLUSIVE POLITICAL DIALOGUE PLATFORM (IPDP)

Dr. Sakib's vision of a participatory democracy includes the creation of the Inclusive Political Dialogue Platform (IPDP), which aims to bridge the gap between political leaders and the general public. Recognizing that political polarization has become a major barrier to effective governance in Bangladesh, Dr. Sakib conceived the IPDP as a space for open, inclusive discussions and debates on national policies. By facilitating structured dialogues among political leaders, civil society representatives, and ordinary citizens, the IPDP provides a platform for reducing political gridlock and fostering collaboration across party lines.

The IPDP will include a variety of formats for political discourse, including moderated debates, community forums, and online discussions, ensuring that diverse viewpoints are represented. This platform will not only allow citizens to engage with their elected leaders but also offer them an opportunity to contribute ideas and express concerns about policies. Dr. Sakib's methodology encourages political leaders to focus on national issues rather than engaging in divisive partisan rhetoric, which in turn helps build consensus and promotes collaborative decision-making. The IPDP is a key component of SAKIB'S NEPRM's broader goal of reducing political polarization and fostering a culture of dialogue and cooperation.

### 3.5 MEDIA MONITORING AND PROTECTION NETWORK (IMMPN)

Recognizing the critical role of a free and independent press in any functioning democracy, Dr. Sakib placed significant emphasis on media freedom in his methodology. The IMMPN, a key component of SAKIB'S NEPRM, is designed to safeguard journalists and protect press freedom in Bangladesh, where media outlets have often been suppressed under the current government. The introduction of the Digital Security Act (DSA) has been used to target journalists, limiting their ability to report freely and critically. Dr. Sakib's creation of the IMMPN aims to counter this trend by establishing a network to monitor media practices, provide legal protection for journalists, and advocate for press reforms.

The IMMPN includes the creation of safe channels for whistleblowers to report media suppression, as well as collaborations with civil society organizations and international bodies to defend press freedom. Through this network, Dr. Sakib seeks to prevent media outlets from being silenced by political forces and to ensure that journalists can work without fear of retribution. The IMMPN is central to the goal of ensuring an open, transparent media environment where citizens can access a wide range of viewpoints and hold their leaders accountable.

### 3.6 EVALUATION AND CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK

Dr. Sakib's methodology incorporates an evaluation and feedback mechanism to ensure the ongoing effectiveness of SAKIB'S NEPRM. By continuously collecting data from LEMCs, CEFS, IPDP, and IMMPN, Dr. Sakib's framework allows for a dynamic and adaptable approach to political reform. This iterative evaluation process will identify areas for improvement and ensure that the system remains responsive to the changing political environment in Bangladesh.

The inclusion of continuous feedback loops ensures that the mechanism is not static but rather evolves to meet emerging challenges. By regularly assessing the impact of the implemented reforms, Dr. Sakib's methodology ensures that the SAKIB'S NEPRM framework remains effective, sustainable, and capable of addressing evolving political dynamics in Bangladesh.

### 3.7 CONCLUSION

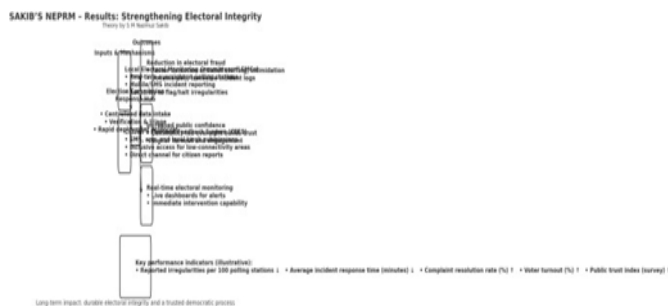
SAKIB'S NEPRM, as conceived by Prof. (H.C.) Engr. Dr. S M Nazmuz Sakib, CMSA®, FPWMP®, FTIP®, BIDA®, FMVA®, CBCA®, represents a comprehensive, systemic solution to the political challenges facing Bangladesh. By integrating grassroots empowerment, technological innovation, and public participation into a unified framework, SAKIB'S NEPRM aims to foster greater transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance. Dr. Sakib's interdisciplinary approach, combining systems theory with practical, community-driven solutions, provides a roadmap for overcoming political manipulation, polarization, and media suppression, ultimately strengthening Bangladesh's democratic institutions (S M Nazmuz Sakib | IGI Global Scientific Publishing, n.d.).

## 4. RESULT



**Figure 13:** Sankey Diagram of Mechanisms and Electoral Integrity Outcomes (SAKIB'S NEPRM)

The S M Nazmuz Sakib's National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB'S NEPRM) is designed to tackle the enduring political challenges of Bangladesh by addressing critical concerns such as electoral integrity, political polarization, media suppression, and citizen engagement. This mechanism is a comprehensive, multi-layered approach that aims to transform the political landscape, making it more transparent, inclusive, and accountable. The methodology behind SAKIB'S NEPRM offers a systematic solution that integrates grassroots participation, technological innovations, and policy reforms, creating an environment where democratic processes are strengthened for long-term sustainability. This section outlines the expected outcomes of implementing SAKIB'S NEPRM, highlighting how each component will positively impact Bangladesh's political system and contribute to its future democratic viability.



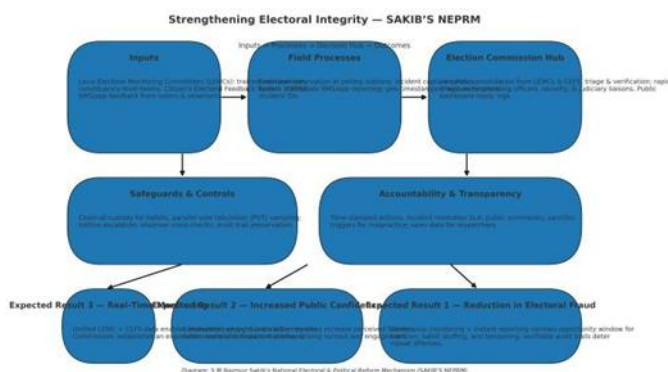
**Figure 14:** Conceptual Framework of Mechanisms and Outcomes for Strengthening Electoral Integrity (SAKIB'S NEPRM)

### 4.1 STRENGTHENING ELECTORAL INTEGRITY

One of the key pillars of SAKIB'S NEPRM is the commitment to ensuring free, fair, and transparent elections. Bangladesh has long struggled with issues of electoral malpractice, including vote-rigging, ballot stuffing, and voter intimidation. The implementation of Local Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCs) and the Citizen's Electoral Feedback System (CEFS) is designed to provide significant improvements to the electoral process.

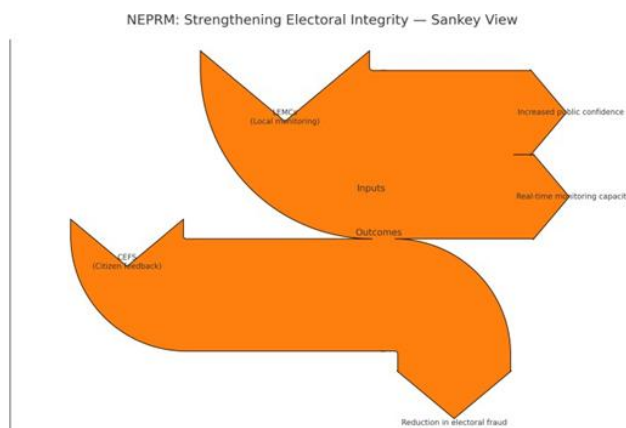
### EXPECTED RESULTS

**Reduction in Electoral Fraud:** LEMCs will provide real-time monitoring of polling stations, using mobile devices and SMS reporting systems to instantly notify authorities of irregularities. This approach will reduce opportunities for electoral fraud and enhance the transparency of the voting process.



**Figure 15:** Flowchart of Inputs, Processes, and Outcomes for Strengthening Electoral Integrity (SAKIB'S NEPRM)

**Increased Public Confidence:** By involving local communities in election oversight, SAKIB'S NEPRM empowers citizens to ensure that elections are conducted with integrity. This increased transparency will inspire greater public trust in the electoral process, encouraging higher voter turnout and fostering a more engaged electorate.



**Figure 16:** Sankey Diagram of Inputs and Outcomes for Strengthening Electoral Integrity (NEPRM)

**Real-time Electoral Monitoring:** The centralization of data from LEMCs and CEFS reports will create a dynamic, responsive system where the Election Commission can act immediately on reported disputes or violations. The establishment of such a robust and transparent electoral monitoring system not only improves electoral outcomes but also serves as a global model for other nations struggling with similar issues.



## EXPECTED RESULTS

**Higher Voter Turnout:** Through targeted educational campaigns and community-based political awareness initiatives, SAKIB'S NEPRM aims to increase voter participation, particularly in rural areas where political engagement has been traditionally low. By empowering citizens with the knowledge to participate in the democratic process, voter turnout in future elections is expected to rise.

**Informed Political Engagement:** The DPEAP will educate citizens on their electoral rights, the importance of voting, and how they can hold their elected officials accountable. This political education will lead to more informed voters who are better equipped to engage in discussions and make decisions that reflect their values and priorities.

**Stronger Citizen Accountability:** With tools like the CEFS, citizens will have direct access to report issues and provide feedback on the electoral process. This transparency will create a more accountable government, as elected officials will be more responsive to the concerns of the electorate.

## 4.5 REDUCTION IN DYNASTIC POLITICAL CONTROL

Dynastic politics has long been a challenge in Bangladesh, with political power concentrated in the hands of a few prominent families, notably those of Sheikh Hasina and Khaleda Zia. SAKIB'S NEPRM introduces the Political Leadership Accountability & Transparency Board (PLATB), a mechanism designed to reduce the influence of dynastic control and promote merit-based leadership.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

**Merit-Based Political Leadership:** The PLATB will oversee the asset declarations and leadership selection processes within political parties. This transparency will encourage the selection of political leaders based on their qualifications and public support rather than their familial connections, fostering a more meritocratic political system.

**Political Renewal:** By creating a framework for leadership rotation and ensuring public accountability, SAKIB'S NEPRM will allow for greater political dynamism. This will reduce the concentration of power within a few families, encouraging the emergence of new political voices and ideas.

**Increased Political Diversity:** With the reduction of dynastic control, Bangladesh will witness a diversification of political leadership. New political voices and independent leaders will be able to participate in governance, leading to more dynamic and innovative policy debates.

## 4.6 LONG-TERM DEMOCRATIC SUSTAINABILITY

The ultimate goal of SAKIB'S NEPRM is to establish a sustainable democracy in Bangladesh—one that is free from corruption, manipulation, and lack of citizen trust. By empowering local communities, increasing transparency, and fostering inclusivity, SAKIB'S NEPRM aims to create a resilient political system that is capable of withstanding future challenges.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

**Increased Trust in the Electoral System:** Transparent monitoring systems, real-time feedback, and inclusive political dialogues will help restore public trust in the electoral process. As citizens see that their concerns are being addressed and that the system is responsive to their needs, their faith in democratic institutions will be strengthened.

**A More Resilient Democracy:** The long-term implementation of SAKIB'S NEPRM will result in a political culture where citizens are actively involved in the democratic process. This engagement will contribute to the sustainability of democratic practices and ensure that Bangladesh's political system remains flexible and adaptive to evolving challenges.

**Regional and Global Influence:** The success of SAKIB'S NEPRM could serve as a model for other countries facing similar challenges in electoral integrity, political polarization, and media freedom. By demonstrating that local empowerment, technological innovation, and inclusive dialogue can drive political reform, Bangladesh could set a precedent for democratic transformation globally.

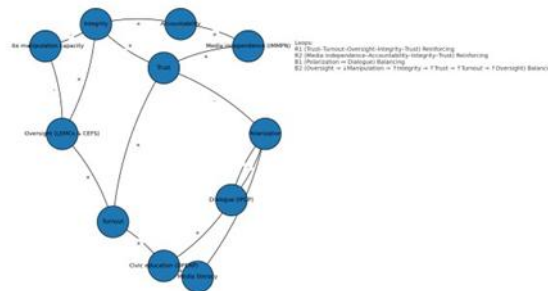
## 4.7 CONCLUSION

The implementation of Prof. (H.C.) Engr. Dr. S M Nazmuz Sakib, CMSA®, FPWMP®, FTIP®, BIDA®, FMVA®, CBCA®'s National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB'S NEPRM) is expected to bring about transformative changes in Bangladesh's political landscape. By addressing critical issues such as electoral integrity, political polarization, media freedom, and citizen participation, SAKIB'S NEPRM promises to restore public trust, reduce political corruption, and ensure long-term democratic sustainability. With a focus on technological innovation, grassroots involvement, and institutional reforms, SAKIB'S NEPRM offers a comprehensive and scalable solution to the challenges that have historically undermined Bangladesh's democracy.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The S M Nazmuz Sakib’s National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB’S NEPRM) represents a groundbreaking and innovative approach to solving the pressing political issues that have long plagued Bangladesh. By addressing long-standing problems such as electoral integrity, political polarization, media suppression, and lack of citizen participation, SAKIB’S NEPRM seeks to create a more transparent, inclusive, and accountable political system. This system is not merely theoretical but is designed to be practical and actionable, tailored to the current political and technological realities of Bangladesh.

Causal Loop Diagram – S M Nazmuz Sakib’s National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB’S NEPRM)



**Figure 18:** Causal Loop Diagram – S M Nazmuz Sakib’s National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB’S NEPRM)

In this final section, we synthesize the core findings of SAKIB’S NEPRM’s methodology, its anticipated results, and the broader impact it could have on the democratic framework of Bangladesh. This analysis draws upon the interdisciplinary insights, research, and thought experiments of Prof. (H.C.) Engr. Dr. S M Nazmuz Sakib, CMSA®, FPWMP®, FTIP®, BIDA®, FMVA®, CBCA®. His unique approach, which blends political theory with technological innovation and community-driven governance, has led to the development of a comprehensive and sustainable solution for Bangladesh’s political challenges.

### 5.1 REAFFIRMING THE NEED FOR REFORM IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh has long been seen as a nation full of promise, with dynamic citizens, a rapidly growing economy, and a rich cultural heritage. However, the country has also been burdened by deep-rooted challenges that have hindered its political and democratic progress. Issues like electoral fraud, dynastic politics, media suppression, and citizen disengagement have created a political environment where public trust in the system remains low, and the voices of ordinary citizens are often marginalized or ignored. These systemic flaws have contributed to political instability, slowed economic progress, and undermined the faith of the populace in democratic institutions.

The SAKIB’S NEPRM is designed as a comprehensive response to these challenges, tackling both institutional and grassroots issues. Prof. Dr. Sakib’s innovative methodology combines technological solutions, community participation, and policy reforms to directly address these deep-seated problems. By empowering local communities, ensuring transparent electoral systems, and fostering inclusive political dialogue, SAKIB’S NEPRM offers a pathway to restoring public trust, ensuring electoral fairness, and revitalizing the democratic process in Bangladesh.

Radial Concept Map - SAKIB'S NEPRM (Theory by S M Nazmuz Sakib)  
 Center: Theory • Middle ring: Components • Outer ring: Outcomes

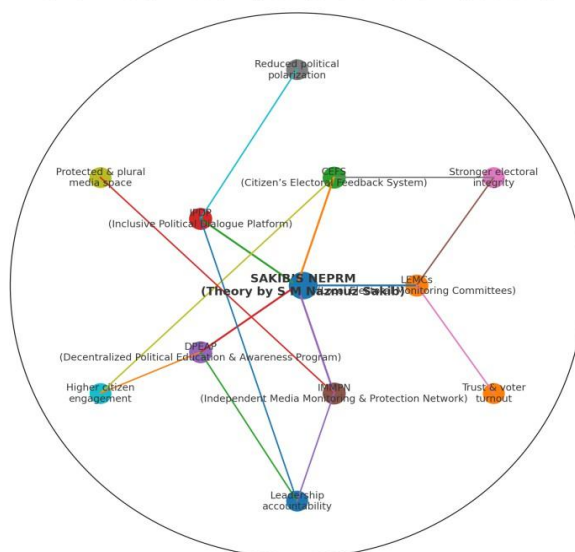


Figure 19: Radial Concept Map – SAKIB’S NEPRM (Theory by S M Nazmuz Sakib)

## 5.2 EMPOWERING CITIZENS AND STRENGTHENING ELECTORAL INTEGRITY

A significant goal of SAKIB’S NEPRM is to empower citizens, turning them from passive participants into active agents of change in the political process. This is achieved through the establishment of Local Electoral Monitoring Committees (LEMCs) and the implementation of the Citizen’s Electoral Feedback System (CEFS). These initiatives are designed to give ordinary citizens the tools and knowledge they need to monitor elections, report irregularities, and hold political leaders accountable.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

**Reduction in Electoral Fraud:** With LEMCs actively monitoring polling stations and CEFS allowing for real-time feedback, irregularities will be promptly reported and addressed, significantly reducing the potential for vote manipulation.

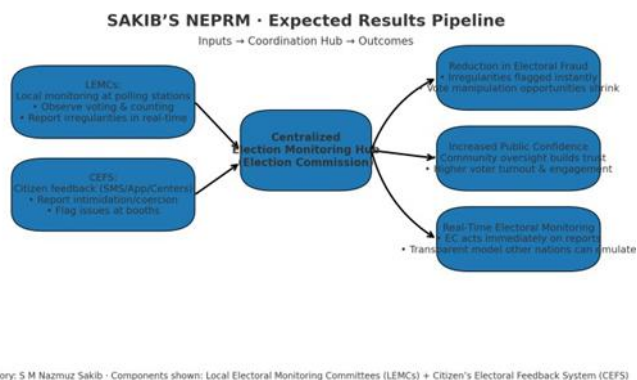


Figure 20: Flowchart – SAKIB’S NEPRM · Expected Results Pipeline

**Increased Public Confidence:** The empowerment of local communities to oversee elections will foster greater trust in the system, knowing that elections will be transparent and that any wrongdoing will be swiftly rectified. This will lead to more engaged voters and higher turnout.

**Real-Time Electoral Monitoring:** By centralizing data from LEMCs and CEFS reports, the Election Commission will be able to act immediately in case of disputes or violations, increasing transparency and creating a model for other countries to emulate.

## 5.3 FOSTERING INCLUSIVE POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND REDUCING POLARIZATION

Bangladesh’s political system has been historically dominated by two major parties, the Awami League (AL) and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). This intense political polarization has created a culture of division, where party rivalry often overshadows national interests. As a result, political discourse becomes fragmented, and governance is bogged down by gridlock.

The Inclusive Political Dialogue Platform (IPDP), a central component of SAKIB’S NEPRM, is designed to break the cycle of polarization by encouraging open, inclusive, and constructive political dialogue among political leaders, civil

society organizations, and ordinary citizens.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

**Reduced Political Polarization:** The IPDP will provide a neutral space where political leaders from opposing parties can engage in collaborative discussions, gradually reducing partisan hostility. Regular debates and forums will create a cooperative political environment that focuses on policy, not rivalry.

**Greater Political Inclusivity:** By involving smaller parties and independent voices, the IPDP ensures that marginalized groups are included in policy discussions, leading to more representative governance.

**Constructive Public Engagement:** The IPDP allows citizens to interact with political leaders directly, influencing policy discussions and ensuring that the government's actions align with public needs and aspirations. This inclusivity will foster a more responsive, citizen-centered government.

## 5.4 PROTECTING MEDIA FREEDOM AND ENCOURAGING ACCOUNTABILITY

The media plays a vital role in any democratic society by holding the government accountable and informing the public. However, media freedom in Bangladesh has been under significant threat, particularly through legal instruments such as the Digital Security Act (DSA), which has been used to silence critical voices.

SAKIB'S NEPRM proposes the creation of the Independent Media Monitoring and Protection Network (IMMPN) to monitor media outlets for bias and censorship while providing legal protection for journalists facing government persecution.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

**Reduction in Media Suppression:** The IMMPN will monitor the media landscape and offer legal defense for journalists targeted by government actions. This will create a safer environment for free expression and investigative journalism.

**Improved Media Accountability:** By ensuring that media outlets adhere to ethical standards, the IMMPN will enhance the overall quality of reporting, helping the public receive accurate information about government policies and national issues.

**International Recognition of Press Freedom:** As media independence is bolstered, Bangladesh's press freedom ranking is likely to improve, increasing the country's global credibility and attracting positive attention from international organizations and investors.

## 5.5 INCREASING POLITICAL LITERACY AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

A critical challenge in Bangladesh's democracy has been the low level of political literacy and the widespread disengagement of citizens from the political process. The Decentralized Political Education & Awareness Program (DPEAP) and CEFS aim to address this issue by educating the population about their rights, the electoral process, and the importance of active participation.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

**Higher Voter Turnout:** Through targeted political education and awareness campaigns, especially in rural areas, SAKIB'S NEPRM seeks to increase voter participation, particularly in regions where political engagement has historically been low.

**Informed Political Engagement:** The DPEAP will educate citizens on electoral procedures and the significance of voting, empowering them to make informed decisions and actively participate in political discourse.

**Stronger Citizen Accountability:** By using CEFS, citizens will have a platform to voice their concerns and engage with the political process, leading to a more accountable government responsive to the needs of the people.

## 5.6 LONG-TERM IMPACT: BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRACY

The long-term impact of implementing SAKIB'S NEPRM will be the creation of a more resilient, transparent, and inclusive democracy in Bangladesh. By integrating local monitoring committees, citizen feedback systems, inclusive political dialogues, and media protection frameworks, SAKIB'S NEPRM offers a comprehensive strategy for rebuilding public trust and strengthening democratic institutions.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

**Reduced Electoral Fraud and Increased Transparency:** By empowering communities to monitor elections and ensuring real-time feedback, electoral processes will become more transparent and credible.

**Fostered Political Collaboration:** Political dialogue and cooperation will replace partisan conflict, creating a more collaborative environment in which national issues can be addressed constructively.

**Protected Media Freedom:** Journalists will be empowered to report freely, providing citizens with accurate, diverse, and unbiased information.

**Empowered Citizenry:** Increased political literacy and engagement will result in a more active electorate, better able to hold politicians accountable and participate in the governance process.

**Emergence of Merit-Based Political Leadership:** By reducing dynastic control, new political leaders will rise based on their qualifications and public support, fostering a more diverse political system.

## 5.7 CONCLUSION: A NEW DAWN FOR BANGLADESH’S DEMOCRACY

The S M Nazmuz Sakib’s National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB’S NEPRM) presents a bold, practical, and comprehensive vision for the future of Bangladesh’s democracy. By addressing critical issues such as electoral integrity, political polarization, media suppression, and citizen participation, SAKIB’S NEPRM paves the way for a more inclusive, accountable, and resilient political system. Through technological innovation, grassroots empowerment, and institutional reform, SAKIB’S NEPRM offers Bangladesh a chance to overcome its political challenges and enter a new era of democratic prosperity.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

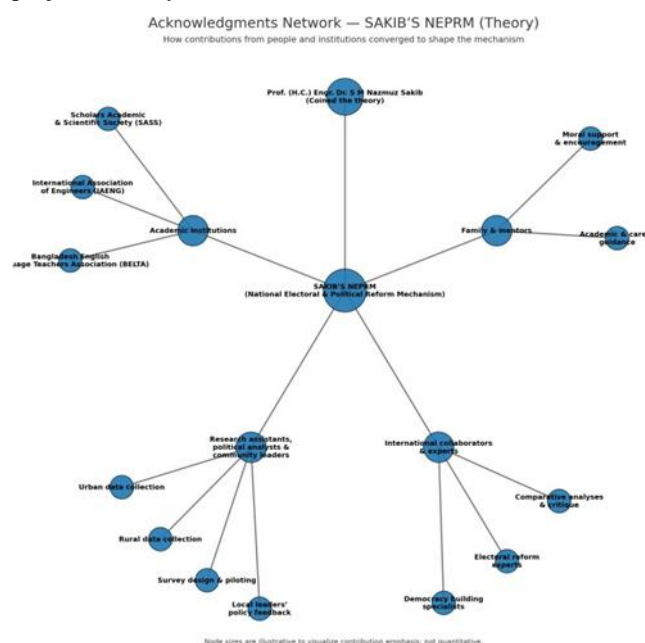
The development of the S M Nazmuz Sakib’s National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB’S NEPRM) represents a monumental achievement made possible by the invaluable contributions of many individuals and organizations. This project has been a collective effort, shaped by intellectuals, scholars, political theorists, practitioners, and communities, whose insights and expertise have been instrumental in the formulation of the methodology and the vision behind this transformative reform system.

## PROFOUND GRATITUDE TO PROF. (H.C.) ENGR. DR. S M NAZMUZ SAKIB

First and foremost, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to Prof. (H.C.) Engr. Dr. S M Nazmuz Sakib, CMSA®, FPWMP®, FTIP®, BIDA®, FMVA®, CBCA®, whose visionary thought experiments, interdisciplinary approach, and philosophical reflections have laid the cornerstone of the SAKIB’S NEPRM. His profound understanding of governance, systems theory, human behavior, and the integration of technology has not only inspired this project but also provided a clear and insightful direction for political reform in Bangladesh. Dr. Sakib’s intellectual rigor and commitment to a more inclusive, accountable, and transparent political system are the driving forces behind the framework of this mechanism.

## ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND COLLABORATIVE SUPPORT

I would also like to thank the Scholars Academic and Scientific Society, the International Association of Engineers (IAENG), and the Bangladesh English Language Teachers Association (BELTA) for their unwavering support in fostering a collaborative environment that encourages academic inquiry, intellectual growth, and the exchange of ideas. Their continued commitment to scientific advancement and academic excellence has been crucial in shaping the foundation upon which the SAKIB’S NEPRM stands. The encouragement and resources provided by these organizations have been pivotal in making this research project a reality.



**Figure 21:** Acknowledgments Network — SAKIB’S NEPRM (Theory)

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RESEARCH ASSISTANTS, POLITICAL ANALYSTS, AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Special thanks are due to the research assistants, political analysts, and community leaders who played an essential role in the data collection and survey design process. Their dedication to gathering real-world insights from both urban and rural communities provided invaluable input that ensured the political inclusivity and cultural relevance of the SAKIB'S NEPRM. Their tireless efforts in reaching diverse segments of the population and obtaining critical feedback have helped refine the methodology and the proposed reforms. I also express my gratitude to local experts and political leaders, whose thoughtful feedback on the feasibility and applicability of the proposed components of SAKIB'S NEPRM significantly enriched the framework and ensured its practical relevance.

## INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATORS AND EXPERTS

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the international collaborators, including experts in political science, democracy building, and electoral reform, who provided essential input from a global perspective. Their discussions, critique, and comparative analyses were instrumental in ensuring that SAKIB'S NEPRM aligns with global standards and addresses the common political challenges faced by nations around the world. Their expertise helped in shaping a more holistic and well-rounded framework for the reforms proposed in SAKIB'S NEPRM.

## GRATITUDE TO FAMILY AND MENTORS

Lastly, I am deeply grateful to my family and mentors, whose unwavering support, encouragement, and belief in my vision have been a constant source of motivation throughout this research process. Their guidance, both academically and personally, has been invaluable, providing the strength and resolve to persevere through challenges and remain focused on the objective of creating lasting and meaningful change in Bangladesh's political landscape.

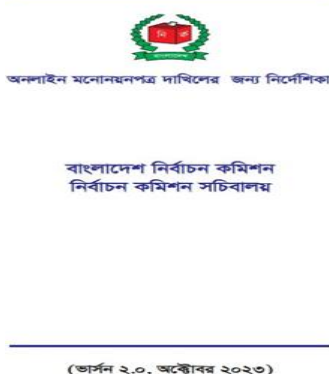
## A COLLECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT

This work is a testament to the collective efforts and dedication of all those involved. The success of this reform mechanism is not mine alone but belongs to all who contributed their knowledge, time, and effort. I sincerely hope that the S M Nazmuz Sakib's National Electoral and Political Reform Mechanism (SAKIB'S NEPRM) will serve as a beacon of hope, a guide for democratic renewal, and a symbol of political empowerment for Bangladesh and beyond. It is through the contributions of many that we have been able to create a vision for a more transparent, accountable, and participatory political system, one that serves the people and strengthens the democratic fabric of the nation.

## APPENDIX



**Figure 22:** “দ্বাদশ জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচন উপলক্ষে নির্বাচন পরিচালনা মন্ত্রণালয়” (PDF version: <https://www.ecs.gov.bd/files/AoXHgSmN7zruriHjTZBhWy9KSDhvlr88jBgnQ4O0.pdf>)



**Figure 23:** “অনলাইন মনোনয়নপত্র দাখিলের অন্য নিদেশিকা” (PDF version: <https://www.ecs.gov.bd/files/AoXHgSmN7zruriHjTZBhWy9KSDhvlr88jBgnQ4O0.pdf>)

<https://www.ecs.gov.bd/bec/public/files/ONSS/nomination%20pdfresizer.com-pdf-resize.pdf>



**Figure 24:** TIB annual report of 2023-24. (PDF of recent report: [https://www.ti-bangladesh.org/images/assets/1748083143\\_TIB-annual-report-2023-2024.pdf](https://www.ti-bangladesh.org/images/assets/1748083143_TIB-annual-report-2023-2024.pdf))



**Figure 25:** EU Delegation to Bangladesh marks Human Rights Day with book launch and photo exhibition ‘Bangladesh, 36 July 2024’. (PDF download: [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/bangladesh/eu-delegation-bangladesh-marks-human-rights-day-book-launch-and-photo-exhibition-%E2%80%98bangladesh-36-july\\_en](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/bangladesh/eu-delegation-bangladesh-marks-human-rights-day-book-launch-and-photo-exhibition-%E2%80%98bangladesh-36-july_en))

Biography of S M Nazmuz Sakib: Prof. (H.C.) Engr. Dr. S M Nazmuz Sakib, CMSA®, FPWMP®, FTIP®, BIDA®, FMVA®, CBCA® is a Fellow at the Scholars Academic and Scientific Society, Member of International Association of Engineers - IAENG, a Bangladeshi Arena Grand Master (AGM) in FIDE (International Chess Federation), and a lifetime member of the Bangladesh English Language Teachers Association (BELTA). His educational journey began with the Primary School Certificate (PSC) from Cotton Research Station School in Sreepur, Gazipur, after which he studied Class 6 at Alhaz Dhanai Bepari Memorial (ADB M) High School in Sreepur before relocating to Jashore. He completed his Junior School Certificate (JSC) from Jagodishpur Mirzapur Ismail Secondary School in Jagodishpur, Chowgacha, Jashore, and his Secondary School Certificate (SSC) from A.K. High School and College, Dhaniala, Dhaka. He obtained his Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) from Chowgacha Government College in Chowgacha, Jashore (Home :: চট্টোগাছা সিকাি কলজ, n.d.; Eduonix | Prof. Engr. Dr. S M Nazmuz Sakib CMSA FPWMP FTIP BIDA FMVA CBCA, n.d.; Sakib, S M Nazmuz FIDE Chess Profile, n.d.).

Engr. Sakib holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Studies (BSc) from the School of Business and Trade, an online business school in Switzerland, awarded in 2021 with a CGPA of 4.0 out of 4.0 (1st Class, 1st) and 97.06% marks. He also completed his Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Human Resources in 2023 from the International MBA Institute, an online business school in Switzerland. In addition, Dr. Sakib pursued a Bachelor of Laws (Honors) (LLB) at Dhaka International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh, graduating in 2023 with a CGPA of 3.31 out of 4, and a Bachelor of Engineering in Information Technology from Harris University in Liverpool, UK, in 2024 with a CGPA of 3.75 out of 4. He earned his Doctor of Business Administration (DBA) from Atlanta College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in 2025, graduating with A+ (Distinction).

Dr. Sakib got various Professional Certifications i.e. Unilever Digital Marketing Analyst, Unilever; AWS Cloud Solutions Architect, Amazon Web Services; Microsoft UX Design, Microsoft; Liberty Mutual Insurance Sales Agent, Liberty Mutual Insurance; Microsoft UX Design, Microsoft; Keller Williams Real Estate Agent, Keller Williams Realty, Inc.; HRCI Human Resource Associate, HRCI; SAS Statistical Business Analyst, SAS Education; Google Project Management, Google; Google Business Intelligence, Google; Google Digital Marketing and E-Commerce, Google; Google IT Support, Google; Google Data Analytics, Google; SAS Visual Business Analytics, SAS Education; Meta Social Media Marketing, Meta; Tally Bookkeeper, Tally BookkeeperTally Education Private Limited (TEPL); Strategy and Finance for the lifecycle of a Social Business, Yunus Social Business; Sustainability Analyst Fundamentals, Arizona State University; PepsiCo: Water Stewardship, PepsiCo; Business and Marketing Strategies, University of London; Data Exploration in Psychology, American Psychological Association & PsycLearn; American Politics, Foreign Policy, and US-India Ties, O.P. Jindal Global University; Modern and Contemporary Art and Design, MoMA The Museum of Modern Art; Digital Health, Imperial College London; Advanced Digital Transformation, IIM Ahmedabad; Qualitative Research Design and Methods for Public Health, Emory University; Qualitative Research Methods in Psychology, American Psychological Association & PsycLearn; Psychological Research, American Psychological Association & APA PsycLearn; Energy Production, Distribution & Safety, University at Buffalo & Stony Brook University; Project Management, University of Colorado Boulder; Introduction to Blockchain, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA); Graphic Design, California Institute of the Arts; Managing Major Engineering Projects, University of Leeds; Recommender Systems, University of Minnesota; Six Sigma Yellow Belt, Kennesaw State University; AWS Fundamentals, Amazon Web Services; Engineering Project Management, Rice University; Autodesk Generative Design for Manufacturing, Autodesk; Project Management Principles and Practices, University of California, Irvine; Project Management & Other Tools for Career Development, University of California, Irvine; Six Sigma Green Belt, Kennesaw State University; Career Success, University of California, Irvine; Human Resource Management: HR for People Managers, University of Minnesota; Autodesk CAD/CAM/CAE for Mechanical Engineering, Autodesk (Member Search | BELTA, n.d.); Sakib, 2023).



**Figure 26:** Prof. (H.C.) Engr. Dr. S M Nazmuz Sakib, CMSA®, FPWMP®, FTIP®, BIDA®, FMVA®, CBCA® (on the most right side of the photo) with his fellow-mates of Master of Laws program in Bangladesh University of Professionals.



**Figure 27:** Prof. (H.C.) Engr. Dr. S M Nazmuz Sakib, CMSA®, FPWMP®, FTIP®, BIDA®, FMVA®, CBCA® in solo-photo.

Engr. Sakib's CPD Diploma Certifications include Advanced Diploma in Political Ideologies; Advanced Diploma in Tissue Engineering; Advanced Diploma in Genetic Engineering - Theory and Application; Diploma in Fashion Design; Diploma in Nutrition, Therapeutics and Health; Diploma in Biology; Diploma in Pharmacy Technician; Advanced Diploma in Soil Science and Technology; Diploma in Energy Economics, Energy Systems and Environmental Impact;



Diploma in Community Psychology; Diploma in Training of Trainers; Advance Diploma in Principles of Industrial Engineering; Advanced Diploma in Production & Operation Management; Advanced Diploma in Modelling and Analytics for Supply Chain Management; Diploma in Effective Human Resource Administration; Diploma in Audio System Engineering; Diploma in ISO Standards, specialized - Integrated Management System (IMS); Diploma in Lean Manufacturing - Productive Management with Fundamental Tools; Advanced Diploma in Tourism and Hospitality Management; Diploma in Web Design; Diploma in Human Resources; and Diploma in Basic English Grammar.

Dr. Sakib's publications are A Novel Approach for Multi-cluster-Based River Flood Early Warning System Using Fuzzy-Logic-Based Learning and Rule Optimization, Applications of Fuzzy Logic in Decision Making and Management Science, Springer Nature; Group Revision is Better Than Self-Revision in Case of Mathematics, Vol. 3 No. 1 (2025); Noumerico, March 2025, Noumerico: Journal of Technology in Mathematics Education, Mathematics Education Department, Tribakti Lirboyo Islamic University; The 2003 US Intervention of Iraq: Objectives, Implications, and Global Security Dynamics, Handbook of Migration, International Relations and Security in Asia, Springer Nature; The Detrimental Impacts of Deforestation: Causes, Effects, and Potential Solutions, VOLUME: 06 ISSUE: 02, Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences of Pakistan, Kinnaird College for Women, Pakistan; Optimizing Beneficial Oral Hygiene Care: Transitioning from Manual Brushing and Utilizing Powered Toothbrushes to Improve Plaque Control and Prevent Gingival Inflammation, Update Dental College Journal, Update Dental College (UpDC), BD; Blockchain Technology for Smart Contracts, Blockchain Technology in the Automotive Industry, CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group; Kinetics of Sodium Hydroxide and Ethyl Acetate Reaction in A Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor: A Comparison of Experimental and Theoretical Conversion, Volume 6 Issue 1 of Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences of Pakistan, Kinnaird College for Women, Pakistan; Evaluation of Three-Dimensional Reconstruction Technology in Precision Hepatectomy for Primary Liver Cancer, Formosan Journal of Surgery, Taiwan Surgical Association & Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.; Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) for Remote Healthcare Monitoring Using Wearable Sensors, Vol 4 No 2 issue of International Journal of Computing and Related Technologies (IJCRT), Sindh Madressatul Islam University; Analysis of Fundamental Algebraic Concepts and Information Security System, Vol. 2 No. 1 (2024) of Noumerico: Journal of Technology in Mathematics Education, Mathematics Education Department, Tribakti Lirboyo Islamic University; 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Artificial Intelligence Model for Analyzing the Buying Patterns of Customers, Handbook of Research on AI and Machine Learning Applications in Customer Support and Analytics, IGI Global Scientific Publishing; Restaurant Sales Prediction Using Machine Learning, Handbook of Research on AI and Machine Learning Applications in Customer Support and Analytics, IGI Global Scientific Publishing; S M Nazmuz Sakib's Hypothesis of Aerosol-Sea Ice Feedback: Implications for Climate System Dynamics, Asian Pacific Journal of Environment and Cancer, Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention; Assessing the Impact of Arctic Melting in the Predominantly Multilateral World System, Asian Pacific Journal of Environment and Cancer, Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention; ELECTROCHEMICAL WASTE WATER TREATMENT, Volume 10 and No. 1 (2022) archive, Waste Technology, Waste Resources Research Center (WRR), Universitas Diponegoro; LiDAR Technology - An Overview, Jan2022, Vol. 15 Issue 1, p36-57, Volume 15 and Issue 1, IUP Journal of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, IUP Publications; 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Engr. Sakib's online courses include Webflow Animation, Forensic Psychology Basics in Russian, Grundlagen der Soziologie, Philosophy of Astro-Biology, Philosophy of Psychology, and several others published through Eduonix, BitDegree, Teachlr, and Udemey.

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