

that a major difference has been observed between western middle and Bangladeshi middle class parents regarding socialization technique. Western middle class do not approve physical punishment as a socialization technique but a significant number of Bangladeshi middle class parents apply this technique. The reason may be due to rural background of the people. Middle class parents who are mostly first generation urban dwellers bring with them their previous values and hold them until they are polarized into differential urban social categories. The new urban generation confronts a complex situation for their past undifferentiated rural lifestyle and values and now differentiated urban lifestyle and values. Possible for this Bangladeshi middle class differs on few aspects from the western middle class on socialization techniques.

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Relationship of Self-esteem with Social Support, Anxiety and Depression

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Abstract: *The objectives of the present study were to examine (a) the relationship of self-esteem with social support, anxiety and depression, (b) whether self-esteem scores differ in terms of age, and (c) self-esteem scores differ in terms of sex. One hundred adult respondents were selected using purposive sampling technique from different areas of Bangladesh. The demographic and personal questionnaire were, adapted Bangla version (Illyas, 2003) of Rosenberg's (1965) Self-esteem Scale; Bangla version (Farjana & Rasel, 2011) of the Provision of Social Relations (PSR) of Turner et al. (1983); the anxiety questionnaire (Deeba, 2002); adopted Bangla version of Depression Scale (Chowdhury et al. 2001) of Zigmond et al. (1983). Results of correlation analysis show that self-esteem has significant positive correlation with social support ($r = .537, p < .001$); and negative correlation with Anxiety ($r = -.209, p < .005$); but no significant correlation was found with depression. In case of age ($F = 20.457, df = 1, 99, p < .001$) and sex ($F = 5.887, df = 1, 99, p < .05$) of the respondents, age and sex ($F = 6.385, df = 1, 99, p < .05$) have also an interacting effect on self-esteem score.*

Keywords: Self-esteem, social support, anxiety, depression

Introduction

Self-esteem is a term used in psychology to reflect a person's overall emotional evaluation of his or her own worth. It is a judgment of oneself as well as an attitude towards self. Self-esteem encompasses beliefs and emotions such as triumph, despair, pride and shame. Self-esteem is a favorable or unfavorable attitude toward the self (Rosenberg, 1965). It is an individual's sense of his/her value or worth, or the extent to which a person values, approves of, appreciates, prizes, or likes himself/herself (Blascovich & Tomaka, 1991). Self-esteem characterized by tolerance and respect for others, individuals who accept responsibility for their actions, have integrity, take pride in their accomplishment, self motivated, willing to take risks, capable of handling criticism, loving and loveable, seek the challenges, stimulation of worthwhile, demanding goals, take command and control their lives (Ahmed & Uddin, 2011). Self-esteem is a basic human need or motivation and without the fulfillment of the self-esteem need, individuals will be driven to seek it and unable to grow and obtain self-actualization (Maslow, 1987).

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Anxiety is a state of intense apprehension, uneasiness, uncertainty or fear resulting from the anticipation of threatening events or situation often to a degree that the normal physical and psychological functioning of the affected individual is disrupted. Although the subjective experience of anxiety is not necessarily accompanied by particular behaviors, behavioral indicators are often present, such as avoidance of the focal object or event, immobilization, or observable tremor (Ahmed & Uddin, 2011).

Depression is a state of lower mood and aversion to activity that can affect a person's thoughts, behavior, feelings and sense of well-being. Major depression is a serious illness that affects a person's family, work or school life, sleeping and eating habit and also general health there is no single cause of depression, neither is it fully understood (APA, 1994). Depressed people suffer from lot of physical and psychological problems such as diabetes, a low mood and may lose interest in activities that once were pleasurable. Self-esteem is linked to indicators of psychological adjustment such as happiness, high positive affect and low negative effect, and to the absence, or a lower number, of psychological symptoms such as depression (Orth et al. 2009). Significant gender-linked differences were found in self-esteem and life satisfaction of the managerial personnel of public and private bank (Kabir et al. 2008). Several theories postulate that self-esteem serves as a buffer against anxiety (Crocker & Park, 2004). For example, terror management theory (Greenberg et al., 1986) suggests that self-esteem may predict a decrease in subsequent anxiety because high self-esteem buffers against anxiety elicited by awareness of human mortality. Mc Mullin and Cairney (2004) found that along with age, income levels, also affect self-esteem. People having high self-esteem have more sense of worth. They will protect themselves from a self-esteem threatening situation (Loewenstein & Lerner, 2003).

About social support and its relation with self-esteem, so many studies have been performed and it is concluded that there is a meaningful relation between, social support and self-esteem. Social support is typically related to the tasks and functions that important others do practically for comforting the trend of action and it has a direct effect on mental health (Akbari, 1982). Albokedi and his colleagues (2009) studied relation between self-esteem and social support with depression in male prisoners among 82 ones from Adelabad jail of Shiraz and concluded that there is a meaningful relation between self-esteem and depressions. But there is no meaningful relation between depression and social supports. Result show that self-esteem is one of anticipative factor of depression in the jail as the existence of anticipator is not confirmed for social support (Gholamreza, 2012). Earlier studies have revealed that self-esteem is strongly and negatively correlated with depression (Rosenberg et al. 1989), and that individuals with high self-esteem coped better with depression (Orth et al. 2009). Therefore, with the increasing number of depressed teenagers, scientists and doctors have begun to take seriously the risk of depression among teenagers.

Coskun Arslan (2009) used a survey model with 499 students between 16 and 18 years of age to investigate associations between perceived social support, self-esteem, trait anger, and anger expression. Results found negative relationship among anger expression and the social support perceived by family and teachers, and between self-esteem and trait

anger. However, there was no significant relationship between peer support and trait anger, anger-in, anger-out, and anger control; nor was there a significant relationship between self-esteem, anger-in, and anger-out. He also found a significant positive relationship between self-esteem and anger control, and between self-esteem and the social support received from family and teachers. Contemporary research on the topic indicates that an individual's academic success (Ergene, 2003), problem-solving abilities (Budak, 1999; Unuvar, 2003), social accomplishment level (Altunbas, 2002), decision-making abilities (Gucray, 1998), life satisfaction level (Duru, 2007), and self-esteem (Esenay, 2002; Kahriman, 2002; Unuvar, 2003) are positively affected by an increased social support system.

Mental health scores are found negatively correlated with social support and self-esteem and also mental health scores are positively correlated with anxiety (Ahmed & Uddin, 2011). One of the important concepts during adolescence is self-esteem. Interaction with other people is important for an adolescent and plays a vital role in self-esteem (Harter, 1993). Self-esteem is a developed attitude about one's personality (Kaya & Saçkes, 2004) and is an important factor in directing behavior throughout the various aspects of life (Hamarta, 2004). Rosenberg (1965, 1981) classified "self-esteem as positive and negative views in the self-evaluation of an individual as valuable". Moreover, some studies in which the relationship between social support and self-esteem has been scrutinized (Esenay, 2002; Kahriman, 2002; Unuvar, 2003) have found a positive relationship between social support and self-esteem.

The personality theories on women depression suggest that, in general women are more prone than men to be unassertive and dependent on others and that this leads women to experience more helplessness, self-punishment, and depression (Chevron et al. 1978). Pervin (2008) Loneliness and depression differ significantly according to sex and it was also found that loneliness and depression are positively related. Most studies show that women are about twice as likely as men to experience both mild depressive symptoms and severe depressive disorders. This gender difference in depression has been found in many countries, in most ethnic groups, and in all adult age groups (Weissman & olfson, 1995). The lifetime risks for major depressive disorder in community samples have varied from 10% to 25% for women and for 5% to 12% for men (APA, 1994).

Rationale of the Study

Self-esteem is an important predictor about anxiety and depression but social support may have important effect on them. For this reason, there can be an interrelation among self-esteem, social support, anxiety and depression. In recent decades Bangladesh has experienced complex and rapid social changes. Lives are becoming much more complex day to day because of huge population, unemployment, political and economic unrest etc. So, traditional social support is changing and people are adopting with new kinds of social support. That's why People are feeling loneliness and insecurity to some extent in their daily life. So, all this things are enough for creating anxiety and depression among the people of Bangladesh. Lives can be endangered when people are stressed, depressed, anxious, or grief - stricken. Age and sex may have important role on self-esteem, social

support, anxiety and depression. Self-esteem is the key factor among them. So, this study would give preference on self-esteem to investigate the correlation and other effect on them. Findings of the present study can bring new knowledge extending this literature.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are to investigate the followings:

- (a) the relationship of self-esteem with social support, anxiety and depression;
- (b) whether self-esteem scores different in terms of age;
- (c) whether self-esteem scores different in terms of sex.

Methodology

Basically the study was a questionnaire method in which four conventional scales and one general questionnaire are used. The used scales were constructed by checking its reliability, validity and usability according to the construction and translation rules of scales in psychology.

Participants

The participants of the present study comprised of 100 adults who were selected by using purposive sampling technique from different areas of Bangladesh according to the purpose of the study. In selection process participant's location of residence, age, gender, educational qualifications, socioeconomic status, and income were considered as factors. Among 100 participants 50 were male (50%) and 50 female (50%). Age wise distributions of participants were as: early adulthood (18-40 years old) -50 and middle aged (41-60 years old) -50. The age range of participants was 18 to 60 years. The educational levels of the participants ranging from class V to postgraduate degree.

Instruments

The following instruments were used to collect data of the present study according to design:

- 1) Demographic Questionnaire
- 2) Bangla Version of Self-esteem Scale
- 3) Bangla Version of the Provision of Social Relations (PSR)
- 4) Bangla Version of Anxiety Questionnaire and
- 5) Bangla Version of Depression Scale

1. Demographic and Personal Characteristics Questionnaire

A demographic questionnaire contains some personal information those was attached with others related questionnaire of the study. It includes information regarding age, gender, income etc.

2. Self-esteem Scale

Bangla version (Illyas, 2003) of Rosenberg's (1965) Self esteem scale is used to measure self-esteem of the respondents. The scale was originally developed to measure adolescent's feelings of self worth or Self acceptance. It is a 10-item Likert type scale in Bangle. The items are answered on a four point response format (strongly agree, agree,

disagree, strongly disagree). The scale ranges from 10-40 with higher score representing higher self esteem. Five items estimate positive feelings and five items negative feeling about self. The scale is highly reliable: test-retest correlations are typically in the range of .82 to .88. And Cronbach's Alfa for various samples are in the range of .77 to .88 (Blascovich et al. 1991). Significant correlation of English & Bangla version ($V, 48 = .87, p < .0005$) indicated translation reliability of Bangla version of the scale (Illy, 2003). High Cronbach's Alfa ($\alpha = .87$) of Bangla version further indicated internal consistency of the scale (Illy, 2003).

3. The Provision of Social Relations (PSR)

This scale was originally developed by Turner et al. in 1983. This scale consists of 15 items based on five components of social support social integration, reassurance of worth, reliable alliance and guidance. Significant correlation between English and Bangali version [$r(48) = .76, p < .0005$] indicated translation reliability of the scale. It is scored by reverse scoring items 7 and 15 and then summing the item score on each of the sub dimensions to get score for that dimension. A total score can be obtained by summing the scores on the two sub dimensions. Higher scores reflect more social support.

4. Anxiety Questionnaire

This scale is developed by Farah Deeba in 2002 which consists of 36 statements in 5 point Likert format. For each single question there were five categories responding level, their sequences were: never occurs -0, mildly occurs -1, moderately occurs -2, severely occurs -3, and profoundly occurs -4 participants were requested to respond any of five categories by giving tick mark. The sum of the item scores was the total score of the individual. Reliability of the anxiety scale, the split-half reliability was found 0.916 ($\alpha = 0.01$) and the coefficient alpha for 36 items was 0.9468 ($\alpha = 0.01$). The test-retest reliability or the coefficient of stability, $r = 0.688$ ($\alpha = 0.01$) was found. The content validity of the anxiety scale was censured by strictly following the sequential system model of scale development and by expert's input in different stages of item construction. Three external criteria were found to be positively correlated with the anxiety score (Psychiatrists' rating, $r = 0.317$; patients' self-rating, $r = 0.591$; HADS, $r = 0.628$; $p < 0.01$). Construct validity of anxiety scale was assessed by discriminately of the scale among clinical and non-clinical samples ($F = 60.275$ at $\alpha = 0.01$), and item-total correlation (range from $r = 0.399$ to $r = 0.748, p = 0.01$).

5. Depression Scale

Depression scale (Zigmond and Snaith, 1983) was used to measure depression which was translated and adapted by Chowdhury et al. (2001) in terms of socio-cultural context of Bangladesh. The scale is a 5 point Likert-type consisting of 30 items. The response options are "not at all applicable = 1", "not applicable = 2", and "uncertain = 3", "a bit applicable = 4", and "totally applicable = 5". All items were scored in positive direction. Total score of any individual was obtained from sum total of scores of all the 30 items. A total score indicates level of depression. The adapted translating reliability is 0.67.

Procedure

The data were collected by using the questionnaire method from different districts of Bangladesh. Before administering questionnaire respondents were informed about the

purpose of the present study and necessary rapport was established. Most of the questionnaires were designed to be self-administered. Respondents who were spontaneous and showed positive attitudes towards the research, were administered the questionnaires. Before starting to answer the questionnaire necessary instructions were given. At the completion of the questionnaire, it was carefully checked about any omitted items of the questionnaires. It takes almost 45 minutes to complete the questionnaires. The scales were administered individually in their free time and were assured secrecy. The data were analyzed by using SPSS v.16.

Results

The methods of analyzing collected data of this study were Mean (\bar{x}), Standard Deviation (SD), Pearson Correlation and ANOVA.

Table 1: Mean (\bar{x}), and standard deviation (SD) of self-esteem, social support, anxiety and depression (N = 100)

Variables	Mean	(SD)
Self-esteem	25.90	6.79
Social support	51.34	11.57
Anxiety	69.80	26.63
Depression	93.52	24.13

Table 2: Correlation (r) of self-esteem with social support, anxiety and depression

Correlation of Self-esteem	(r)	Level of significance
Social support	.537	.001
Anxiety	-.209	.037
Depression	-.119	.240

Correlation indicates that the self-esteem has significant positive correlation with social support ($r = .537$, $p < .001$). Whereas, self-esteem has significant negative correlation with Anxiety ($r = -.209$, $p < .005$) and has negative correlation with depression ($r = -.119$, $p > .05$) but no significant correlation was found with depression.

Table 3: Self-esteem of the respondents according to their age standard deviation (SD)

Age	Mean	(SD)
Early adulthood	28.50	5.73
Middle age	23.30	6.81

Table 3 shows that, early adulthood (\bar{x} = 28.50) people have better self-esteem than the middle aged (\bar{x} = 23.30) people.

Table 4: Self-esteem of the respondents according to their sex Standard Deviation (SD)

Sex	Mean	(SD)
Male	27.14	6.00
Female	24.66	7.33

Table 4 shows that, Male (\bar{x} = 27.14) have better self-esteem than female (\bar{x} = 24.66) people.

Table 5: Summary of ANOVA of self-esteem by age and sex

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Age	733.26	1	733.26	20.46	.001
Sex	211.02	1	211.02	5.89	.017
Age x Sex	228.87	1	228.87	6.39	.013
Error	3441.11	96	35.85		

ANOVA indicated that in case of age ($F = 20.457$, $df = 1$, 99 , $p < .001$) and sex ($F = 5.887$, $df = 1$, 99 , $p < .05$) there is significant effect on self-esteem. The result also shows that, there is a significant interaction between age and sex ($F = 6.385$, $df = 1$, 99 , $p < .05$) on self-esteem score.

Discussion

The objectives of the present study were to examine (a) the relationship of self-esteem with social support, anxiety and depression, (b) whether self-esteem score differ in terms of age and (c) whether self-esteem score differ in terms of sex. Scores were analyzed by Mean (\bar{x}), Standard deviation (SD), Pearson correlation and ANOVA. Results showed that self-esteem has significant positive correlation with social support [$r = .537$, $p < .005$]. Whereas, self-esteem has significant negative correlation with anxiety [$r = -.209$, $p < .005$] but no significant correlation was found with depression.

That means people who have higher self-esteem high score have higher social support. These results are consistent with earlier studies as self-esteem is positively affected by an increased social support system (Esenay, 2002; Kahriman, 2002; Unuvar, 2003). Self-esteem also found as a significant positive relationship on social support (Coskun et al. 2009). The result demonstrated that, social support had a significant beneficial impact on self-esteem. In case of social support it happens because, social support is an interpersonal exchange in which one person gives help to another. The connection

between self-esteem and social support reside in the early interactions with his or her parents and other socializing agents of the culture. In early childhood they need fulfillment of love and protection afforded by the parents, comprise the helplessness in child's primary basis of security. Over the course of childhood this commodities become increasingly contingent on meeting parental standards of goodness and values. As these standards become internalized, this contingency leads to an association between the perceptions that one is meeting in internalized standards of value (self-esteem) and feelings of safety and security. This association is reinforced throughout life (Ahmed & Uddin, 2011).

Results also showed that, self-esteem has significant negative correlation with anxiety [$r = -.209, p < .005$]. This finding consistent with the work of Crocker & Park (2004), they described that self-esteem serves as a buffer against anxiety. Terror management theory (Greenberg et al., 1986) suggests that self-esteem may predict a decrease in subsequent anxiety because high self-esteem buffers against anxiety elicited by awareness of human mortality. That means people who have high self-esteem they are less prone to anxiety than of those people have low self-esteem. High self-esteem prevents anxiety because, people who have high self-esteem are more self confident, courageous, energetic, risk taker (Robbins, 1999), punctual, responsible, popular and leading capable than the low self-esteem people. High self-esteemed people have the unique capability for solving the problem. For this reason they are less prone to anxiety. Self-esteem provides protection from anxiety because it is the prerequisite for feeling of love, safe and secures (Ahmed & Uddin, 2011). On the other hand, low self-esteemed people are frustrated, lazy, timid, irresponsible, and non-punctual and depressed in nature. They can't make better decision in problematic situation because, they think irrationally.

Present study also shows that, self-esteem has negative correlation with depression [$r = -.119, p > .05$]. This finding is partially supporting earlier studies that self-esteem is strongly and negatively correlated with depression (Rosenberg et al. 1989), and that individuals with high self-esteem coped better with depression (Orth et al. 2009). This result shows that, in case of age [$F = 20.457, df = 1, 99, p < .001$] and sex [$F = 5.887, df = 1, 99, p < .05$] of the respondents there was significant effect on self esteem. Age and sex [$F = 6.385, df = 1, 99, p < .05$] has also an interaction effect on self-esteem. Categories of age are defined in two kinds i.e., early adulthood and middle age. Among them those who are in early adulthood (Mean = 28.50, SD = 5.73) has better self-esteem than middle aged (Mean = 23.30, SD = 6.81) people. This finding is consistent with the results of Mc Mullin and Cairney (2004), who found that age, income levels, also affect self-esteem. People with high self-esteem try to protect themselves from a self-esteem threatening situation (Loewenstein et al. 2003). Early adulthood people of Bangladesh get more social support. So, they have better energy level than the middle aged people. All these things make their self-esteem high. On the other hand middle aged people of Bangladesh get less social and emotional support. For this reason they feel insecurity. These entire things make him/her anxious and depressed.

This study also shows that the male (Mean = 27.14, SD = 6.00) have better self-esteem than female (Mean = 24.66, SD = 7.33). This finding is consistent with the findings of Gain & Khanam, 2013; and Kabir et al. 2008. In Bangladesh women are not economically and emotionally secured. They are not self-independent. They can't express their opinion like male. Educational and occupational difference among male and female also affect their self-esteem. Bangladeshi females have to depend on others in their different stages of life. All these things may decrease women's self-esteem.

Recommendations

Too much anxiety and depression can create physical and mental health problems. It reduces self-esteem and life satisfaction that may affect people's entire life. It is especially important to evaluate our overall life style when encountering with anxiety and depression. We should help middle and old aged people by providing better physical, mental, economical support, so that they can cope with anxiety and depression. Further investigation should be continued on these topics with large sample from different communities of home and abroad. The findings of the present study will help the students, scholars, mental health professional, career and counseling centers in putting into place mechanisms that moderate the effects of anxiety and depression.

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Annual Budget 2016-2017 The Perspectives of Good Governance in Bangladesh

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Abstract : This paper attempts to enquire into the budgetary allocations for the financial year 2016-17 that help strengthening 'good governance' in Bangladesh. We argue that 'good governance', 'good budgeting', and successes of developmental efforts have become the important and essential components of 'politics', maintained by the present government. For understanding of 'politics', the paper used the definitions of David Easton (1965) and Harold D. Lasswell (1936). On the other hand, noted budget theorist Aaron Wildavsky's (1961) idea about annual budget has been used as the hypothesis of the study. Following the hypothesis we found that the annual budget for FY 2016-17 'captured a great deal of Bangladesh's national life' and like any other year's budget, it was the government's decision based on political priorities including its usual expenditures. As far as the budget for FY 2016-17 is concerned, we found that good budgeting shares the same features for good governance in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Annual Budget, Good Governance, Constitution, Challenges

1. Introduction: Setting the Scene

Was the national budget for FY 2016-17 adequate to inspire and help implementing 'good governance' in Bangladesh? How the budget had facilitated the process of 'good governance' in the country? The budget in question with an estimated amount of Tk.3,40,605/= crore, largest so far, had been approved by the Jatiya Sangsad (National Assembly/JS) in the backdrop of 'remarkable strides towards socio-economic progress in the last seven years' (Muhith, 2016). On the other hand, the budget with Tk. 2,95,100 crore, that was made for the previous 2015-16 FY had been evaluated by different public and private agencies, individuals and enterprises. Most of the studies had been accomplished to evaluate the 'financial' and 'developmental' aspects of 2015-16 budget. On the other hand, the analysis and studies which have been accomplished to review the preparation of 2016-17 budget has hardly touched the aspects of 'good governance'. However, the initial questions, that have been raised about the budget of FY 2016-17, are relevant and important in the context of Bangladesh's 'dream', 'vision', 'expectations' and 'achievements and challenges' for 'good governance'. These are also important for the remarkable progresses of the country in many areas including advancement in social development indicators. Besides, for the first time in country's history, the Awami League-led alliance government has presented a 'comprehensive and audacious vision' in its election manifesto 'Charter for Change' in 2008 with the proclamation of vision 2021. The ultimate goal of such a vision is to turn Bangladesh a 'Shonar Bangla' (Golden Bangla), 'where the common citizens of the country live in prosperity and have equitable access to quality education, healthcare, rule of law and employment opportunities.' (GOB

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2015) Later on, the government has declared another vision to turn the country in a developed one by 2041. These political 'visions' of the government were very much commensurate with the features of 'good governance'. Hence, we seek to address the initial questions regarding 'annual budget 2016-17 and good governance in Bangladesh' in this study.

The developmental activities of the government had been entered in to second year on the basis of Seventh Five Year Plan 2015-the country has fared well in achieving several Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which had been termed as 'role model' by the scholars and activists from home and abroad. The overall progress made with MDGs has inspired Bangladesh to adopt a bigger, bolder and ambitious set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). So, the immediate goals of the new national budget for FY 2016-17 is to accomplish the tasks of 7th Five Year Plan and implementing selected SDGs. However, there are several challenges to accomplish the targets.

However, the budget for FY 2016-17 had been one of the main attractions for good governance in Bangladesh. Good budgeting shares the same features with good governance in Bangladesh as in else where. Most economists would agree that governance is one of the critical factors determining the growth prospects of any country (Khan 2008). Obviously, good governance, good budgeting and scope of growth-vista are closely related. Nevertheless, 'government budget', 'good governance' and successes of developmental efforts are important and essential components of 'politics' in the country. In this regard, pertinent definitions of 'politics' could be set. From a host of definitions, two most important definitions of 'politics' are worth mentioning for the study. These two definitions have been provided by two noted political scientists of the world, David Easton (June 24, 1917-July 19, 2014) and Harold Dwight Laswell (February 13, 1902-December 18, 1978).

In his ground breaking book, *A Framework for Political Analysis*, published in 1965 David Easton defined politics as "those interactions through which values are authoritatively allocated for a society." Easton sees "politics" as human activity involved in the operation, or functioning, of the political system- activity concerned with authoritative decision making and action by the government and action resulting in an authoritative allocation of values for the society.

By the word "value," Easton means any essential value in life. One set of values may be tangible, or material, in form-i.e., in the form of money, property, and/or other economic goods, services, and conditions. Another set of values may be intangible; that is, the values may be symbolic, ideological, cultural, ethical, moral, or religious in character. For our present purpose, to examining the connection between budget and governance, the 'tangible' or 'material' 'values' are considered.

Another definition of Politics is given by Political Scientist Harld Lasswell. Lasswell defined "politics" as involving questions as to "who gets what, when, and how." In fact, Lasswell's work *"Politics: Who Gets What, When, How"* (1936) served as the standard lay

definition of politics. "Politics," according to Lasswell, is concerned with determination, by official governmental decision making and action, of (1) who in political society receives what benefits, rewards, and advantages and how much of them they receive, (2) when they receive the benefits, rewards, and advantages, and (3) the methods by which they receive them. Conversely, "politics" is also concerned with determining, by governmental decision making and action, (1) who in society is denied what benefits, rewards, and advantages, (2) when and how long they are denied them, and (3) the methods by which they are subjected to such deprivations.

Keeping these two definitions of politics in mind we will try to understand the governance mechanism of Bangladesh budget in FY 2016-2017. Our focus would be on the sector wise resource allocations that would help implementing government's political goals to make Bangladesh a middle income country by 2021 and other related aspects. In doing so, the expenditures in the development budget have been considered most. The study consists of seven sections. The present section is section one, where relevance, objectives, hypothesis, and limitations of the study and definitions of the key concepts have been delineated. Section two deals with the review of previous studies. Constitutional provisions for good governance have been analysed in section three. Section four deals with the annual budget of Bangladesh in 2016-17 FY. Discussion on the annual budget 2016-17 and good governance has been presented in section five. Section six analysed the challenges of good governance in Bangladesh. Section seven is concluding section. This section consists of two sub-sections, summary of findings and practical applications and future directions.

Purpose and Hypotheses

The study seeks to examine the hypothesis provided by Aaron Wildavsky (1961). According to Aaron Wildavsky, 'when a process involves power, authority, culture, consensus, and conflict, it captures a great deal of national political life.' Thus annual budget of FY 2016-17 is the government's decision based on its political priorities. Besides, in terms of definitions of politics, provided by Easton and Laswell, we argue that the budget of 2016-2017 FY, that had been prepared, passed and implemented by the government was based on political priorities for materializing the features of good governance in Bangladesh. Nevertheless, the politically selected sectoral priorities of budgetary allocations for the FY 2016-2017 had been conducive for good governance in the country.

Definitions of Key Concepts

Budget

All over the world, the processes for shaping how to elevate, distribute and expend civic resources constitute one of the fundamentals of government (Overseas Development Institute, 2004). According to Aaron Wildavsky (1961), a budget is (a) a prediction of expenses; (b) the link between financial resources and human behavior in order to accomplish policy objectives; (c) a representation in monetary terms of governmental activity; (d) a record of the outcomes of the struggle over political preferences; and

"attempts to allocate scarce financial resources through political processes in order to realize disparate visions of the good life".

In fact, budgeting is one of the most rational and acceptable means through which governments allocate resources to provide the goods and services needed to improve the well-being of people (Osanyintuyi, 2007). In other words, budget provides the instrument and basis for resource mobilisation and allocation to government strategic areas and national priorities in order to meet macroeconomic objectives (Omolehinwa, 2001; Olomola, 2006). It is the extent to which these objectives are achieved that provides the opportunity to make the citizens of a community better off.

Good Governance

Good governance entails accountability and transparency in the allocation of both social goods and social burdens. It entails the welfare of the generality of the people rather than the welfare of a particular sector of the society or organization. Good governance considers all (larger segment) while bad governance promotes the welfare of few people, or some sections of the people.

Effectiveness and efficiency are component of good governance. In this regard, good governance means those processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment (Sehinde, 2010).

Methodology and Data Sources

The present study is a 'qualitative research syntheses' based on secondary and meta-analysis. On the other hand, 'cross-validation' strategies have been employed to confirming the internal and external validity of present study. Mainly, the data and information, used by the authors whose studies have been reviewed for present purpose, are being re-used to address the research questions. The sources of data and information were secondary. They were gathered from the sources of Bangladesh government, United Nations and other relevant sources which have been mentioned properly.

Limitations

There are many issues that are generic to all annual budgets. Apart from the 'governance' many of the fiscal policy issues are long-term in nature and would not go away with this budget or the next. The budget is a reflection of the government's fiscal policy stance. Therefore, in evaluating the budget, it should be noted that this is only one policy instrument. There are many other policy instruments including monetary policy, exchange rate management, trade policy, financial sector policy, infrastructure policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy, jute policy, foreign policy, defence policy, education policy, health policy, and the like that together constitute the government's overall policy framework for the country. Looking at the budget alone to give all the answers is going to futile. Thus the present study is very much limited to its objectives and context.

Section 2 : Review of Previous Studies

Governance in theory and practice and budget have been the subject of intense discussion and indepth study both in the developed and developing countries. Former President of American Political Science Association (APSA) Professor Aaron Wildavsky's (2001) *Budgeting and Governing* is a collection of essays showing his ideas on budgeting from the beginning of his career to the end. These articles are on the vital, often politically tense, relationship between budgeting and governing. According to Wildavsky, "When a process involves power, authority, culture, consensus, and conflict, it captures a great deal of national political life." Wildavsky was interested in budgeting because of what it could tell us about the classic questions of politics: who gets what, how and why?

In "The New Politics of the Budgetary Process" Aaron Wildavsky (1988) challenges traditional normative approaches to a theory of budgeting and proposes a political basis for understanding the budget process. Davis, Dempster and Wildavsky (1966) in "A Theory of the Budgetary Process" found that, "the most important aid to calculation is the incremental method. Budgets are almost never actively reviewed as a whole in the sense of considering at once the value of all programs as compared to all possible alternatives. Instead, this year's budget is based on last year's budget, with special attention given to a narrow range of increases or decreases."

Bangladesh has been emerged as an independent nation-state because of the 'failed governance' of the religious-colonial and artificial state, Pakistan. In his 1968 work "Asian Drama : An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations", Swedish economist and Nobel laureate Gunnar Myrdal considered the words "Asian" and "poor" to be synonymous. Soon after Myrdal completed his analysis, hard reality intruded with far-reaching consequences among the South Asian states. In 1970, Pakistan had its first general elections under Legal Framework Order (LFO) based on universal suffrage which focused popular discontent and led, along with the war in East Bengal, to the emergence of independent Bangladesh. However, over the past four decades, the things have changed dramatically.

Nevertheless, the risks of "soft state" syndrome, as coined by Myrdal, could be found in Bangladesh as in other developed as well as developing countries. Myrdal used the term "soft state" in his classic work in the context of South Asia for the inability of the states to implement their economic plans and programmes efficiently and effectively. Now the term has acquired additional dimensions of meaning that subsumes a comprehensive collapse of even the most basic functions of the state.

Albassam (2015) examined the relationship between budget transparency (measured by Open Budget Index [OBI]), and governance quality (measured by Worldwide Governance Indicators [WGI]) on the basis of limited time-series data. The author examined the role of human development level of nations in shaping this relationship. Bassam found that public budget is the engine that drives any economy; thus, budget transparency has an influence in shaping the political process and government performance.

Former influential secretary of Bangladesh government, Kamal Siddiqui's (1996/2012) book "Towards Good Governance in Bangladesh : Fifty Unpleasant Essays" are the collection of write-ups of the author published in Bangladesh's English Daily Newspaper The Daily Star "under pseudonym of Analyst".(p.xvii) Later on, Mr. Siddiqui published all these write-ups in this collected volume. The author mainly dealt with the "administrative culture and practices of Bangladesh"(p.xvii) Even though, customarily, the definition of the basic concept of any research work is mentioned at the very out set of the essay, However, the author, in the concluding remarks of the book has given his own definition of 'governance'. The author raised the question '...why are governance issues so crucial for Bangladesh in first place?' In answering this question, Siddiqui begun by emphasizing that 'governance is not a static concept.'

Then the author said,

"...governance is nothing more than a set of strategic political and administrative arrangements required to facilitate the realization of certain desirable economic and social goals. In our context, these are meant to catalyse the growth of productive capitalism and to ensure certain minimum welfare measures for the common man. If today, our objective was attainment of a socialist order, the governance agenda would have been totally different. ...At present, the choice for Bangladesh is not between capitalism and socialism, but between productive capitalism and anti-diluvian capitalism enmeshed with the remnants of feudalism. We must, therefore, define the limits of good governance efforts within this parameter". pp.171-172)

Professor Rehman Sobhan (2000) in his study on "State of Governance and Budget Response 2000" brought in a long term perspective to the issue of governance by arguing that many of the governance issues originated within the social, economic and political system of the country. Solving these problems, according to Professor Sobhan required reform of the fundamental structures of the society. He observed that all governance-related problems had accumulated over time. He recalled that he wrote- a book on governance in the early 1990s, and it would still be a quite valid document today if a few names and dates were changed.

In none of the above studies the budget for FY 2016-17 has been examined in the perspectives of good governance in Bangladesh. Hence, the present study aimed at investigating into the 'budget 2016-17 and good governance in Bangladesh'. However, the finance minister in his budget speech said, 'in market economy, institutional development and good governance are critically important for protecting private property rights and ensuring people's rights over proceeds of investments as well as providing them free access to public goods and services' Accordingly, the government has already taken appropriate measures to reform 'existing rules and regulations, work procedures, institutional framework, capacity development and accountability etc.' Besides, the government initiates "a number of new measures every year as well."

Section 3: Good Governance in Bangladesh Constitution

Equal Participation

Good governance requires the participation of both men and women in every sector of life. The constitutional provisions in Bangladesh also require this aspect. Article 27 provides that all citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law. Article 28(2) provides that Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the State and public life. Article 29 mentions that there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in respect of employment or office in the service of the Republic.

Independence of Judiciary

Judiciary enjoys full freedom under good governance. The constitution of Bangladesh also guarantees the issue. Article 22 of the constitution says that The State shall ensure the separation of the judiciary from the executive organs of the State.

Supremacy of Constitution

Good governance endorses the supremacy of the constitution. The constitution of Bangladesh prescribes very strictly for constitutional supremacy. Article 7 of the constitution provides that the Constitution is the solemn expression of the will of the people and the supreme law of the Republic, and if any other law is inconsistent with this Constitution shall be void.

Rule of Law

Good governance maintains the rule of law in the country. The preamble of Bangladesh constitution says for rule of law. It provides that it shall be a fundamental aim of the State to realise a society free from exploitation in which the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedom, equality and justice, political, economic and social, will be secured for all citizens.

Democracy

Good governance guards democracy and guarantees political stability in the country. Article 11 of the constitution states about democracy. The Article provides that the Republic shall be a democracy in which fundamental human rights and freedoms and respect for the dignity and worth of the human person shall be guaranteed.

Equality of Opportunity

Equal distribution of resources among the different units of the country has to be made possible in a country having good governance. There should be social equality for all citizens. Article 19 of the constitution provides that the State shall endeavor to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens. The State shall adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and man and to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth among citizens, and of opportunities in order to attain a uniform level of economic development throughout the Republic.

Section 4: Bangladesh Budgets

Annual Budget of Bangladesh in 2016-2017 FY

Table: Comparative picture of Budget Structure for in different Financial Years

(In crore Tk.)

Sector	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2015-16	Budget 2015-16	Actual 2014-15
Total Tax Revenue	2,42,752 (12.4)	1,77,400(10.3)	2,08,443(12.1)	1,45,965(9.6)
NBR Tax	2,03,152	1,50,000	1,76,370	1,23,977
Non-NBR Tax	7,250	5,400	5,874	4,821
Non Tax Receipt	32,350	22,000	26,199	17,167
Total Expenditure	3,40,605 (17.4)	2,64,565 (15.3)	2,95,100 (17.2)	2,04,376 (13.5)
Non-Development Revenue Expenditure	1,88,966(9.6)	1,50,379(8.7)	1,64,571(9.6)	1,18,992(7.9)
Development Expenditure	1,17,027(6.0)	95,908(5.5)	1,02,559(6.0)	63,676(4.2)
In which, Annual Development Programme	1,10,700(5.6)	91,000(5.3)	97,000(5.7)	60,376(4.0)
Other Expenditure	34,612 (1.8)	18,278 (1.1)	27,970 (1.6)	21,708 (1.4)
Budget Deficit	97,853 (5.0)	87,165 (5.0)	86,657 (5.0)	58,411 (3.9)
Financing	97,853	87,165	86,657	58,411
External source	36,305 (1.9)	24,990 (1.4)	30,135 (1.8)	7,280 (0.5)
Domestic source	61,548 (3.1)	62,175 (3.6)	56,522 (3.3)	51,131 (3.4)
In which, Banking source	38,938 (2.0)	31,675 (1.8)	38,523 (2.2)	514(0.0)
GDP	19,61,017	17,29,567**	17,16,700*	15,15,802

Source : Finance Division, figures in parenthesis indicate percent of GDP; * nominal GDP at the time of budget preparation, **provisional estimate of nominal GDP

The announcement of budget was a momentous national event which raised national aspiration and hopes as well as fears of the people-hopes that better days would be dawned as a result of budgetary measures vis-à-vis governance-fears that rising burden of taxes had made the already unbearable cost of living more unbearable. It was therefore

budget come up with interest and expectations among a large section of the society and at the same time it reflects the economic and political philosophy of the party in power. Conventionally, the importance of National budget was recognized for the better fiscal management of every country-the developing as well as developed.

Section 5 : Discussion

The Jatiya Sangsad (JS/National Assembly), on June 30, 2016 had passed country's national budget of Tk.3,40,605 crore for the FY 2016-17. This was the 3rd budget of the current Awami League government. In 2000 noted economists Prof. Rehman Sobhan (2000) has made a forecast that 'if Bangladesh could restructure its politics, this would open the country upto tremendous development change.' At that time Prof. Sobhan had actually expressed his frustration about the parliamentary politics of Bangladesh. In his paper titled "State of Governance and Budget Responses" Professor Sobhan (2000) said that,

'...the country was now (i.e. in the year of 2000) faced with a political duo-poly in which two major political parties managed to neutralize each other and then created major problems for nature of the political culture of the country itself. In such circumstances, it was important for both political parties to recognize the respective legitimacy as well its strength of their rivals. They should thereby establish a process of political accommodation to find effective solutions to political problems and work out certain ground rules on how the political system would function.'

It is very much likely that Prof. Sobhan did not consider the ideological beliefs of liberation war, for that reason he was asking to accommodate even, probably, the anti-liberation forces. Because, he did not mention about the trial of criminals of liberation war. Nevertheless, after his statement, at least two (former) powerful ministers of BNP-led government during 2001-2006, had been punished with death sentence by the International Crimes Tribunal (ICT) during 2009-2014, for their involvement in the crimes against humanity in the liberation war of 1971.

However, after 15 years of Prof. Sobhan's frustration, during the annual budget for the financial year 2016-2017, Bangladesh has become a "role model of development" for other developing countries. It has become possible for the pro-liberation government under the leadership of Bangabandhu's daughter Sheikh Hasina.

As a result of government's measures for good governance, the country has become the 'role model of development'. The measures of the government in this regard were, 'public finance management', 'pension', 'public administration', 'rule of law', 'financial sector', 'land management, survey and record keeping', 'capital market', 'insurance', and 'statistics and information management'.

The Finance Minister in his 2016-2017 budget speech titled, 'Marching towards growth development and equitable society' had set priorities matched with political commitment of the government. Accordingly, the communication sector has received the highest allocation in the development outlay followed by the human resources, agriculture and

power and energy. The budget forecast the GDP growth rate at 7.2 percent while keeping inflation within 5.8 percent. The budget had allocated Tk.2, 15,744 crore as non-development expenditure while Tk.1,10,700 crore under Annual Development Programme (ADP). According to budget documents, the revenue collection target for the FY has been estimated at Tk.2,42,752 crore which was 12.04 percent of the GDP. Of the total projected revenue receipts, Tk.2,03,152 crore had been collected by the National Board of Revenue (NBR), while Tk.32,350 crore will come as non-tax revenues and the rest of Tk.7,250 crore from non-NBR collection. Regarding the proposed revenue collection target for upcoming FY, finance minister said, "This is really a high ambitious target." This target was 35.4 percent higher than that of the FY 2015-16. Furthermore, the money had been collected mainly from four sources, namely, income tax, VAT, supplementary duty and import duty. The budget deficit for the next fiscal year will be Tk.97,853 crore (5.0 percent of the GDP), which was Tk.86,657 crore in the FY 2015-16. Out of the total deficit budget, Tk.38,947 crore will be financed from external sources while Tk.61,548 crore from the domestic sources. Of domestic financing, Tk.38,938 crore had come from banking system and Tk.22,610 crore from other non-Banking borrowing sources. The finance minister, however, in his budget kept the tax-exempted income threshold (T12.50 lakh) for individual taxpayers and company tax rates unchanged for the next fiscal year. He also listed a number of programmes undertaken in the past seven years. The programmes include 'Ekti Bari Ekti Khamar'(One House, One Farm), social protection, ghore ghore bidyut (electricity in every household), community clinic and child development, women empowerment, ashrayan (shelter), educational assistance, Digital Bangladesh, environment protection, and investment development.

The government under the leadership of Sheikh Hasina, by taking appropriate measures, has been able to bring about remarkable change in the situation. Not only that, during the Awami League government the country has demonstrated tremendous success, that has been termed as 'role model' for other developing countries. According to the observers, in spite of the challenges, 'the governance was better often than its reputation.... The state apparatus did focus on specific development goals with considerable success' (Marianne Scholte, 2014).

The targeted financial support in Bangladesh to get girls to go to high school rather than, for example, get married, has helped dramatically shifted the needle on human-development indicators there. According to Christine Hunter (2016), country representative for UN Women in Bangladesh, "Gender equality is good for economic growth and good human development. That is really part of what explains the quite remarkable achievements in Bangladesh".

For now, Bangladesh's manufacturing prowess is primarily focused on the garment sector, which has grown into a multibillion-dollar industry that employs 3.6 million people and accounts for 78 percent of the country's exports.

The country has brought down poverty from 56.7 percent in 1991 to 22.4 percent today. Bangladesh has graduated from the UNDP's low human development category to medium, and also the World Bank's lower income country status to lower-middle income. The government realizes that investing in human capital targeting the country's large young population would pay rich dividend. As such, the Bangladesh government has put particular emphasis on education and health for all. At present the country offers stipends to 13.4 million students from poor families and free education for girls up to higher secondary level. The people in rural Bangladesh receive over 200 services from over 5,275 Union Digital Centres. "They get access to health care services from over 16,500 IT-connected Community Health Clinics." Now the results of women's economic and political empowerment through promoting their greater access to productive resources and representation at national and local levels are evident. Likewise, the country attaches priority to addressing the needs and challenges of the various vulnerable segments of its population. Bangladesh's lead role in the UN in promoting the rights and well-being of persons affected by autism and other neuro-developmental disabilities emanate from the efforts to build an inclusive society. Bangladesh recently settled the maritime and the land boundary demarcation and related issues with its neighbours, India and Myanmar. At the stroke of midnight of 31 July 2015, Bangladesh exchanged 162 enclaves whereby more than 50,000 'stateless' enclave residents have got their much cherished citizenship. This has brought to a peaceful end to the lingering humanitarian situation of the enclave residents. By so doing jointly with India, Bangladesh has set a unique precedent for the rest of the world. The Prime Minister said UN peacekeeping and peace building have emerged as its flagship activities and Bangladesh is proud to be associated with the endeavors of UN peacekeeping and peace building activities as a leading troop contributor. The valiant peacekeepers of Bangladesh have made their mark in 54 peacekeeping missions in 40 countries so far. Bangladesh has the distinction of having the highest number of female police in UN peacekeeping missions. The contribution to UN peace operations has made the country a reliable partner in UN's peace initiatives.

Section 6 : Challenges of Good Governance In Bangladesh

Without elaboration it could be mentioned that there are a number of challenges to ensure good governance in Bangladesh. These challenges could be found in the arena of (i) deterioration of law and order; (ii) economic disparity; (iii) lack of accountability; (iv) corruption; (v) mismanagement in implementation process; (vi) poverty and unemployment.

Bangladesh is a secular, non-communal and non-Arab Muslim majority country, which has recently become a focus of interest to the West, for its achievements in socio-economic development indicators and economic growth. The country is mostly homogenous. But the most undermining feature of such a homogenous society is the

harmful activities of the criminals, anti-liberation forces,; those opposed the liberation war of the country in 1971 and the reactionary elements in guise of freedom-fighters and pro-liberation forces. These elements have penetrated into the government and gained access to the facilities of the government. Besides, they are also causing harm to the government. They had assassinated father of the nation in 1975 and altogether stopped the trials of the offenders of crimes against humanity and war criminals of 1971 liberation war. The activities of such criminals have seriously undermined the causes of 'good governance' in Bangladesh.

Section 7: Conclusion

Bangladesh economy experienced so far modest improvements in its broad economic indicators in fiscal year (FY) 2015-16. During this time, the country welcomed its promotion from a Low Income Country (LIC) to a Lower Middle Income Country (LMIC). External and internal balances appear on a steady course, providing the grounds for higher growth. Despite the global economic slowdown, Bangladesh, continued to exhibit strong macroeconomic performance and development progress. FY 2015-16 also saw improvement in regional cooperation - with the ratification of the Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal Motor Vehicle Agreement (BBIN-MVA). The BBIN-MVA is expected to streamline the inter-country movement of motor vehicles carrying passengers and cargo among these nations, contributing to increased economic integration of the region.

At present Bangladesh is widely recognized today as a role model for the developing world and has experienced one of the fastest poverty reduction rates in the world with a modest resource base.

Practical Applications and Future Directions

For accelerating the process of 'good governance' in Bangladesh, apart from 'government's yearly measures' we make some recommendations. These are as follows.

There should be a balance between all the institutions of the country. All institutions must work within the boundary of their limit. It will ensure the proper functioning of the governmental machinery.

Equal distribution of natural resources should be ensured.

Justice is indispensable to good governance. Access to cheap and quick justice be made possible for everyone. Dispensation of justice must be irrespective of class, creed and religion.

Economic policies should be revised. They must be reformed to meet the demands of the poor masses. Agricultural and industrial sectors must be revolutionized to attract investment and boost the economy.

Cut-down of extra expenditure by down-sizing the administrative setup is the dire need of the hour. It would be greatly helpful in reducing debt burden from the country.

All the institutions must be hold responsible for maintaining authorized accountability. Furthermore, legislation be enacted to improve accountability. It must start from the top. Everyone, no matter how powerful is he or she, must be brought to book. Anti-corruption courts should be established. All the cases of corruption are decided on the basis of priority to check the wheel of corruption.

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Testing the Long run Empirical Relationship between Debt and Imports: Evidence from Bangladesh

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Abstract: Debt and import are the important determinants in measuring the degree of external dependence especially for a least developing country. The causal relationship between these two is also a good measure of fiscal affordability for a country. In this backdrop, by using different econometric techniques, this paper examines both short run and long run causal relationships between debt and import in Bangladesh for the time period 1986 to 2015. The paper employs Johansen Juselius method for cointegration test and found the existence of a stable long run relationship between the study variables. According to the result of Granger causality based vector error correction model, the paper found a significant unidirectional causality running from debt to import in the long run. On the contrary, a unidirectional causality running from import to debt is found in the short run. Therefore, the results confirm that import have no significant impact on the demand for debt in Bangladesh rather debt causes import in the long run.

Keywords: Total Debt, Cointegration, Causality, Import, Debt Overhang

1. Introduction

Developing countries at their initial phase of economic development usually pursue demand based development planning as these countries do not have enough savings and capital stock to improve infrastructure and productivity growth. They, therefore, opt for external sources to accumulate debt, technological know-how and for the import of knowledge and machineries. The modern development theories also agree with the classical development wisdom on the importance of borrowings at a certain level to economic development especially for the developing countries. However, since the recipients countries have to repay the loans with interest at a particular rate, they should, therefore, make the appropriate use of in flawed money at the viable development project. As stated by Zafar, et al. (2015), the debt can have positive effects on the economy only if it is utilized on productive purposes. On the contrary, many theoretical and empirical literatures have shown that the inflows of foreign debt might create debt overhang if these are not used for productive development projects. For example, Cholofihani (2008) and Eduardo (1989) have examined the cost of debt burden to economy when debtors are not able to repay the loans with interest. Debt overhang, as evident in many literatures, is a severe macroeconomic problem for developing countries which might create unemployment by crowding out private investment and also can harm the social sector by minimizing government support. Now, why would debt not properly used in developing countries? Despite the issue of corruption, nepotism and political instability usually

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accounts for bad performance of debt, however, this paper emphasizes on the issue of imports and considers it as a crucial sector for consumption of debt but not generating sufficient income for the debt retirement. Imimole, et al. (2014) showed that the demand for foreign loans is an increasing function of imports and the payments of principal and interest of foreign loans. In this backdrop, the paper would mainly focus on Bangladesh and investigate whether the import causes debt or vice versa.

The causation of debt for import or import for debt in a developing country, however, is not encouraged by the contemporary economic theories. The main argument behind this is that the imports of consumable goods like primary goods or luxury goods do not provide any productive returns to the economy. More specifically, as the import of consumable goods does not create any employment opportunities by accelerating investment, the expense of debt on it does not bring about any returns for the debt retirement. On the other hand, the uses of debt to the import of capital goods are also not economically viable as it reduces net gains and increases the foreign dependency. Furthermore, with some big development projects like infrastructural development and establishment of mills and factories, the utilization of on relatively less viable sector like import might express the sign of economic incapability of the country.

However, the poor developing countries generally imports more than exports. In Bangladesh, as depicted in table 1, both debt and imports show a constant increasing trend over the years. As the countries have high resource constraints and lower technological know-how, the productivity in the countries remains lower and thereby depends largely on imports for both primary and industrial products. According to Solomon (1977) widening the gap between savings and investment cumulates debt and interest payment and thereby the developing countries borrow to maintain a constant flow of net imports. Butts and Mitchell (2012) also stated that imports are sustained in the developing countries mainly by the adequacy of available foreign exchange and the credit offered by the suppliers considering the facts of risk and goodwill of the importers. Hence, as the literatures argue, the debt and imports are significantly related especially in lower developing countries.

Table-1: Trends of Total Debt and Total Import in Bangladesh, (% of GDP)

Year	Total Debt	Total Import
1981	32.17	13.3
1985	37.02	12.2
1990	40.10	12.4
1995	51.80	15.3
2000	50.12	17.8
2005	51.87	21.8
2010	40.00	18.6
2015	35.10	20.9

Source: 1). Bangladesh Economy: Recent Macroeconomic Trend, Ministry of Finance
2). Bangladesh Economic Review, Statistical Appendix, Ministry of Finance
3). Medium Term Budgetary Framework, 2010-11-2012-13, Ministry of Finance
4). Medium Term Macroeconomic Policy Statement, 2015-16, Ministry of Finance

In short, the scope of this study for Bangladesh is relevant for the following two reasons. First, the donor countries generally disburse loan for Bangladesh as a condition to import all the necessary raw materials or machineries or expertise from them. Second, as Bangladesh has capital shortages and also is not technologically well off, the country might consume debt to import food, raw materials or machineries.

Hence, the main objective of this paper is to find out the long run relationship between debt and import in Bangladesh. The paper also examines the short run and long run direction of causality between the studied variables. For this purpose, the paper uses Augmented Dickey-Fuller test to find out the time series properties of the variables and Johansen-Juselius cointegration test is applied to find out the long run associationship between total debt and import. Moreover, the short run and long run directions of causality between the variables have been explored by using Granger causality based vector error correction model.

The paper is organized as follows. Following the introduction in section 1, section 2 provides review of literature while section 3 states the objectives of this paper in brief. The modeling methodology and data are given in section 4. Section 5 provides the empirical findings of the study. Finally, the study concludes in section 6.

2. Literature Review

Despite in many empirical research both debt and import have been related to other macroeconomic variables like economic growth, trade deficit, fiscal expenditure etc. but the investigation of debt import relationship is not frequently seen.

Jinjarak (2007) explored the causality between imports and trade credits. He used panel data and cross country estimation and found uni-directional causality from trade credits to imports for some countries. Dimitrios (2011) investigated the relationship of national debt to some important macroeconomic factors like trade balance and interest payment on government bonds in order to examine the economic problem in Greece. He used Granger causality test and VAR model and found uni-directional causality from imports to foreign debt. Aubin (2004) analyzed that the declining terms of trade impacts the poor economy by increasing vulnerability to trade and to current account balances and also increase indebtedness. (Kizilgol and Ipek, 2014) investigated the causal relationship between trade openness and external debt for the Turkish economy. They used ARDL bound testing approach to establish long run relationship between the variables and by using GMM estimation method, they found that increasing trade openness has positive impacts on external debt in both long run and short run.

Khan et al. (2016) investigated the relationship among GDP, Budget deficit, imports, exports and external debts for the Pakistan economy. He applied ARDL model and found no causality between imports and external debt. Lampropoulou (2014) examined the effects of debt crisis on export and imports in OECD countries. He used Gravity model and found the negative effects of debt crisis on imports in OECD countries.

Despite debt import causality is not found empirically subjected in both national and international literatures, many empirical works link debt to other macroeconomic

variables. Shabbir and Yasin (2015) examined the impact of public external debt on social sector spending in seven developing Asian countries. They found that the external debt and its servicing liabilities have an adverse impact on public spending, particularly on social sector spending. Korokmaz (2015) explored debt growth causality in Turkey and found uni-directional causality from external debt to economic growth. On the other hand, Pyeman, et al (2016) concluded that both FDI and GDP growth are negatively related to external debt in Malaysian economy. Ahmed, et al (2000) have explored the causality between external debt, export and economic growth for Asian countries. In their study, they have found no joint feedback causality between external debt servicing, export and economic growth in Asian countries except India where as they found a uni-directional causality from foreign debt to economic growth.

Saifuddin (2016) has examined how public debt may affect economic growth in Bangladesh. The study period for this research was 1974 to 2014. By applying different econometric tools, he found that public debt is positively related to both investment and economic growth in Bangladesh. Farhana and Chowdhury (2014) used ARDL bound testing approach to examine the impacts of foreign debt on GDP growth in Bangladesh and found significant adverse effects of debt on growth in Bangladesh. Islam and Faisal (2012) analyzed the effects of external debt services on the economy of Bangladesh. In their study, they expressed a deep concern for the future stability in the debt sustainability without hampering other crucial sectors of economy. Mehmood (2012) has investigated the effect of external debt and import on the GDP growth for Bangladesh and Pakistan. Amongst many independent variables, he found negative effect of external debt to the GDP in Pakistan, on the other hand, in Bangladesh, he found positive effect of external debt and import to the GDP growth. By Using Granger causality test, Zaman, et al (2012) have investigated the empirical relationship between external debt, Military expenditure, military arms import and GDP growth in the Bangladesh economy. In their study, they found uni-directional causality from debt to arms import in Bangladesh.

3. Theoretical Framework

In this section, the paper outlines some conventional theoretical approaches about the linkages between the debt and import. Theoretically, the debt growth hypothesis and debt overhang theory together have made some interconnections for the transmission mechanism to explain the debt import nexus especially for the developing countries. The Keynesian schools have made some positive conclusions with external debt to economic growth. As stated by Diallo (2009) the Keynesian theory argued that the indebtedness increases demand that results in accelerating the investment growth which eventually promotes the real capacity of indebted countries for debt repayment in the long run. Hence, as the least developing countries have limited capacity for capital accumulation and import payment, the theory has made a positive correlation between debt and the demand for import payment.

Likewise, the paper is also dealt with the theory of debt overhang developed by Myers (1977), Krugman (1988) and Cohen (1986). According to the hypothesis, if the debt is not

used to create productive activities, the countries can not generate enough money to repay the loan with interest. With the poor investment performance, as the theory claims, the country might fall into debt crisis which in turn distorts the future investment potentials. As stated by Shabbir and Yasin (2015), if external resources are used to finance consumption, social sector projects or are misappropriated by corruption the stock of foreign debt becomes deadweight.

Considering such theoretical aspects, as Bangladesh is highly indebted and also import driven country as evident by the statistics, the paper intends to investigate whether there exists a long run causal relationship between the debt and import.

4. Methodology

4.1. Data

The study uses annual time series data on total debt and import as a share of GDP in Bangladesh for the time period 1986 to 2015. The study is mainly based on secondary data which are collected from Ministry of Finance (MoF) Bangladesh. The data for the period 1986 to 2015 have been drawn from different sources. The data for 1986 to 2008 have been collected from "Bangladesh Economy: Recent Macroeconomic Trend", Appendices, MoF, Bangladesh. Besides, the total import data for 2009 to 2015 have taken from "Bangladesh Economic Review 2015", Statistical appendix, and the data on total debt for 2009 to 2015 is collected from "Midterm Budgetary Framework", 2010-11 - 2012-13 and "Medium Term Macroeconomic Policy Statement", 2015-16, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Bangladesh. Afterwards, all the variables of the study are expressed in the natural logarithm form.

4.2: Econometric Tools

In this study, Granger causality based vector correction model is used to examine debt import relationship in Bangladesh. According to the econometric wisdom, the variables under consideration must be cointegrated to run the Granger causality based vector error correction model and at the same time the variables needs to be integrated of order one $I(1)$ to use Johansen-Juselius approach of cointegration. Hence, the paper uses Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test to check unit root, Johansen-Juselius approach for co integration test and Granger causality based vector error correction model for causality test.

4.2.1: Unit Root Test

Since the regression model based on non-stationary variable might lead to spurious regression outcome, it is necessary to check whether the variables are stationary or not. On the other hand, the order of integration of the time series is also important to use some specific econometric tools. Given this context, the following ADF test (1979) equation can be specified for the unit root test of the variables:

$$\Delta Y_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 t + \rho Y_{t-1} + \beta_i \sum_{i=1}^m \Delta Y_{t-i} + u_t \quad (1)$$

Where, Y_t is time series, Δ is first difference operator and u_t is the white noise error term. The null hypothesis for this regression is the variables have unit root and the alternative

hypothesis is of stationary. The non-rejection of null hypothesis implies that the variable has unit root and differences are required to make the variable stationary.

4.2.2: Cointegration Test

If the time series under consideration is found integrated at the same order [i.e.I(1)] by ADF unit root test, then cointegration technique developed by Johansen (1988) and Johansen and Juselius (1990) is applied to detect the number of cointegrating vectors. According to the Johansen Juselius procedure (1990), two test namely Trace test statistics and Maximum Eigen value statistics are used to identify the number of co-integrating vectors. These statistics are given below:

$$\lambda_{\text{trace}} = T \sum_{i=r+1}^N \ln(1 - \lambda_i) \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} = -T \ln(1 - \lambda_{r+1}) \quad (3)$$

Where, T is sample size and λ_i 's are the N-r smallest canonical correlation. In the Trace test statistic, the null hypothesis is that there exists at most 'r' cointegrating equations and the alternative hypothesis refers that there are 'r' or more cointegrating vectors. In the max statistic, the null hypothesis implies that there are 'r' cointegrating vectors against the alternative hypothesis of 'r+1' cointegrating vectors. According to the Johansen (1988), both Trace and max statistics have non-standard distributions under the null hypothesis and provide approximate critical values generated by Monte Carlo methods.

4.2.3: Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)

Since the variables under consideration are I(1) and cointegrated, the Granger causality (1988) based vector error correction model can be applied. The Granger causality test is based on the idea that X causes Y if Y is explained better by the present and past values of X than by the lagged values of Y itself. Therefore, to determine the short run and long run causal effects between total debt and import growth in Bangladesh, the paper uses following Granger based vector error correction model.

$$\Delta LNDEB_t = \alpha_1 + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_{1i} \Delta LNDEB_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^k \phi_{1i} \Delta LNIMP_{t-1} + \phi_1 ECT_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{1t} \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta LNIMP_t = \alpha_2 + \sum_{i=1}^k \psi_{1i} \Delta LNIMP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^k \eta_{1i} \Delta LNDEB_{t-1} + \gamma_1 ECT_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{2t} \quad (5)$$

Where, Δ is the first difference operator, k represents the number of lags. In the model, $\phi_1 ECT_{t-1}$ and $\gamma_1 ECT_{t-1}$ are the lagged values of error correction terms which are derived from the long run relationship and ε_{1t} and ε_{2t} are the stochastic error terms with constant variance and zero mean. However, these error correction models examine the short run dynamics of the long run relationship between the variables. According to the models, import causes debt in the long run if $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ and $\alpha_2 = 0$, alternatively, debt will cause import in the long run if $\alpha_2 \neq 0$ and $\alpha_1 = 0$. At the same time, $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ and $\alpha_2 \neq 0$ indicate bidirectional causality while $\alpha_1 = 0$ and $\alpha_2 = 0$ exhibit no causality between debt and import in the long run. On the other hand, if $\beta_{1i} \neq 0$, debt will cause import and if $\eta_{1i} \neq 0$, import will cause debt in the short run.

5. Empirical Findings

The empirical results of unit root test, cointegration test and vector error correction model have been done by using statistical software Eviews 7. At first, the section provides the result of unit root test which tests whether the variables are stationary or not and also determines their order of integration in case of with trend and intercept and intercept only. In this study, the optimal lag length for ADF unit root test, cointegration test and for vector error correction model is determined by Akaika Information Criteria (AIC). However, the results of these tests are as follows.

Table-2: Unit Root Test for the Time Period 1986 to 2015

With Trend and Intercept				
Series at Level			First Difference	
Variables	Test Statistic	Probability	Test Statistics	Probability
LNIM	-2.240261(0) **	0.4511	-3.630337(3)**	0.0474
LNTD	-0.895397 (0)**	0.9431	-4.261290(3)**	0.00128
Intercept				
Series at Level			First Difference	
Variables	Test Statistic	Probability	Test Statistics	Probability
LNIM	-1.496991(0)**	0.5209	-5.362340(1)**	0.0002
LNTD	-0.832150(0)**	0.7948	-4.257381(0)**	0.0025

Note. i) ** indicates significance at 5% level.

ii) Figures in the parentheses represent the optimal lag length determined by the Akaika Information Criteria.

Table-2 shows Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) unit root test result. The result shows that the variables LNIM and LNTD are non stationary at level as the null hypothesis cannot be rejected at 5% level of significance. But at the first difference, as evident in table 2, all the variables became stationary in both with trend and intercept and intercept only.

As ADF unit root test suggests that the variables are stationary at same degree, now, it is necessary to go for cointegration test to check whether the variables have long run association ship or not.

Table-3: Johansen Juselius Test of Cointegration

Data Vector	Null Hypothesis	Trace	Probability	Max	Probability
LNIM, LNTD	None	22.72551**	0.0034	21.45510 **	0.0031
	At most 1	1.270411 **	0.2597	1.270411 **	0.2597

Note: i). Test assumption comprises the linear deterministic trend in series
 ii). Optimal lag length is 5 determined by Akaika Information Criteria
 iii). ** indicates significance at 5%level

Table 3 shows Johansen-Juselius cointegration test result in case of both Trace test statistic and Maximum Eigen value test statistic. According to the result, in case of both λ Trace and λ Max, the hypothesis of no cointegrating vector is rejected and the hypothesis of at most 1 cointegrating vector is not rejected which indicates that the variables are cointegrated in the long run with 1 cointegrating vector. Hence, as depicted in the result, import and total debt in Bangladesh have stable long run relationship.

Table-4: Granger Causality Test based on VECM

Dependent Variable	Short run Granger Causality		Long run Granger Causality	
	Chi-Square on Regressors		t-statistics	Co efficient ECT_{t-1}
	$\Delta LNIM$	$\Delta LNTD$		
$\Delta LNIM$		8.735342(0.1201)	-2.871782(0.0140)	-0.575261
$\Delta LNTD$	19.07923 (0.0019)		2.357515 (0.0362)	0.618892

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the corresponding probability value

The results of short run and long run causal effects and the direction of causality between total debt and total import are depicted in table 4. As shown by the result of VECM model, there exists uni-directional causality running from debt to import in the long run as the probability value of t-statistics is found less than 5%. At the same time, the effect from debt to import is also found statistically significant in the long run as the coefficient value of error correction term is negative. On the other hand, as per the VECM result, the effect from import to total debt in the long run is found insignificant as the co efficient value is positive. However, as shown by the Wald test, there exists unidirectional causality running from import to debt in the short run.

6. Conclusion and Recommendation

In the contemporary economic wisdom, both debt and import are equally controversial issues in the economic development for developing countries. Since these countries have limited productivity growth, they might, however, expense a sizeable portion of debt to import which is literally less viable than other development projects. Theoretically, if the utilization of debt does not create sufficient income generating activities, it will make debt overhang which might harm the economy severely.

Considering this fact, this paper examines the long run and short run causal relationship between debt and import in Bangladesh by using time series data. The empirical analyses have been performed by using Johansen Juselius cointegration test and Granger causality based vector error correction model. The result of Johansen Juselius co integration test confirms a stable long-run relationship between debt and import in Bangladesh. The causality results, as found by the vector error correction model show a sharp distinction between long run and short run. In the long run, as the result shows, there exists a uni-directional causality running from debt to import. On the other hand, in the short- run the model found a uni-directional causality from import to debt.

However, results indicate that Bangladesh spends its debt money for import. Hence, even though the results are not beneficial for the economy, the paper does not discourage the inflow of debt rather suggests some prudent rectifications in the policy sector. Government should formulate effective development plans before undertaking debt, strict monitoring and accountability need to minimize corruption and nepotism, furthermore, effective utilization of debt needs to ensure in a viable development project that would generate sufficient income for debt retirement and thereby lowering the debt burden in the long-run.

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Celebrity Engagement in Politics: A Study on South Asian Perspective

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Abstract: *This study intends to explore the causal-effect relationship of celebrity engagement in South Asian politics. This study is important because celebrities' engagement in politics has brought about a change in political communication where one can be a politician within very short time without having any political background and even more a conventional politician can be defeated in election by celebrities- turned- politician. Celebrities engage themselves in politics or politicians endorse celebrities' 'celebrity- hood' in politics in order to get more political benefits. This study on celebrity engagement in politics derives three actors as the voters; the conventional politicians; and popular culture and sports celebrities. South Asia is rich with diversity in every aspect of its political arena and celebrities are treated here as Ferestha (meaning of the word is 'angel' in Islam). In most of the South Asian countries, celebrities are being worshipped like idols to people. People follow celebrities in their daily activities, sometimes gossip in their working time and even wait for them to see at a glance. Political parties use this all-acceptance figure of the celebrities to gain popular support from the voters. This study is analytical in nature and based on secondary sources of data. Source credibility and meaning transfer theory are applied as theoretical tools for this study.*

Keywords: *causal-effect, engagement, celebrity-hood, conventional politician, all-acceptance figure, popular support.*

Introduction

In 2016 US Presidential Election, business and media celebrity Donald Trump defeated Hillary Rodham Clinton who is more politically experienced and worked as two important officials- First Lady of Bill Clinton regime (1993- 2001) and Secretary of the State of Barack Obama's first regime (2009- 2013). It proves that, without having any political background a sportsman or popular media celebrity can shine in politics. Furthermore, when we heard the name of Steven Spielberg, our mind immediately answers he is the famous Hollywood filmmaker of science-fiction and adventurous film such as Jurassic Park, Indiana Jones series, Transformers etc. His popularity might have a dark shadow on his recent donation of \$1 million to relief efforts in Israel. A person may regard Israel carnage as against humanity but as a fan of Steven Spielberg, his feeling against Israel Carnage may obtuse. Thus, celebrities' involvement in any issue controls the mind of general people and makes them thickheaded to consider impartially. Celebrity engagement in politics is a mind control trick of politicians for winning election or gaining the support for the candidates nominated in the election (Wheeler, 2013). There are many world-famous politicians whose early careers were non-political and later they turned themselves

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