

# バングラデシュ国における参加型予算と開発政策 -市民と地方政府に関する実証的研究-

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Resume of Doctoral Dissertation

## **Participatory Budgeting and Development Policy in Bangladesh: Empirical Study on Citizens and Local Governments**

Global Governance Program

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### **1. Research Goal**

The objective of this research is to examine behavior and characteristic of each actor of local government influencing PB process and find out how the PB operation can be improved for effective development policy in Bangladesh. To meet up these objectives, this research adopts one main research question with two sub-questions. The main research question of this dissertation is ‘how does each actor in local government make use of PB institution for own utility to contribute to effective implementation of development policy of Bangladesh?’ and two sub-questions are: (1) How does behavior of each actor influence participation process of citizens in PB? and (2) How do local governments utilize PB process to contribute to socio-economic development of UP?

### **2. Summary of the Chapters**

*Chapter 1* provides an overview of the research including the research background, statement of the problems, objectives and research questions, research methodology and data collection methods, and significance of the research. The key concepts of the research are also

briefly defined to provide a general understanding on the basic discourses relevant to the topic. A brief outline of the dissertation is also featured at the end of this chapter.

*Chapter 2* discusses the PB in local government context of Bangladesh. This chapter provides a concrete picture on the current implementation situation of PB and identifies the research issues. Prior to that a general description on the present local government system is featured, with specific discussion of UP and Pourashava, their structure, functions, and responsibilities along with exploration on the spaces of citizen participation as well as PB.

*Chapter 3* critically investigates the existing relevant literatures specifically in perspective of role and behavior of individual PB actor and identified the lacuna of research. The chapter also discusses the theories: the participatory governance and rational choice institutionalism and their application in this dissertation. A conceptual framework of this dissertation is developed from the theoretical analysis. The conceptual framework encompasses the objectives, research questions and underlying assumptions of this dissertation, that provides an overall portrait of the whole dissertation.

*Chapter 4* discusses the adopted research methods and approaches for this dissertation. It explains the research design and strategy along with an explanation on the justification for adoption of mixed methodology. Data collection methods are detailed out with their sampling techniques and sample size. Each method of data collection is linked with the research questions and assumptions to clarify what method is focusing on which research question or assumption. The data analysis methods are also described with a description on research ethics that were considered during the entire research study.

*Chapter 5* presents the results of surveys, interviews, practical observations and relevant documents and analyzes both quantitative and qualitative data and information. This chapter analyzes behavior of actors that influence participatory processes of PB as well as the stance of local governments regarding implementation of PB. The collected primary data of

perceptual study of survey are quantitatively analyzed using inferential statistical tests. The analysis of data on citizen's perceptions in relations to their understanding, awareness, interest and capacity about participation in PB stipulates the findings that overall degree of participation in PB is low. But participation of lower educated people is higher, which means that PB is sympathized to the lower educated marginalized people that helps to deepen grassroots democracy. Moreover, participation varies in different PB process. And participation in open-budget session is remarkably higher, which means that this process is significantly functioning than other processes. There is a positive relationship between knowledge of rights and participation as it is found that respondents who have knowledge, have more tendency to participate. The chapter also discusses the proactiveness of local government actors by analyzing interview data conducted with the elected representatives, local officials, and key informants. The analysis finds that there is lack of willingness, proactiveness in terms of specific promotional activities by the elected representatives. But among those, who makes use of PB proactively gets higher supports of citizens in terms of legitimacy and longer terms in terms of political stability. It is also found that local government officials have lacking in capacity of facilitating PB and activating stakeholders in promoting participation. They also have less desire to expand PB due to constrains of official rules and regulations as well as their restrictive behavior in sharing information. This finding indicates that even though officials are expected to make use of PB to fulfill their utility of effective implementation, they are not capable enough to perform their functions.

*Chapter 6* presents the findings of interviews and secondary data of UP budget. This chapter analyzes the characteristics of UPs and how these characteristics affect in generating the outputs of PB. The output of PB depends on different characteristics of local government, as this study found that large area UPs get comparatively bigger amount of PB budget due to their larger demand of infrastructural development of larger jurisdictions. Another finding is

that smaller-populated UPs' PB amount tend to be remarkably increasing. In a smaller community, citizens are usually more connected to each other and feel more self-actualization with PB, which is thought to be functioning as the competent interface between the citizens of compact society and the local governments. PB amount is growing in the UPs of poverty-stricken, remote location, coastal physiographic condition due to the needs of infrastructure building, and the priority fields of the development policy. The amount of PB is also growing in the UPs which have urgent educational and cultural demands, such as the extent of illiteracy.

*Chapter 7* features the key findings against the objective, research questions, and assumptions to conclude the discussion of this dissertation with indicating the policy implications and academic contributions. The chapter also figures out the limitations of this research and recommends the potential avenues for further research.