



Trend of Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Bangladesh: Past, Present, and Future

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Keywords:

Gross Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank

ABSTRACT

Bangladesh's per capita income was half of that of India in 2007. Today, it has surpassed India. The Asian Development Bank has estimated that Bangladesh's GDP will grow at a rate of 6.6% hereafter. According to the 2022 Economic Freedom Index, Bangladesh's economy placed in the 137th position with a score of 52.7 in the World. In the Asia-Pacific region, Bangladesh ranked 29th position out of 39 countries. The resilience of COVID-19 impinged the average growth of the economy. International Monetary Fund (IMF) has envisaged that the World may experience a challenging recession-like situation in 2023. Hence, the present paper attempts to predict the economic condition of Bangladesh through its GDP and Per Capita Income. The study considers 51 years of GDP and Per Capita Income growth data. It has adapted the Trend Projection Method, a linear regression technique, and the Least Square method to analyze data to get the future trend. It has been found that GDP was grown at an average rate of 4.4% and Per capita income at an average rate of 1.8% since 1971. The study reveals that GDP and Per Capita Income may grow at 7% and above hereafter. Hence, appropriate strategies and economic policies of the Government of Bangladesh create a defendable position that safeguards the country's economic condition.

Keywords:

Produk Domestik Bruto, Pendapatan per Kapita, Dana Moneter Internasional, Bank Pembangunan Asia

ABSTRAK

Tren Produk Domestik Bruto dan Pendapatan Perkapita di Banglades: Dulu, Kini, dan Nanti. Pendapatan per kapita Bangladesh adalah setengah dari India pada tahun 2007. Saat ini, telah melampaui India. Bank Pembangunan Asia memperkirakan bahwa PDB Bangladesh akan tumbuh pada tingkat 6,6% selanjutnya. Menurut Indeks Kebebasan Ekonomi 2022, ekonomi Bangladesh menempati posisi ke-137 dengan skor 52,7 di Dunia. Di kawasan Asia-Pasifik, Bangladesh menempati posisi ke-29 dari 39 negara. Ketahanan COVID-19 menghambat rata-rata pertumbuhan ekonomi. Dana Moneter Internasional (IMF) telah memprediksi bahwa dunia mungkin mengalami situasi seperti resesi yang menantang pada tahun 2023. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mencoba untuk memprediksi kondisi ekonomi Bangladesh melalui PDB dan Pendapatan per Kapita. Penelitian ini mempertimbangkan data pertumbuhan PDB dan Pendapatan per Kapita selama 51 tahun. Penelitian ini telah mengadaptasi Metode Proyeksi Tren, teknik regresi linier, dan metode Kuadrat Terkecil untuk menganalisis data untuk mendapatkan tren masa depan. Telah ditemukan bahwa PDB tumbuh pada tingkat rata-rata 4,4% dan pendapatan per kapita pada tingkat rata-rata 1,8% sejak tahun 1971. Studi tersebut mengungkapkan bahwa PDB dan Pendapatan per Kapita dapat tumbuh sebesar 7% dan seterusnya. Oleh karena itu, strategi dan kebijakan ekonomi Pemerintah Bangladesh yang tepat menciptakan posisi yang dapat dipertahankan untuk melindungi kondisi ekonomi.

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INTRODUCTION

Bengali East Pakistan seceded from the union with (West) Pakistan in 1971 and became the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The country occupies an area of 143,998 square kilometers and is located on the fertile plains of the Ganges River delta. Most of its residents are Muslim (nearly 90%) and speak Bangla (nearly 98%). A large proportion of the unique, hard-working population is a boon to Bangladesh as it contributes the necessary manpower to its economic development. Bangladesh had a negative GDP and per Per capita Income growth of -5.47 and -7.3 at the time of independence in 1971 and had a positive growth from 1976 with 5.66 and 3.3, respectively. Despite variations in growth rate, it has continued to progress. The study by Raihan Islam (2014) examined economic growth from 1973 to 2010 regarding education. The contribution of the population to the GDP has significance in the next level of economic achievement. This challenging working population deserves better well-being. The vibrant, ever-changing, and challenging competition of the business world could not restrict the country's progress.

Moreover, the growth of GDP and Per Capita Income positively impacted the well-being of the people and economic development. GDP as a measure of well-being facilitates decision-makers to use data to design appropriate strategies and policies that promote and retain sustainable economic development. The resilience of COVID-19 impinged the average growth of the economy of Bangladesh. The emerging "new normal" enabled every country to get its economy back on track in the development phase. GDP per capita determines the standard of living of the people by which the well-being of the people is measured and known.

Consequently, the Government of Bangladesh also tried to normalize the country's economy. There is considerable debate about the country's efforts to achieve normalcy and the impact of risky policies on economic normalcy. The country's GDP and Per Capita Income will know the impact of policies on the normalization of the economy. Hence, the present study sheds light on Bangladesh's GDP to provide insightful meaning.

The Solow-Swan Growth Model is most widely used to describe the Neoclassical Growth Theory that illustrates how the growth rate is created by the interaction between labor, capital, and technology to GDP. The GDP of any country is calculated by taking the value of the productivity of agricultural, Industrial, and Territorial Sectors. Hence, GDP is an essential indicator of economic development, which measures the final value of the goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country during a year. According to Marcus and Kane (2007), GDP is an estimate of survey data consisting of the Production, Consumption, Distribution, Savings, and Investment of a country, collected at regular intervals. The 'US Bureau of Economic Analysis states that GDP is a description of "how fast the economy is growing, what is the pattern of spending on goods and services, what percent of the increase in production is due to inflation and how much of the income produced is being used for consumption as opposed to investment or savings" (McCalla & Smith, 2007).

The measurement of the trend of GDP can predict the future of the country's economy; accordingly, the Government can develop policies, programs, and strategies to sustain economic development on the one hand and accelerate the economic development into the next level of achievement on the other hand. Per capita income is another variable that indicates the development of the country. As the GDP is divided by the total population, the average income is known as per capita income. Per capita income determines the standard of living of the people. Policies, programs, plans, and strategies were developed and implemented for the welfare of the people. As the IMF and World Bank predict that there will be a slowdown in 2023 in the world economy, the testing of their prediction statistically gains importance.



Studies in respect of Bangladesh's GDP and Per capita Income are minimal and outdated. International agencies responsible for measuring economic growth made perdition on GDP and Per capita Income of Bangladesh. However, research has yet to be conducted statistically to predict the future growth trend of Bangladesh's GDP and Per capita Income. An attempt is made to examine the growing trend of GDP and Per capita Income of Bangladesh. Because of this, it is proposed to conduct an exploratory study entitled 'Trend of GDP and Per Capita Income of Bangladesh: Past, Present, and Future.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) has predicted that the world may experience a tough 2023 as it cuts growth prediction and forecast of economic constraints in third-world countries. IMF recently stated that the "worst is yet to come." Many thirds of the world's countries may feel like a recession, a downward revision of the global growth rate for 2023. The world is in a volatile period. Economic, geopolitical, and ecological changes impact the global outlook. Bangladesh's per capita income was half of that of India in 2007. Today, it has surpassed India. Asian Development Bank has estimated that Bangladesh's GDP will grow at a rate of 6.6% hereafter. Though the COVID-19 pandemic severely affected the economy, the GDP growth stood at 6.93% in FY 2020-21 against 3.44% in FY 2019-20. The present study tests the statements of IMF and Asian Development Bank claims on Bangladesh's GDP growth and per-capita Income. Hence, the present study explores the trend of GDP and Per Capita Income growth of Bangladesh statistically with the help of World Bank National Accounts Data and OECD National Accounts Data and identifies the future economic position of the country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The present study explores Bangladesh's growing trend of GDP and Per Capita Income to convey its relative economic position. Studies in respect of the GDP and Per Capita Income of Bangladesh are minimal, explored in connection with variables that influence and impact the growth of GDP and Per Capita Income. However, there are few studies devoted to GDP and Per Capita Income to expose the condition of economic growth and development of Bangladesh. Besides these, world agencies have collected and analyzed data regarding Bangladesh's GDP and Per Capita Income for various reasons. The SA Ale et al. (2018) study examines the impact of remittance on economic growth and finds that a significant bi-directional link between remittances and economic growth has a two-way directional causality that leads to economic growth. The study by Roy (1991) has identified export as a contributing factor to the GDP of Bangladesh. Lall (2002) agrees with this in his research on the competitive export environment. Later, the author Kitovi (2005) explored the growth trend of Bangladesh's GDP for a certain period.

In this line, the presented study updates the trend and attempts to identify the possible future position of Bangladesh to benefit economic relations with the rest of the world. The study by Begum and Shamsuddin (1998) investigated the role of exports in economic growth. Export contributes to GDP, but the other contributing factors and sectors to GDP and Per Capita Income were ignored. Thus, the exploration of relative economic position needs to be included. The study by Fotopoulos and Louri (2004) claims that local industrial development stimulates FDI that determines the economic development of a Nation. This is agreed by Faruk (2013), who has focused his research on the effect of FDI in accelerating the economic growth of Bangladesh. This paper has investigated some problems of the economy from an FDI perspective. FDI alone cannot be the determiner of GDP.

On the other hand, Rahman's (2014) empirical study on inflation emphasized the VAR Model for economic growth. Raihan Islam (2014) has correlated the impact of education as the



main contributing factor to the GDP of Bangladesh. The study based on secondary data by Shahajada Mia and Masrufa Akter (2019) has explored the factors that affect the GDP of Bangladesh. They found that variables such as price, inflation, saving, labor market, and FDI affect the GDP of Bangladesh. Gazi Mainul Hassan and Shamim Shakur (2017) explored the nonlinear effects of remittances on the Per Capita income and GDP of Bangladesh. However, the trend of growth of GDP and Per Capita Income should be included in their studies. Even Shahjahan Ali Khandaker Jahangir Alam Md. Tauhid Noor's (2016) study also restricted human capital development and economic growth, but the GDP and Per Capita Income variables were not included.

A study by Ali et al. (2015) correlated population growth with economic development, leaving GDP and Per Capita Income variables behind. This is supported by Srinivasan (1987) and Zaidan (1969). Kentor (2000) has exposed the long-term effect of globalization on income inequality, population growth, and economic development. It has to be agreed that the present result of the growth rate of GDP and Per Capita income is due to globalization. Miah et al. (2019) have developed a model to forecast Bangladesh's GDP from 1960 to 2017. The present study is further extended until 2022. Bhuiyan et al. (2020) have devised strategies to exploit business opportunities to grow the country. This study was limited to the factors affecting the GDP of Bangladesh. The research study by Mukti (2021) examined the impact of exports, imports, and inflation on Bangladesh's GDP. It has been found that exports had a positive but not significant relationship, imports had an insignificant and hostile relationship, and inflation had a significant positive relationship with GDP.

The study by Kaur (2021) covered a period from 1986 to 2019 extracted from the World Bank. This study found that Bangladesh's gross capital formation, export, and foreign direct investment significantly impact GDP. Finally, in their study, Hasan et al. (2021) stated that GDP is an indicator of a country's economic condition. They predicted Bangladesh would become the seventh fastest-growing economy in the world by 2019. Nevertheless, Bangladesh could not grow as expected. However, the present study attempt to understand the future of the economy of Bangladesh.

METHODOLOGY

In the new normal, every country is putting due effort into accelerating economic growth. They have taken different monetary, fiscal, and physical measures to ensure rapid economic growth. *Bangladesh's economy is ranked 137th with a score of 52.7 as per the Economic Freedom Index 2022. Among 39 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Bangladesh ranked 29th country; though its overall score is below the regional and global average, the GDP growth stood at 6.93% in FY 2020-21.* A provisional estimate of BBS indicates that the per capita GDP increased to US\$ 2,723, and per capita national income increased to US\$ 2,824 in FY 2021-22, compared to US\$ 2,462 and US\$ 2,591 in FY 2020-21. According to the medium-term GDP growth forecasts, the economy will grow at 7.5% in FY 2022-23, 7.8% in FY 2023-24, and 8% in FY 2024-25. Hence, this study explores the future economic position of Bangladesh. Based on the available data and review of the literature, the following objectives are established to elucidate the study:

1. To analysis GDP and Per Capita Income growth rate of Bangladesh since 1971; and,
2. To predict the future trend of GDP and Per Capita Income growth rate of Bangladesh

This paper attempts to predict future trend of rate of growth of GDP and Per Capita Income of Bangladesh.

The present study considers 51 years data of GDP and Per Capita income growth rate of Bangladesh. The present study use Trend Projection Method a version of the linear regression



technique, and Least Square method to analyze the data to get future trend. The ‘Trend Projection Method’ a linear regression technique draws a straight line through the historical data points close to possible outcome.

Trend Projection Method

It is a classical business forecasting method concerned with the movement of variables over time. In order to apply this method, one must have a long term series of data, under the assumption that past trends will continue to be influenced by the same factors in the future. Ultimately, the statistical formulas compute a slope for the trend line (b) and the point where the line crosses the y-axis (a). This results in the straight line equation:

$$Y = a + Bx$$

Where X represents the values on the horizontal axis (time), and Y represents the values GDP and Per Capita Income on the vertical axis.

Least Square Method

For determining the trend of GDP and Per Capita Income, 'Fitting Trend Equation or Least Square Method' is applied involving the fitting of the trend-line in the time-series using the statistical data. Once the data is plotted, it shows several trends. The most common types of trend equations are:

Trend Equation: $Y = a + bx$ ----- 1
 Whereas Y = GDP and Per Capita Income, X= years and a and b are constant

Normal Equation

$$\sum y = na + b\sum x \text{ ----- } 2$$

$$\sum xy = a\sum x + b\sum x^2 \text{ ----- } 3$$

As these equations are substituted, the value of a and b will be found which shows that trend according to the time period. As equations are substitute to find the value of a and b, for GDP it gives a = 6.73 and b = 0.096 and for Per Capita Income it gives a = 5.29 and b = 0.22. As it is multiplied by the number following years, the trend of growth will be drawn.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

Growth of GDP of Bangladesh since 1971

GDP is an indicator of economic development. The recorded GDP growth rate of Bangladesh collected from World Bank National Accounts Data and OECD National Accounts Data is presented in the Table 1

Table 1: Growth of GDP of Bangladesh in %

Year	Growth of GDP in %	Year	Growth of GDP in %
1971	-5.479483027	1997	4.489896497
1972	-13.9737287	1998	5.177026873
1973	3.325680199	1999	4.670156368

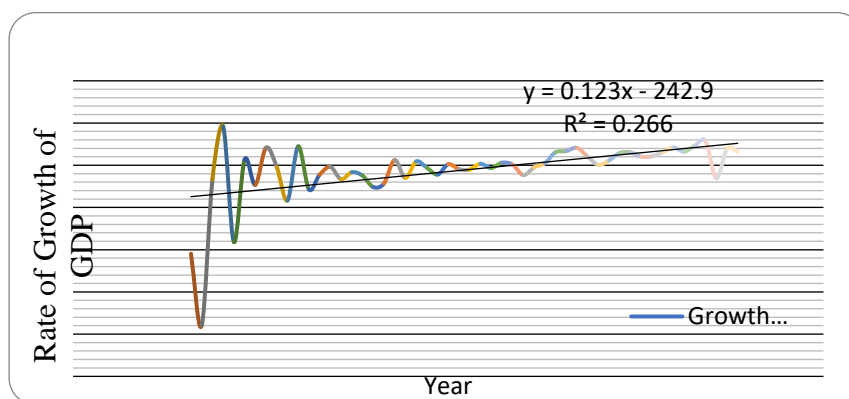
1974	9.5919563	2000	5.293294718
1975	-4.088214092	2001	5.077287776
1976	5.661361201	2002	3.83312394
1977	2.67305605	2003	4.739567399
1978	7.073837733	2004	5.23953291
1979	4.801634601	2005	6.535944941
1980	0.819141869	2006	6.671904981
1981	7.233943695	2007	7.058599357
1982	2.134327836	2008	6.013789759
1983	3.8810464	2009	5.045124794
1984	4.803310015	2010	5.571788188
1985	3.342014654	2011	6.464379123
1986	4.173382559	2012	6.521458781
1987	3.772401853	2013	6.013605658
1988	2.416256856	2014	6.061059359
1989	2.836582129	2015	6.552639879
1990	5.622258162	2016	7.113478213
1991	3.485227815	2017	6.590249998
1992	5.442685551	2018	7.31941263
1993	4.711561724	2019	7.881915151
1994	3.890126441	2020	3.448021455
1995	5.121277897	2021	6.938675089
1996	4.522919218	2022	6.60*

Source: World Bank National Accounts Data and OECD National Accounts Data

*Asian Development Bank

Table 1 disseminate that the rate of growth of GDP of Bangladesh since 1971. It has been observed that the average rate of growth of GDP for a period of 1971 - 1980 was 1.04%, 1981 -1990 was 4.02%, 1991-2000 was 4.68%, 2001 -2010 was 5.5%, 2011-22 was 6.4%. The GDP has grown at average rate of 4.4% since 1971. Slow and steady trend has been observed in the GDP growth of Bangladesh which is presented graphically in following Figure 1.

Figure 1: Growth of GDP of Bangladesh in % from 1971 to 2022



Source: Compiled form Data analysis

Figure 1 shows the trend of growth of the GDP of Bangladesh since 1971. The curve fluctuates while moving in an upward direction. This indicates that the country's GDP has increased every year. This has been reflected in the standard of living and well-being of the country's people. Hence, it is understood that GDP has brought a positive impact on the life of the people of Bangladesh since 1971. This is support by the GDP trend of linear curve in which R^2 is 0.266.

Growth of Per Capita Income of Bangladesh since 1971

Per Capita Income is another indicator of economic development and standard of living. The recorded Per Capita Income growth rate of Bangladesh collected from World Bank National Accounts Data and OECD National Accounts Data is presented in the Table 2.

Table 2: Growth of Per capita Income of Bangladesh in %

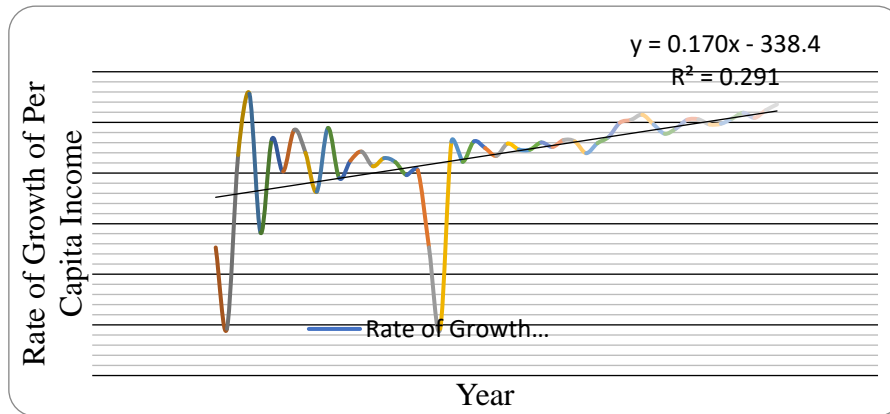
Year	Growth of Per capita Income in %	Year	Growth of Per capita Income in %
1971	-7.353329683	1997	2.901244279
1972	-15.38637938	1998	2.319635126
1973	1.779962568	1999	2.306676748
1974	7.830823937	2000	3.014682995
1975	-5.900720627	2001	2.574208258
1976	3.322472596	2002	3.257496507
1977	0.141704802	2003	3.113805997
1978	4.254809751	2004	1.960394887
1979	1.991289832	2005	2.941850091
1980	-1.8525797	2006	3.55335866
1981	4.443156185	2007	4.965840614
1982	-0.499724165	2008	5.24454106
1983	1.215529046	2009	5.753407226
1984	2.107809332	2010	4.806176198
1985	0.669033044	2011	3.878500674
1986	1.464275891	2012	4.390962886
1987	1.078532439	2013	5.253547153
1988	-0.207289569	2014	5.29926033
1989	0.274084213	2015	4.79519609
1990	-7.353329683	2016	4.85575647
1991	-15.38637938	2017	5.366866159
1992	3.086982001	2018	5.946678284
1993	1.106647184	2019	5.449977297
1994	3.11421545	2020	6.194662592
1995	2.465582465	2021	6.777292217
1996	1.690416545	2022	NA

Source: World Bank National Accounts Data and OECD National Accounts Data



Table 2 disseminates the growth rate of Bangladesh's per capita income since 1971. It has been observed that the average growth rate of per capita income for 1971–1980 was -1.11%, 1981–1990 was 0.31%, 1991–2000 was 0.66%, 2001 -2010 was 3.81%, and 2011–21 was 5.29%. Since 1971, per capita income has increased at an average annual rate of 1.8%. There is a slow trend observed in the growth of Bangladesh's per capita income, which is presented graphically in the following Figure 2.

Figure 2: Rate of Growth of Per Capita Income



Source: Compiled form Data analysis

Figure 2 shows Bangladesh's growth trend in Per Capita Income since 1971. The curve fluctuates while moving in an upward direction. This indicates that the country's per capita income has increased every year. This has been reflected in the standard of living and well-being of the country's people. As a result, it is clear that per capita income has had a positive impact on the lives of Bangladeshis since 1971. This is supported by the trend of the linear curve in which R2 is 0.291.

Future Trend of Growth of GDP of Bangladesh

The present study has considered 11 years of data since 2011 to predict the future trend of growth of GDP of Bangladesh. Data of 2020 excluded since it observed abnormal situation in the economy. Data were analyzed with the help of trend projection method. The analyzed data is present in the following table 3.

Table 3: Trend line for the growth rate of GDP of Bangladesh

Year x	Growth of GDP in % Y	X	X ²	XY	Trend Line Y=6.73+(0.096 x X)
2011	6.46	-5	25	-32.3	6.15
2012	6.52	-4	16	-26.08	6.246
2013	6.01	-3	9	-18.03	6.342
2014	6.06	-2	4	-12.12	6.438
2015	6.55	-1	1	-6.55	6.534
2016	7.11	0	0	0	6.63
2017	6.59	1	1	6.59	6.726



2018	7.31	2	4	14.62	6.822
2019	7.88	3	9	23.64	6.918
2021	6.93	4	16	27.72	7.014
2022	6.61	5	25	33.05	7.11
N = 11	$\sum Y = 74.03$		$\sum X^2 = 110$	$\sum XY = 10.54$	
2023		6	36		7.206
2024		7	49		7.302
2025		8	64		7.398
2026		9	81		7.494
2027		10	100		7.59
2028		11	121		7.686
2029		12	144		7.782
2030		13	169		7.878
2031		14	196		7.974
2032		15	225		8.07

Source: Compiled form Data analysis

$$\text{Trend of Growth of GDP} = Y = a + bX$$

Where

$$a = \sum Y/N$$

$$b = \sum XY/\sum X^2$$

$$a = \sum Y/N = 74.03/11 = 6.73$$

$$b = \sum XY/\sum X^2 = 10.54/110 = 0.096$$

As the values of a and b are substituted, a trend line is drawn for GDP growth. The trend calculation is extended for another ten years till 2032. The trend line shows that the GDP of Bangladesh will grow at a rate of 7% and above in the coming years.

Future Trend of Growth of Per Capita Income of Bangladesh

The present study considered 11 years of data since 2011 to predict the future growth trend of the Per Capita Income of Bangladesh. The data were analyzed with the help of the trend projection method. The analyzed data is presented in the following table 4.

Table 4: Trend line for the growth rate of Per Capita Income of Bangladesh

Year X	Rate of Growth of Per capita income Y	X	X ²	XY	Trend Line Y=5.29+(0.22 x X)
2011	3.878500674	-5	25	-19.3925	4.19
2012	4.390962886	-4	16	-17.5639	4.41
2013	5.253547153	-3	9	-15.7606	4.63
2014	5.29926033	-2	4	-10.5985	4.85
2015	4.79519609	-1	1	-4.7952	5.07



2016	4.85575647	0	0	0	5.29
2017	5.366866159	1	1	5.366866	5.51
2018	5.946678284	2	4	11.89336	5.73
2019	5.449977297	3	9	16.34993	5.95
2020	6.194662592	4	16	24.77865	6.17
2021	6.777292217	5	25	33.88646	6.39
N = 11	$\sum Y = 58.20$		$\sum X^2 = 110$	$XY = 24.16$	
2022		6	36		6.61
2023		7	49		6.83
2024		8	64		7.05
2025		9	81		7.27
2026		10	100		7.49
2027		11	121		7.71
2028		12	144		7.93
2029		13	169		8.15
2030		14	196		8.37
2031		15	225		8.59
2032		16	256		8.81

Source: Compiled form Data analysis

Trend of Growth of Per Capita Income = $Y = a + bX$

Where

$$a = \sum Y / N$$

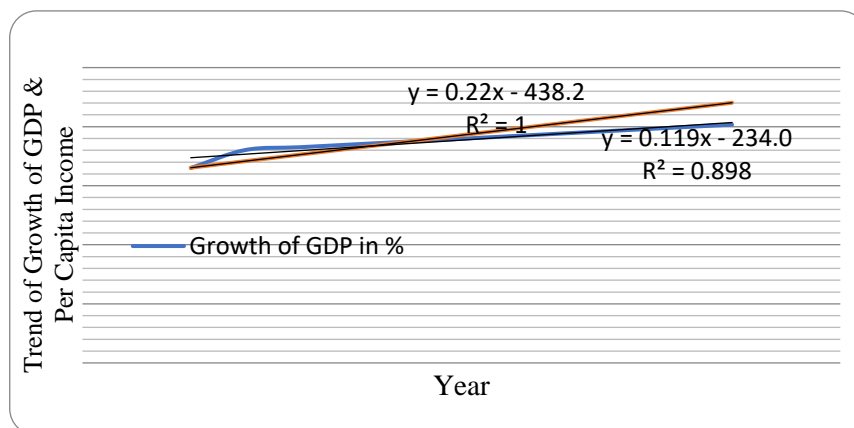
$$b = \sum XY / \sum X^2$$

$$a = \sum Y / N = 58.20 / 11 = 5.29$$

$$b = \sum XY / \sum X^2 = 24.16 / 110 = 0.22$$

As the values of a and b are substituted, a trend line is drawn for Per Capita Income growth. The trend calculation is extended for another ten years till 2032. The trend line shows that the Per Capita Income of Bangladesh will grow at 7% and above in the coming years.

Figure 3: Trend of Growth of GDP and Per Capita Income



Source: Compiled form Data analysis



Figure 3 indicates the trend curve of GDP, indicated by the red line, and the curve of Per Capita Income, indicated by the blue line. Between 2024 and 2026, the GDP and per capita income curves intersect; after that, the per capita income curve grows faster than the GDP curve. Here, R^2 is positive, close to 1. Hence, the trend of GDP and Per Capita Income of Bangladesh may grow at the rate of 7% and above hereafter as per statistical calculation.

Findings and Recommendations

It has been found that the average rate of growth of GDP for the period of 1971 - 1980 was 1.04%, 1981 -1990 was 4.02%, 1991-2000 was 4.68%, 2001 -2010 was 5.5%, and 2011-22 was 6.4%. The GDP has grown at an average rate of 4.4% since 1971, whereas the average rate of growth of Per capita income for the period of 1971 - 1980 was -1.11%, 1981 -1990 was 0.31%, 1991-2000 was 0.66%, 2001 -2010 was 3.81%, 2011-21 was 5.29%. The Per capita income has grown at an average rate of 1.8% since 1971. The trend analysis exposes that the GDP of Bangladesh will grow at the rate of 7%, and the per capita income will grow at the rate of 7%. Within a few years, the growth rate of per capita income may overtake the growth rate of GDP. According to Kaur (2021), the growth of GDP is due to the growth in gross capital formation, export, and foreign direct investment in Bangladesh. The growth further improves Bangladesh's gross capital formation, export, and foreign direct investment. The present result is also found by Mukti (2021) export, import, and inflation favor Bangladesh's economic growth. Even Hasan et al. (2021) predicted that the GDP of Bangladesh would move positively in the future. It has been found faithful even in the present study. Using GDP to measure an economy's size and performance is significant because it provides information about the size and performance of an economy. Economic growth is generally considered a positive sign when accurate GDP increases. The increase in real GDP exposes the fiscal condition of Bangladesh. This expands the overall size of the economy and strengthens its fiscal position. The prediction of the Asian Development Bank was found to be correct and perfect. Since the IMF warned all the countries regarding a possible recession in 2023, the Government of Bangladesh must take precautionary measures to secure the economy. If the entire working population is engaged in employment, along with appropriate policy measures, it may restrict the resilience of the predicted recession of 2023. The country's economic position is safe.

Limitations

The present study considered only two variables, i.e., GDP and Per Capita Income, as indicators of economic development. Because COVID-19 has impacted the country's economic situation, the GDP growth rate for 2020 has been excluded from the study. However, in respect of per capita income, it is included. Moreover, the study considered only the last 11 years of data to predict the future trend.

CONCLUSIONS

Every country longs to find appropriate economic policies to lead the Nation toward economic growth with stability. This is possible with the help of the analysis of data. In this regard, statistics is the gift of a Nation that can predict the trend of growth of the economy through statistical analysis. Though Bangladesh has been considered a developing country, the analysis reveals that the country's economy is safe and sound. Any resilience, such as in pandemic Covid-19 like situations, may shortly restrict the economy's growth. The Government of Bangladesh needs to focus on utilizing natural and human resources at an optimum level



while controlling inflation to stabilize growth. Appropriate strategies and economic policies of the Government of Bangladesh create a defensible position that safeguards the country's economy.

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