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IMPACT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

1. ***Sehrish Furyal***
sfuryal32@gmail.com
M.Phil Scholar, Pakistan studies department, Abbottabad University of Science & Technology, KP.

2. ***Dr. Muhammad Bahar Khan***
Baharkhan062@gmail.com
Assistant Professor, Pakistan studies department, Abbottabad University of Science & Technology, KP.

3. ***Dr.MuhammadRizwan***
drmuhammadrizwan_hu@yahoo.com
Associate Professor, Chairman of Pakistan studiesdepartment,Abbottabad University of Science & Technology, KP.

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Abstract

Economic growth and human development are two distinct paradigms with differing goals, methods of assessment, and policy approaches. Nonetheless, a large body of research has demonstrated that human development and economic growth are inextricably linked, co-evolving and mutually supportive. The main goal of this research is to examine, contrast, and identify the specific features of these two paradigms, as well as any possible connections between them. The discussion of these connections, in particular, emphasizes the reciprocal nature of the relationship – both theoretically and in terms of policy implications. Some empirical evidence is presented alongside the key hypotheses. Lastly, particular sections are devoted to the peculiarities of transition countries and the resulting policy consequences. The evidence over time has significant implications for sequencing: nations that initially prioritize economic growth tend to fall into a vicious cycle, whereas those with high levels of human development but lower economic growth sometimes enters a virtuous cycle. When given the choice, human development should be prioritized.

Keywords: *Economic growth, human development, nations, empirical evidence, transition, relationships.*

INTRODUCTION

This research is all about the economic growth and the human development. According to this research, somehow, knew about the relationships between the south Asian countries and it's economic and human development. That how they both can affect each other and how they both can affect all over the world and specially under developing countries like Pakistan, India, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan etc. Economic growth is an increase in the production of economic goods and services in one period of time compared with a previous period.[1] It can be measured in nominal or real (adjusted to remove inflation) terms. Traditionally, aggregate economic growth is measured in terms of gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP), although alternative metrics are sometimes used.[2] Economic growth is an increase in the production of goods and services in an economy.[3] Increases in capital goods, labor force, technology and human capital can all contribute to economic growth. Economic growth has four phases:

- *Expansion: during this phase employment, income, industrial production and sales all increases and there is a rising real GDP.*
- *Peak: when economic expansion hits its ceiling. It is in effect a turning point.*
- *Contraction: in this phase the elements of an expansion all begin to decrease. It becomes a recession when a significant decline in economic activity spreads across the economy.*
- *Trough: when an economic contraction hits its nadir.*

Human development is the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live.[4] Different goals, methods of measurement, and approaches to policy are implied by the two paradigms of economic growth and human development. But as a large body of research has demonstrated, human development and economic growth are inextricably linked, coevolving, and supportive of one another. Discussing and contrasting these two paradigms, outlining their specific components and possible connections, is the main goal of this chapter. Reviewing potential connections between economic progress and human development in particular reveals their reciprocity, both conceptually and practically speaking.[5] Some empirical evidence is also offered, in addition to the principal theories. The ramifications of policy and the unique characteristics of transitioning nations are covered in the final sections.

PROBLEM OF THE STATEMENT

This research is about human development as a linked with the economic growth. How can anyone say that economic growth is must for the human development? We shall have to study the developed countries economic theories by which they make their countries stable. If the country is economically stable then there would be stability of all aspects such as; if there would be politically stability then the government can fully focus upon the human welfare, human development, education and so on. But the most important thing is to stable the political status if this is done

by the political indicators then half of the problem would be done automatically. Then all of the focus on the many other things which makes a human life better, like; economic growth. What were the indicators that helps in the economic growth during 1970s which makes the south Asian countries at a high GDP? What are the things that makes problem for the sustain of economic growth?

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This research is about the human development and economic growth. Economic growth is for the human and today the scope of this study is very important for the betterment of them. Due to this study a researcher could knew the problem that from where the development has been slow or bad or good. The researcher always tried his or her best to fulfil the gap but there always left a gap of knowledge because everything cannot be stable forever. So, this study is about the human development affected by economy.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. *How does the economy effect the countries?*
2. *Should someone think that when a country's people effected by which thing either its economic/political instability?*
3. *What step should south Asian countriestake for the human development?*
4. *How can the democracy effect the economic growth on the South Asian countries?*
5. *What are the indicators by which the developed countries get their success in their countries?*

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. *To find out the indicators of developed countries.*
2. *To analysis the problems of the under-developing countries.*
3. *To get information that why human development is required for the countries.*
4. *To discover the political stability for the south Asian countries.*

LITRATURE OF REVIEW

This article was published by Ameena Saiyid named as Khadija Haq reported in the year 2003. In this article the author explained that without a serious commitment to employment generation and human development, economic growth is neither sustainable nor deliverable in a socially just manner. Employment growth lagged behind GDP and labor force growth rates.The worst affected by the greater openness to trade were small producers, who are the most labor intensive. The quality of employment deteriorated across the region with an increase in casual and part-time work. The developed countries have not yet responded to the demands made and continue to subsidize their farm produce. In the manufacturing sector, small and medium sized industries have been the worst hit in the liberalized environment. Women are often hired on exploitative terms. The Information and Communication Technologies (ITC) sector has great promise in providing productive employment to the educated South Asian. Although child labor is a global phenomenon, it is much more pervasive in the South Asian region. There is tremendous potential for countries with surplus labor to export it to the developed world, which is most likely to face a shortage of labor. Unemployment/underemployment needs to be addressed in more active ways

than through legislation alone. Globalization must be guided by ethical considerations if we want make this process sustainable. The relative youth of the South Asian population provides the region with an opportunity to fill the skill gaps that are rapidly emerging in Europe, Japan and North America.

This research paper is written by Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Amarjit S. Bhullar which was published in the year 2010 but this research was based on the selected countries. According to their research the market fundamentals in a knowledge-driven economic environment are closely associated with the quality of human resources. The differences in the stock of human resources determine the process of convergence or divergence among countries and in turn the overall position and power of the country in the world. The countries that fail to increase their their share in global knowledge market face marginalization. South Asia in general and countries in the region especially, India; have experienced unprecedented growth since 1990s. It helped in poverty reduction and raised the human development index. Despite the high growth rate, the absolute number of people in poverty has not gone down, and health and education are still areas of serious concern. The region is still grappling with the problems of human development, both in absolute and relative terms. South Asia, thus needs to learn from the history and experience of the present day developed countries and high-performing economies. The region must develop the human capabilities, along with human freedom, while moving towards a high growth trajectory. With huge amount of human resources', they possess seamless possibilities of economic growth.

The expenditure on defense was higher than that on education and health, both as percentage of GDP and percentage of central government expenditure. There are two ways out: redistribution of the benefits of growth with public policy intervention and making the growth process more and more inclusive. The second path would require raising human capabilities and medium and long-run process. The first path cannot be adopted by the state and the government if they could not understand that it is in the enlightened-self-interest ofthe influential and affluent sections of society. But in the large-scale,people from the growth process, this path may not sustain in the long-run. The solution is the inclusion of all the people in the growth process, which require empowering all the people with human capabilities, also needed widespread access and affordability to quality education, health, sanitation and clean water.This article was written by ShantayananDevarajan and IjazNabi published in the year 2006 about sustainable, equalizing and promising. Despite obstacles such as conflict, corruption and high fiscal deficits. South Asia has achieved impressive economic growth and poverty reduction in the past decade, thanks mainly to economic reforms in the 1990s. if this growth accelerates to 10 per cent a year, the region could see single-digit poverty rates by 2015. A closer look at the evidence suggests that much remains to be done to achieve these accelerated growth rates. Economic growth in the past decade has resulted in growing income inequality, which may act as a constraint to higher growth. Conflicts and high fiscal deficits may not have constrained growth in the past their persistence may become binding in the future. A comparison with East Asia shows that South Asia's export-orientation, inflows of foreign direct investment, workers' skill levels, infrastructure and ease of doing business are substantially less advanced than East Asia.

This article was written by HarshitaPanwar on 12th of the September, 2022. The UNDP has been publishing these reports since 1990, as an independent and analytically and empirically grounded discussions of major development issues, trends and policies. The report was titled by Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our future in a transforming world. Thus, the indicating the challenges that people are facing across the World. A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Life expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling and gross national income per capita. Sri Lanka and Maldives are two under High Human Development while India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan are under Medium Human Development but the other side, Pakistan and Afghanistan are under the Low Human Development category.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach to compare the human development levels in South Asian countries over different periods of government. It also compares these countries with developed nations to analyze the indicators and steps taken by developed countries to improve the welfare and prosperity of their people. The study finds that developed countries have implemented various policies and initiatives to enhance human development, such as investing in education, healthcare and social welfare programs. These steps have helped to improve living standards, reduce poverty, and enhance overall well-being. However, countries in South Asia face challenges such as; political instability, corruption, and inadequate infrastructure, which hinder their progress in human development. This research indicates that economic growth alone is not sufficient to ensure human development. It requires a comprehensive approach that includes addressing social, political, and environmental factors to create sustainable development and improve the quality of life for all people in the region.

DISCUSSIONS

INDICATORS OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Fundamentally, there are many excellent reasons to be aware of different indicators for both established and developing nations. We can gain more insight into the state of affairs and progress of industrialized nations by being aware of a variety of their indicators.

1. POSSES A SUBSTANTIAL INCOME PER CAPITA

When a population's per capita income reaches a certain threshold, a nation is said to have developed.[6] The amount that each person in the nation receives is reflected in the per capita income.[7] The purchasing power of a person increases with per capita income. But it's crucial to keep in mind that there are other factors that are used to assess a nation's level of development besides per capita income.[8] Additionally, social stability, having access to quality healthcare, and having a high level of education are all important components of a high-quality existence. Accordingly, per capita income is not the sole factor that determines whether a nation succeeds in being rich.

2. REDUCED RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

In developed nations, unemployment rates are often low. This is due to the fact that most people can find work, and population growth tends to remain

steady.Nevertheless, emerging nations frequently face rapid population expansion and a lack of employment possibilities.[9] Still, a dearth of funding for education that generates a skilled labor force can also contribute to high unemployment rates. Accordingly, lowering unemployment also requires raising educational standards.

3. A LOW POVERTY LEVEL OF THE POPULATION

The degree of poverty is a significant determinant of whether a nation qualifies as developed or developing, in addition to per capita income. A nation can be considered developed if there are relatively few impoverished individuals in it.[10] The low rate of poverty in the nation is a good indicator of its level of wealth. People will have more purchasing power when the percentage of the population living in poverty is low. Their ability to better address requirements for food, health, and education is facilitated by this. As a result, attempts to become a developed country must also focus on lowering the rate of poverty.

4. GETTING THE HANG OF ADVANCED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Advanced technology can be produced, embraced, and developed more easily in developed nations. This comprises a populace with widespread access to knowledge and high-quality education, a robust technological infrastructure, and significant investment in research and development. High-tech, innovative, and discovery-driven industries are common in developed nations' industrial sectors. Developed nations can use this ability to boost their economies and raise the standard of living for their citizens.[11]

5. PROLONGED LIFE EXPECTANCY AND OPTIMAL HEALTH

A developed nation has a high life expectancy and good health. This demonstrates that the nation has an effective healthcare system, appropriate nutrition, decent sanitation, easy access to healthcare services, and a conscious understanding of the value of leading a healthy lifestyle. Developed nations frequently have lower rates of infectious disease severity, lower rates of baby and maternal death during delivery, and lower rates of overall mortality. They typically have high levels of access to modern medical treatment and vaccines as well.

INDICATORS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Understanding the indicators of developing nations is crucial, just as it is in industrialized nations. We can have a better understanding of the state of affairs and progress of developing nations by being aware of their indicators. Planning and implementing strategies that promote sustainable development and the welfare of the populace in these nations are made easier by this.

1. COMPARATIVELY LOW INCOME PER PERSON

Compared to wealthy nations, developing nations often have lower per capita incomes. There aren't enough high-paying jobs available, which contributes to the high unemployment rate. A country with low per capita income typically has an annual income of less than US$ 975, according to World Bank statistics.[12]

2. NOT MANY MEDICAL FACILITIES

In impoverished nations, access to healthcare facilities is frequently restricted. The populace is more susceptible to illness when there are inadequate healthcare services. Life expectancy is also impacted by the high death rate in underdeveloped

nations, which is a result of limited amenities.[13]

3. SAFETY IS NOT ASSURED

Compared to developed nations, security is frequently not as assured in developing nations. High rates of crime can be seen as a reflection of this lack of security.[14] *Security considerations are important when comparing developed and developing nations since they have a significant impact on the level of comfort enjoyed by residents of such nations. In addition, security is crucial for promoting state growth and economic activity.*

PROBLEMS OF UNDER-DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. CONSUMPTION SYSTEMS

Food systems are intricate in terms of production, processing, and marketing. They also depend heavily on a vast number of small producers and are quite fragmented in many emerging nations.[15] *The economically benefits of this may be offset by the increased danger of contamination, adulteration, and exposure to unclean conditions associated with large-scale food handling and middle man-ship. Issues arise from improper handling, processing, and storage of food after harvest as well as from inadequate infrastructure and amenities, such as a lack of electricity, a safe water supply, cold storage facilities, transportation networks, and other services.This does not imply that food derived from these sources is always dangerous. Because of years of experience, many traditional methods of producing and processing food contain built-in safety margins for food. The failure to adapt to the emergence of new intensive farming techniques, rising urbanization, strain on natural resources, and fresh threats to food safety results in issues.*

2. THE FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

Sophisticated, cutting-edge factories to small, artisanal businesses making custom dishes for the neighborhood are all part of the food processing industry in developing nations. Many huge plants and the majority of small and cottage scale units with very little resources for efficient technological inputs are among the many different sizes of these processing units.[16] *These establishments, situated at the less developed end of the spectrum, lack the necessary resources to address the ongoing, scientific upkeep of food safety and quality. These tiny businesses frequently receive government backing since they give their operators jobs and revenue. In order for these small units to effectively expand and take in new technologies, emerging nations must find ways to incentivize their expansion.In addition to quality discrepancies, food processors in developing nations also struggle with timely and dependable raw material deliveries. The raw materials that smallholders often generate vary in quality due to the absence of infrastructure in the producing areas. This means that food processing facilities must exercise increased caution and apply food control measures at every link in the food supply chain.*

3. STREET CUISINE

Some populations in underdeveloped nations rely solely on food from the street, with studies revealing that up to 20–25% of household food expenses are spent outside the home. With millions of people lacking access to a kitchen or other cooking facilities, this is one of the effects of the growing urbanization. Street meals are a major source of

daily nutrition for millions of single, childless workers and for the vast floating population that comes and goes from the city in search of employment.[17]

Street food vendors play a significant role in the food supply chain in many developing nations. Street food fills a critical demand for the urban population by being easily accessible and economically priced.[18] *Prepared and/or sold by street vendors or hawkers, these ready-to-eat meals and drinks are typically found in public spaces including streets and the areas surrounding workplaces, schools, hospitals, train stations, and bus terminals. With regard to street cuisine, food safety is a big worry. Most of the time, these foods are made and marketed in unclean settings with little access to sanitary supplies, safe water, or waste disposals. Therefore, eating food from the street increases your chance of contracting food poisoning from microbiological contamination, inappropriate use of food additives, adulteration, and environmental pollution.*

4. RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR FOOD CONTROL

Due to a lack of funding and frequently subpar management, food control infrastructure is typically insufficient in underdeveloped nations. Often, analytical personnel at food control laboratories is undertrained and the facilities are ill-equipped. This is especially true when there are several authorities involved in food regulation.[19] *Inadequate utilization of few resources results from a lack of overarching strategic direction. Poorly or insufficiently formulated compliance policies can also be a problem for food control systems. The decision-making processes used by modern food control systems must be transparent and grounded in science. Additionally, personnel with the necessary training and qualifications in fields like food science and technology, chemistry, biochemistry, microbiology, veterinary science, medicine, epidemiology, agricultural sciences, quality assurance, auditing, and food law must be accessible.Food control officials must make more use of global scientific resources and recognize the importance of science in the risk-based strategy.*

5. INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES' FUNCTION IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

It is often known that developing nations' food control systems require technological support to be strengthened. The two primary UN specialized agencies engaged in technical cooperation initiatives for food safety and quality with poor nations are FAO and WHO.[20] *One of FAO's main initiatives is providing global, regional, and national support for food standards and regulation. International use is made of published food quality control manuals, which address many distinct facets of food control systems. In Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, the Near East, and North Africa, meetings, seminars, and workshops are held. There are numerous areas in which technical support is offered, including the following:*

- *establishing or bolstering infrastructure and processes for national food control;*
- *support for the drafting of food laws and regulations;*
- *workshops for creating national food control strategies;*
- *support for developing or enhancing food analysis skills;*

- *evaluating the effects of SPS and TBT Agreements; offering instruction in food handling, inspection, and analysis; educating trainers in HACCP; offering instruction in managing food control systems; and supporting the development of national codex committees.*

The World Health Organization has significantly elevated the importance of its food safety initiatives on a global and regional scale in recent times.[21] Additionally, the Organization offers technical support at the national, regional, and worldwide levels.WHO is organized into six regions as part of its decentralized structure, and its Regional Offices are in charge of helping Member States create and improve their national food safety programs. Currently, Regional Offices are involved in several capacity building programs aimed at protecting the health of their customers. The resources at hand have an impact on the kind and scope of these tasks, which can involve the following.

- *creating policies and plans for food safety at the regional and national levels;*
- *creation of hygienic practice codes, food laws, and standards and regulations;*
- *the execution of programs for food inspection;*
- *encouraging the use of the HACCP system and other techniques and technology meant to avoid foodborne illnesses;*
- *establishing healthy markets and improving the safety of street food; creating or improving the capacity for food analysis;*
- *creating and implementing programs for hygiene education and training; and*
- *encouraging the creation of foodborne illness surveillance.*

Both the SPS Agreement and the TBT Agreement make explicit reference to the requirement that developing nations receive technical assistance. Such support could be provided in the areas of infrastructure and research, processing technologies, national regulatory body development, etc. Specifically, industrialized nations that acquire food from developing countries must, upon request, offer technical support to the developing exporting nations in order to help them fulfill their SPS or TBT commitments in the global food trade. Developing nations have not yet made full use of this unique chance to obtain technical help under the WTO Agreements.[22] Additionally, the World Bank, regional development banks, and bilateral donor organizations may be able to provide technical help in the field of food control. The emphasis that developing nations place on bolstering their food control systems, as seen in their national development objectives, determines access to such monies. Developing nations have yet to fully take advantage of this new chance to get technical aid under the WTO Agreements. Developing nations have yet to fully take advantage of this new chance to get technical aid under the WTO Agreements. The World Bank, regional development banks, and bilateral donor organizations can also provide technical help in the field of food control. The prioritization of food control system strengthening in developing nations, as indicated by their national development goals, determines eligibility for these funding.[23]

THE ECONOMY EFFECTS THE SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

None of the South Asian nations fall under the first group of highly developed nations. As for the other nations, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Myanmar are classified as having Medium Human Development; two countries that fall under this category are Sri Lanka and the Maldives. However, Afghanistan and Pakistan are classified as having poor levels of human development. All the countries on the list have changed rankings from year 2021, with the exception of Pakistan. Some nations have ranked lower than they did the year 2021, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, and Myanmar. However, compared to last year, nations like Nepal, Maldives, and Sri Lanka have improved in the rankings.

REVIEW BY COUNTRY

Based on a descending order of ranking, the HDI for South Asian countries is reviewed below.

- **SRI LANKA**

Sri Lanka has been classified as having a high level of development, with an HDI value of 0.782 and a rank of 73, making it the highest scoring country in the region. The 76.4-year life expectancy rate is the cause of the higher HDI value. As a result, it is also possible to determine the increased rank by 9. Sri Lanka did, however, forecast a declining trend in growth rates from 1990 to 2000, with an average annual HDI growth of 0.79%, from 2000 to 2010 of 0.69%, and from 2010 to 2021 of 0.54%.The mean number of years spent in school in Sri Lanka is 10.8, while the predicted number is 14.1 years. The level of the GNI per person is $12,578. From a modern standpoint, the political upheaval and the collapse of the Sri Lankan economy in 2022 are not represented in the HDI Index since they are not quantified.[24]

YEAR	*HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) %*	*GNI*	*RANK*
1990	*0.636*	*470*	*72*
1991	*0.641*	*500*	*70*
1992	*0.650*	*550*	*68*
1993	*0.658*	*600*	*67*
1994	*0.663*	*640*	*65*
1995	*0.666*	*700*	*67*
1996	*0.672*	*750*	*66*
1997	*0.678*	*800*	*66*
1998	*0.683*	*820*	*66*
1999	*0.691*	*840*	*62*
2000	*0.688*	*870*	*71*
2001	*0.690*	*830*	*74*
2002	*0.694*	*840*	*77*
2003	*0.699*	*940*	*78*
2004	*0.683*	*1060*	*94*
2005	*0.710*	*1200*	*82*

2006	*0.714*	*1350*	*84*
2007	*0.719*	*1530*	*84*
2008	*0.721*	*1760*	*87*
2009	*0.713*	*1970*	*95*
2010	*0.737*	*2380*	*82*
2011	*0.744*	*2850*	*80*
2012	*0.751*	*3370*	*80*
2013	*0.756*	*3530*	*80*
2014	*0.760*	*3730*	*80*
2015	*0.764*	*3860*	*81*
2016	*0.767*	*3980*	*79*
2017	*0.771*	*4210*	*81*
2018	*0.776*	*4360*	*80*
2019	*0.778*	*4220*	*81*
2020	*0.780*	*3880*	*75*

- **MALDIVES**

The Maldives, ranked 90th out of all South Asian countries, has an HDI value of 0.747, placing it in the high development category. The life expectancy rate of 79.9 years is responsible for the HDI rating. The Maldives has a mean education level of 7.3 years and an expected education level of 12.6 years. $15,448 is the GNI per person. A worldwide epidemic, however, caused the nation to experience a little decline in 2020, with an HDI value of 0.734. Maldives managed to raise its worth from that to 0.747 in 2021 even after that. The nation was able to move up six spots in the overall ranking as a result.[25] However, from 0.92% in 2000–2010 to 0.75% in 2010–2020, the trend's average HDI growth has been declining. Despite the fact that Sri Lanka's GNI per capita is larger, the score is lower due to the education characteristics.

YEAR	*HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) %*	*GNI*	*RANK*
1990	*0.237*		*145*
1991	*0.245*		*143*
1992	*0.249*		*143*
1993	*0.257*		*143*
1994	*0.264*		*143*
1995	*0.270*		*150*
1996	*0.277*		*150*
1997	*0.289*	*1730*	*149*
1998	*0.299*	*1820*	*149*
1999	*0.311*	*1940*	*152*
2000	*0.317*	*2050*	*169*
2001	*0.329*	*2230*	*169*
2002	*0.338*	*2640*	*170*
2003	*0.350*	*3460*	*172*

2004	0.357	3880	174
2005	0.366	3650	181
2006	0.375	4700	181
2007	0.382	4560	181
2008	0.390	5490	182
2009	0.397	5480	182
2010	0.404	5990	184
2011	0.409	6690	185
2012	0.407	6790	185
2013	0.407	7040	186
2014	0.415	7660	185
2015	0.416	8070	186
2016	0.421	8530	186
2017	0.426	9120	186
2018	0.430	9880	186
2019	0.433	10400	186
2020	0.427	6890	186

- ***BHUTAN***

From 2010 (with a 0.581 score) to 2019 (with 0.671 scores), the nation saw an increase in HDI values. Due to the challenging pandemic year, the nation had declining values in 2020 and 2021, with 0.668 and 0.666, respectively. Bhutan, a nation that was recently classified as having a medium level of human development, was nevertheless able to move up six spots in the overall rankings.[26] Bhutan has been placed under the medium human development category with an HDI value of 0.666 with a rank of 127. The HDI value can be attributed to the life expectancy rate of 71.8 years. Bhutan's expected years of schooling stand at 13.2 years and the mean years of schooling are at 5.2 years. The GNI per capita level is $9,438.

YEAR	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) %	GNI	RANK
2005	0.520	1170	140
2006	0.526	1290	141
2007	0.542	1590	140
2008	0.551	1720	139
2009	0.561	1810	139
2010	0.581	1980	136
2011	0.591	2180	136
2012	0.598	2330	135
2013	0.606	2350	134
2014	0.617	2400	134
2015	0.627	2470	132
2016	0.638	2600	129
2017	0.647	2820	127

2018	*0.658*	*3070*	*128*
2019	*0.671*	*3360*	*127*
2020	*0.668*	*3070*	*125*

- **BANGLADESH**

Bangladesh, with a rank of 129 and an HDI value of 0.661, falls into the medium human development category.Since 1990, the county's HDI value has been rising. Its score has ranged from 0.397 in 1990 to 0.661 in 2021, which is even greater than the largest economy in the region, India. Additionally, the nation was able to move up 11 spots in its overall ranking. Nonetheless, the nation's overall average HDI growth trend has been identified as declining at 2.02% (1990–2000), 1.32% (2000–2010), and then growing at 1.64% (2010–2020) over the next two decades. As a result, the nation managed to sustain an average HDI growth rate of 1.66% from 1990 to 2021. The life expectancy rate of 72.4 years is responsible for the HDI rating.[27] In Bangladesh, the average years of schooling are 7.4 years, but the expected years are 12.4 years. There is $5,472 in GNI per capita.

YEAR	*HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) %*	*GNI*	*RANK*
1990	*0.397*	*300*	*124*
1991	*0.394*	*310*	*125*
1992	*0.413*	*320*	*121*
1993	*0.420*	*320*	*122*
1994	*0.427*	*320*	*122*
1995	*0.436*	*330*	*124*
1996	*0.441*	*360*	*126*
1997	*0.453*	*390*	*124*
1998	*0.467*	*410*	*119*
1999	*0.481*	*420*	*119*
2000	*0.485*	*430*	*132*
2001	*0.492*	*430*	*131*
2002	*0.499*	*430*	*133*
2003	*0.505*	*460*	*133*
2004	*0.511*	*500*	*135*
2005	*0.518*	*540*	*142*
2006	*0.524*	*570*	*143*
2007	*0.527*	*600*	*143*
2008	*0.530*	*660*	*145*
2009	*0.541*	*720*	*143*
2010	*0.553*	*800*	*142*
2011	*0.561*	*890*	*143*
2012	*0.572*	*970*	*142*
2013	*0.574*	*1030*	*142*
2014	*0.583*	*1100*	*143*

2015	0.602	1210	139
2016	0.612	1410	136
2017	0.622	1650	134
2018	0.635	2020	134
2019	0.644	2210	130
2020	0.655	2300	128

- **INDIA**

India, the country with the greatest economy and democracy in the area, saw an increase in the HDI value from 1990 to the year before the pandemic struck in 2019 with 0.645 scores, staying at the same level as the year before. In 1990, the HDI value was 0.434.

The subsequent two years' decline, with scores of 0.642 (2020) and 0.633 (2021), can be linked to the country's lockdown to contain the widespread infection during the pandemic that the world was experiencing.[28] This has also resulted in the nation's ranking dropping by one spot. Following liberalization, India's average annual HDI growth rate increased to 1.24% in 1990–2000 and 1.59% in 2000–2010 over the following two decades.With a rank of 132 and an HDI score of 0.633, India is classified as being in the medium development category. The life expectancy rate of 67.2 years is responsible for the HDI rating. In India, the average length of schooling is 6.7 years, but the expected length is 11.9 years. The level of GNI per person is $6,590.

YEAR	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) %	GNI	RANK
1990	0.434	380	116
1991	0.437	350	116
1992	0.442	340	116
1993	0.446	320	115
1994	0.452	340	115
1995	0.458	370	120
1996	0.466	400	120
1997	0.471	410	118
1998	0.478	410	118
1999	0.486	440	117
2000	0.491	440	129
2001	0.496	450	130
2002	0.503	460	131
2003	0.516	510	130
2004	0.525	600	131
2005	0.534	700	137
2006	0.543	780	137
2007	0.553	910	137
2008	0.560	990	138
2009	0.565	1110	138
2010	0.575	1210	138

2011	*0.588*	*1360*	*137*
2012	*0.598*	*1470*	*135*
2013	*0.607*	*1500*	*133*
2014	*0.619*	*1550*	*133*
2015	*0.629*	*1590*	*130*
2016	*0.639*	*1680*	*127*
2017	*0.644*	*1800*	*128*
2018	*0.645*	*1980*	*129*
2019	*0.645*	*2080*	*129*
2020	*0.642*	*1900*	*130*

- **NEPAL**

In 1990, the nation's HDI value was as low as 0.399. However, it increased in the following years, reaching a high of 0. 611 in 2019. But in 2020, the Pandemic year eliminated scores with 0.604, and in 2021, the trend persisted with an HDI value of 0.602. However, the country in the Himalayas raised its HDI total ranking by 4 spots. With 1.59% (1990-2000), 1.52% (2000-2010), and 0.94% (2010-2020) Average Annual HDI Growth, Nepal too saw a downward trend. As a result, it kept the overall Average Annual HDI Growth at 1.34% for the years 1990–2021. Nepal's HDI score of 0.602 and position of 143 place it in the medium development category. The 68.4-year life expectancy rate is the cause of the HDI number. The mean number of years spent in education in Nepal is 5.1, while the expected number is 12.9 years. $3,877 is the GNI per capita level.[29]

YEAR	*HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) %*	*GNI*	*RANK*
1990	*0.399*	*200*	*123*
1991	*0.408*	*200*	*121*
1992	*0.416*	*190*	*120*
1993	*0.421*	*190*	*121*
1994	*0.428*	*190*	*121*
1995	*0.433*	*200*	*127*
1996	*0.442*	*210*	*125*
1997	*0.449*	*210*	*126*
1998	*0.455*	*200*	*126*
1999	*0.461*	*210*	*124*
2000	*0.467*	*220*	*138*
2001	*0.469*	*230*	*138*
2002	*0.476*	*230*	*137*
2003	*0.482*	*250*	*138*
2004	*0.489*	*280*	*140*
2005	*0.495*	*300*	*147*
2006	*0.505*	*330*	*147*

2007	0.509	370	147
2008	0.518	430	147
2009	0.530	480	147
2010	0.543	540	146
2011	0.553	630	145
2012	0.561	760	145
2013	0.570	840	145
2014	0.576	860	144
2015	0.579	870	146
2016	0.586	860	145
2017	0.594	970	145
2018	0.601	1110	145
2019	0.611	1220	142
2020	0.604	1180	144

- **MYANMAR**

When the military overthrew the government in 2021 and placed it in power, the HDI rating saw a small decrease, coming in at 0.585. In addition to this, the nation succeeded in moving up one spot in the overall rankings. 2.10% (1990-2000) and 2.21% (2000-2010) represent the increasing tendency in the first two decades of the Average Annual HDI increase, which was the second highest growth rate for the decade in question behind Afghanistan. Still, the HDI growth rate, which was 1.26 percent, dropped dramatically in the next ten years, from 2010 to 2020. For the entire period (1990–2021), the HDI growth rate was thus 1.83%. Myanmar's HDI score of 0.585 and position of 149 place it in the medium development category.[30] The 65.7-year life expectancy rate is the cause of the HDI number. The mean number of years of education in Myanmar is 6.4 years, but the expected number is 10.9 years. The level of GNI per person is $3,851.

YEAR	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) %	GNI	RANK
1990	0.333	50	136
1991	0.343	50	134
1992	0.356	60	134
1993	0.363	70	133
1994	0.369	80	133
1995	0.374	110	137
1996	0.381	130	136
1997	0.385	130	136
1998	0.392	130	135
1999	0.401	150	138
2000	0.410	190	155
2001	0.420	190	155
2002	0.430	170	156
2003	0.440	190	155

2004	*0.450*	*230*	*154*
2005	*0.460*	*280*	*158*
2006	*0.470*	*300*	*157*
2007	*0.480*	*360*	*156*
2008	*0.465*	*490*	*165*
2009	*0.501*	*660*	*155*
2010	*0.510*	*870*	*152*
2011	*0.521*	*1030*	*153*
2012	*0.531*	*1160*	*154*
2013	*0.543*	*1250*	*153*
2014	*0.553*	*1250*	*152*
2015	*0.562*	*1220*	*149*
2016	*0.572*	*1230*	*149*
2017	*0.580*	*1220*	*148*
2018	*0.590*	*1300*	*149*
2019	*0.598*	*1370*	*147*
2020	*0.600*	*1310*	*145*

- **PAKISTAN**

From 1990 to 2019, when the global pandemic struck, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan's HDI value showed a positive trend, rising from 0.400 to 0.546. Nevertheless, the trend slowed down the next year, with an HDI score of 0.544 in 2021 after a minor increase to 0.543 in 2020. As a result, it dropped two spots in terms of overall rank from the year before. Upon closer examination of the decade-wise pattern, the yearly average HDI increase showed that, during the studied period of 1990-2000 to 2000-2010, there was a growing trend from the first decade. The growth rate increased from 0.98% to 1.36%. However, it dropped by 0.68% in the ensuing ten years (2010–2020). With a rank of 161 and an HDI score of 0.544, Pakistan is classified as having low development. The life expectancy rate of 66.1 years is responsible for the HDI rating. In Pakistan, the average length of schooling is 4.5 years, but the expected length is 8.7 years. $4,624 is the GNI per capita level.[31]

YEAR	*HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) %*	*GNI*	*RANK*
1990	*0.400*	*370*	*122*
1991	*0.404*	*370*	*123*
1992	*0.409*	*400*	*123*
1993	*0.410*	*410*	*124*
1994	*0.414*	*410*	*124*
1995	*0.417*	*440*	*130*
1996	*0.423*	*450*	*130*
1997	*0.425*	*440*	*131*
1998	*0.430*	*410*	*131*
1999	*0.435*	*410*	*133*

2000	0.441	470	149
2001	0.448	530	147
2002	0.454	600	145
2003	0.462	640	145
2004	0.475	740	146
2005	0.484	840	152
2006	0.493	900	152
2007	0.499	950	149
2008	0.498	1020	153
2009	0.502	1040	154
2010	0.505	1020	156
2011	0.508	1050	159
2012	0.513	1140	158
2013	0.518	1240	159
2014	0.527	1280	158
2015	0.534	1320	158
2016	0.541	1400	157
2017	0.543	1490	158
2018	0.545	1610	159
2019	0.546	1570	161
2020	0.543	1420	161

- **AFGHANISTAN**

Afghanistan was the least developed nation in South Asia, however since 1990, the country's HDI value has increased, rising from 0.273 in 1990 to 0.488 in 2019. The nation suffered greatly during the pandemic year, with its HDI score falling from 0.483 in 2020 to 0.478 in 2021. The nation saw not just a pandemic to its approaching problem, but also a collapse of the state when American forces abruptly left in August of last year, leaving the country under Taliban administration.[32] Due to its classification as a country with low human development, Afghanistan ultimately lost five spots in the overall ranking of all the nations. The country saw increases in the first two decades with 2.07% (1990-2000) and 2.95% (2000-2010) of the average annual HDI growth, when looking at the pattern by decade. Following this, the growth rate for the years 2010–2020 dropped sharply to 0.59%. Consequently, over the 1990–2021 decade, Afghanistan managed to sustain an average annual HDI growth of 1.82%. Afghanistan has been categorized as having poor development, with a rank of 180 and an HDI score of 0.478. The life expectancy rate of 62.0 years is responsible for the HDI rating. In Afghanistan, the mean number of years of education is 3.0 years, while the expected number is 10.3 years $1,824 is the GNI per capita amount.

YEAR	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) %	GNI	RANK
1990	0.273		141
1991	0.279		141
1992	0.287		141

1993	*0.297*		*140*
1994	*0.292*		*141*
1995	*0.310*		*146*
1996	*0.319*		*144*
1997	*0.323*		*144*
1998	*0.324*		*146*
1999	*0.332*		*149*
2000	*0.335*		*166*
2001	*0.337*		*166*
2002	*0.362*		*167*
2003	*0.376*		*169*
2004	*0.392*		*170*
2005	*0.400*		*177*
2006	*0.409*		*177*
2007	*0.424*		*175*
2008	*0.430*	*370*	*176*
2009	*0.440*	*460*	*176*
2010	*0.448*	*530*	*175*
2011	*0.456*	*550*	*177*
2012	*0.466*	*640*	*177*
2013	*0.474*	*670*	*176*
2014	*0.479*	*640*	*175*
2015	*0.478*	*600*	*174*
2016	*0.481*	*560*	*175*
2017	*0.482*	*530*	*175*
2018	*0.483*	*520*	*177*
2019	*0.488*	*520*	*178*
2020	*0.483*	*490*	*177*

TABLE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) % BY TEN YEARS GAP

Country-vise	*1990-2000%*	*2000-2010%*	*2010- 2020%*
Sri Lanka	*0.79%*	*0.69%*	*0.54%*
Maldives	*0.62%*	*0.68%*	*0.75%*
Bhutan	*---*	*0.57%*	*0.66%*
Bangladesh	*2.02%*	*1.32%*	*1.64%*
India	*1.44%*	*1.59%*	*1.21%*
Nepal	*1.59%*	*1.52%*	*0.94%*
Myanmar	*2.1%*	*2.21%*	*1.26%*
Pakistan	*0.98%*	*1.36%*	*0.68%*
Afghanistan	*2.07%*	*2.95%*	*0.59%*

THE IMPACT OF DEMOCRACY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF SOUTH-ASIAN COUNTRIES

Greater democracy can boost economic growth in the region through a number of different processes, and it has a favorable impact on it in South Asia. This kind of growth not only contributes to the economy's increased capital stock but also makes it possible to allocate financial resources most effectively in the most productive areas of the economy. Greater regional cooperation is thought to be the last mechanism behind the favorable link between democracy and growth.

ANALYSIS\ FINDINGS

The main finding of the cross-national statistical research, that there is a strong (though not perfect) correlation between economic development and democracy, must be accepted in any understanding of the social and economic circumstances of democracy. We used an analytical induction approach based on comparative historical research to address these causation-related issues. Our program of comparative historical research validated the findings of the cross-national statistical studies of the political democracy correlates: there is a causal relationship between the degree of economic development and the evolution of political democracy. The South- Asian countries should follow the indicators of the developed countries.

CONCLUSION

There is conflicting evidence regarding the relationship between economic freedom and growth because several aspects of economic freedom have an impact on it. several facets of economic freedom, such as investment freedom and property rights, were the sole or primary subject of several research. A combined economic freedom score was used by others, nevertheless. For many of them, independence proved to have a positive impact on development. So far, one notable topic has been the choice of components. The goal of this research is to investigate how economic growth in South Asian countries is impacted by the overall economic freedom index as well as a number of its subcomponents. Economic freedoms composed and deconstructed influence on economic growth is estimated using the Ordinary Least Squares, Random Effect Model, and Robust Least Squares techniques. Growth is strongly positively impacted by economic autonomy. Economic prosperity is particularly positively and significantly impacted by economic freedom. Government accountability, labor freedom, and government disbursement provide contradictory consequences. The economic prosperity of the countries under consideration is significantly and negatively impacted by the tax load.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- *If the governments of developing countries follow the indicators of the developed countries which makes them developed.*
- *The developing countries of South Asia should work for the welfare and development of the human being.*
- *Those developed countries gave importance to the democracy, and the democracy of the developing countries are not that much good.*

- *The governments of developing countries must not get influenced by the external and internal players.*
- *If the living standards of the human being will better than they can serve better their countries.*

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