

ABSTRACT

The economic and political factors are elaborately interconnected with the United Nation Human Development Index (HDI) in multiple ways. The HDI primarily concentrates on its fundamental sub-index such as Gross National Income (GNI), Education, and Health. The United Nation human development index (HDI) is a standardized measure of well-being that takes into multiple dimensions, designed to act as a reference framework for both economic and political factors. The analysis of HDI highlights the existence of economic and social disparities between developed and developing countries, and helps to discrepancies. The study is based upon quantitative approach; data will be secondary source of period from 2004 to 2022 in even number of year, which are followed by hypothesis with the help of statistical tools. The source of Data will be collected from the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and Bertelsmann Foundation, evaluated based on their level of market economy, democracy, and governance quality, is being utilized to examine the key factors influencing the HDI. Data is based upon three Asian developing countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India. The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the classification performances from which we discover the most significant economic and political factors predicting the level of HDI. And observe the impact of the economic and political factors on the HDI. Data will be analyzing and screening through the most reliable and efficient data analysis tool SPSS “Statistical Package for the Social Sciences”. Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques will be applied with help of Artificial Neural Network.

Keywords: Human Development Index, Political system, Economic system, Artificial Neural Network, Gross National Income, classification performances of HDI.