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Economics and human development

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Abstract

During the past years, the human being was able to provide as much material well-being as possible in order to be able to meet his needs. He achieved the highest levels of economic and material development. The economy has great material value, as the survival of man as an individual, group or society and his continuation in life depends on meeting his various needs. Man finds himself obliged to carry out a set of activities and actions in order to adapt natural resources to his needs and desires. Especially since the means to meet the needs need an effort to be adapted to human requirements. The relationship with human development has a mutual impact and influence. Human development is considered a phenomenon that arose with the emergence of humanity. The subject of development is one of the topics that has received great attention in all social, political, cultural and environmental fields, especially the economic field. Attention to development leads to achieving economic and human development and has become a goal that countries seek to achieve.

Keywords: Economy, economic development, human development, sustainable development

Introduction

First: Research objectives

The research aims to find the reciprocal relationship between the economy and human development to reach a result that shows the nature of this relationship and the influence and impact so that we can understand this relationship.

Second: Research problem

The research problem branches into some sub-questions that can be asked about this topic, which are:

- What is the concept of economics?
- How is the relationship between the economy and human development?
- What is the direction of the relationship of influence between population and economic growth?
- What is the role of human development in achieving economic development?
- What is the relationship between human resource development and development concepts?
- What are the goals of sustainable development?
- What is the impact of human development on human capital?

Third: Research hypothesis

The study hypothesis is based on the fact that the economy affects and is affected by human development, as there is a reciprocal relationship between the economy and human development through population density, natural and economic resources, and capital.

Fourth: Research Structure

In this research, we will discuss a topic consisting of two requirements. The first requirement deals with the concept and origin of economics and the concept of human development. The second requirement deals with the relationship between economics and human development and the relationship between human development and economic growth. The relationship between economics and human development, the direction of the relationship of influence

between population and economic growth, the role of human development in achieving economic development, the relationship of human resource development to development concepts, the goals of sustainable development, and the impact of human development on human capital.

Economics and Human Development

The process of defining concepts and defining economics and human development helps to understand the nature of economics and human development and their importance, and to understand the relationship between economics and human development through population density, economic and natural resources, and capital. This topic is divided into two requirements:

First requirement: Conceptual framework (concept and origin of economics and human development)

Second requirement: Theoretical framework (relationship between economics and human development)

Concept and origin of economics and human development

First: Concept of economics

1. **The term economics linguistically:** It means moderation between extravagance and stinginess as stated in the Holy Quran (In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. And do not make your hand chained to your neck nor stretch it completely, lest you become blamed and destitute) *, and this is an example given by God Almighty for the one who refrains from spending on the rights that God Almighty has obligated in the money of those with wealth, so He described him as having his hand tied to his neck, where he cannot take it and give. On the other hand, the Holy Verse deals with extravagance in spending, as God Almighty expressed to us, and do not stretch it completely, meaning do not let your hand loose in spending so that you have nothing left to spend, as you will be blamed by yourself.
2. **Definition of economics by scientists:** (Economics) Economics is considered one of the social sciences that deals with human behavior and well-being as a relationship between goals and objectives and between limited and scarce available resources. Economics is also defined as: the science that is concerned with how to improve the material life of humans and society, meaning that it is one of the social sciences that studies how to employ economic resources in order to produce goods and services that achieve the well-being of the members of society, meaning that it studies how to determine the price of labor, capital and land in the economy and how these prices are used in distributing resources. We will discuss some definitions of economics, including the definition of the scientist (Lionel Robbins). It is a science that is concerned with studying human behavior as a relationship between goals and scarce resources with multiple uses. An article published in 1932 AD. Here, scarcity means the insufficiency of available resources to satisfy all human needs and desires. Scarcity is often referred to as (the economic problem). In other words, we find that the economic problem revolves around choice and what may affect the selection of this choice from incentives and resources. The scientist (Adam Smith) defined

economics as the science that is concerned with how to enrich the nation, i.e. how the nation benefits, as Adam Smith focuses in his definition of economics on the method that enables the nation to maximize wealth by searching for resources, preserving them, and distributing them in the best way for various uses. According to the definition of (John Stuart Mill), economics is concerned with those laws related to the production and distribution of the means used to satisfy the needs and desires of individuals necessary for their livelihood, meaning that it studies the laws that govern human work in order to produce wealth and how to distribute it to its various diverse uses. (Rombar) defined it as a science that studies the management of scarce resources and the forms of transforming these resources. It is a science that shows the methods followed by individuals and societies to meet the numerous and countless needs by using limited means. (Milton Friedman) defined economics as the science that studies the ways that enable society to solve its economic problems. Accordingly, all economic issues and matters are considered at the core of the interests of economics, which studies the nature and causes of the economic problem at its various levels and how to address it. As for (Paul Samuelson), it is the science that is concerned with studying how individuals and society choose and use resources in producing various goods over time and then distribute them for current and future consumption and among various individuals and groups^[3].

3. **The origin and origin of economics:** Economics is a Greek word that appeared in approximately 400 BC, when the Greek historian (Xenophon) wrote a book under the title *Economicus*, which means the art of managing the house. Then people expanded the meaning of the house until it was applied to the group ruled by one state. Accordingly, the word economics no longer meant the linguistic meaning, which is saving, nor the meaning of money only, but rather the technical meaning of a specific name, which is managing money affairs, either by multiplying it and ensuring its existence or by distributing it. Given the close connection of the word economics in public life with the word material or material, many economists have gone so far as to give the economic characteristic to everything related to material facts. The beginnings of the crystallization of economics Although discussions about production and distribution processes have been taking place since the beginning of history, economics began to crystallize in its current form as an independent scientific branch since Adam Smith published his famous book (*The Wealth of Nations*) in 1776. Adam Smith defines the term political economy in his book as one of the branches of political science and legislation.
4. **The importance of economics**
 1. **Understanding the financial world:** It provides an educated and comprehensive view of the financial world in which we live, and helps to understand the basic concepts and principles of trade, investment, economic policy and social development.
 2. **Making informed financial decisions:** Studying it provides the skills necessary to make financial and logical decisions. You learn how to analyze financial

and economic data and evaluate financial opportunities and risks.

3. **Understanding markets and trade:** It reveals the secrets of markets and trade operations, and we will learn about the forces of supply and demand and how to determine prices and distribute resources between individuals, companies and governments.
4. **Creating multiple job opportunities:** Through it, wide doors of multiple job opportunities are opened, and you can work in wide fields such as banking, insurance, investment, international trade and economic policy.
5. **Influencing social change:** Since economics is not just the study of numbers and profits, it can be a powerful tool to influence social change. Using economic concepts, you can understand how to improve the distribution of wealth and reduce poverty and social inequality ^[2].

Conceptual Framework for Human Development

1. The Concept of Development

Linguistically: Derived from growth, meaning the rise of something from one place to another. As for the concept of development technically: The United Nations stated in 1955 about development that it is: The process planned for the progress of society as a whole economically and socially, relying as much as possible on the contribution of local groups, which is the intended social planning, which is intended to introduce new ideas to the existing social system to bring about fundamental changes in its structure with the aim of improving and developing life in society to reach its good and well-being. The two definitions mentioned above considered that the state is the one that controls the development plans in all its aspects. Therefore, it is a pre-planned process and the contribution of individuals is unnecessary, and therefore priority was given to the contribution of the government over the contribution of individuals.

The individual is the pillar of development and the first driver of production, and will remain the influential and effective element in achieving the goals of society towards comprehensive development. Hence, the correct starting point is to organize aspects of the individual's life taking into account the circumstances of the era. We must pledge to him social, health and cultural care and provide him with education and work to improve working conditions, which leads to increased production, as man owes society and is required to repay this debt in the form of serious work, based on increasing production to meet the requirements of society, but also creating new work methods, as Barts confirms that any country that sets an economic development plan cannot neglect the preparation of individuals who will be the tool of production and development, as education has goals that are consistent with the goals of the economy in order to prepare the workforce necessary to develop this economy, and thus human capital is the third element of every economic production, as recent years have witnessed an unprecedented interest in human resources, as the most valuable thing that countries possess is their human wealth, as the relationship between the human element and development is a close relationship. Consequently, the concept of development has shifted from the economic concept that focuses on increasing real per capita income to the social and human concept that focuses on the individual. There are many definitions associated

with the concept of human development, including that the concept of human development was initially associated with the concept of happiness, as it represents the provision of happiness to the largest possible number of people. However, this concept remained very abstract, and thus is no longer suitable for use in the language of society. Human development, as Paul Streeton sees it, includes improving human conditions, expanding people's options, and viewing human beings as ends in themselves. In this definition, the human resource moved from a means of development to a goal and an end, and thus the individual became the maker of development. Human development does not only include the development of skills, capabilities, and human tendencies necessary to enhance economic growth, labor productivity, and efficiency. Rather, it constitutes a broader scope that includes the social, psychological, and cultural elements, such as the intellectual characteristics necessary for individuals that enable them to live a richer life. Development can also be defined as: developing human energies and efficiency on the one hand, and providing options and opportunities for them with justice and objectivity and on the basis of freedom, equality, transparency, accountability, and decision-making with effective participation and responsibility.

However, the common definition was provided by the United Nations Human Development Report in 1990, which considered human development as: the process of expanding the choices available to people, which are limitless and change over time. The most important of these choices are:

1. Living a long and healthy life.
2. Obtaining knowledge.
3. Obtaining the necessary resources to provide an appropriate standard of living.

Human development is not measured by income, which is the only way to increase the choices available to individuals. Obtaining income is itself an option that people would like to enjoy. It is worth noting that the (Human Development Report for 1993) defines human development as: developing people for people, and developing people means investing in people's capabilities, whether in education, health, or improving skills so that they can work productively and creatively. Development for people means ensuring that the fruits of economic growth are widely and fairly distributed, while development by people means giving everyone the opportunity to participate in it ^[2].

2. The emergence of human development

The science of human development emerged in the United States of America, but it did not start out of nowhere. Its roots began in our daily realistic behavior more than its presence in the world of research and theories. Its first beginning began in linguistic translation as an independent art in the United States of America, which was in the seventies of the twentieth century, for this science to develop later to include several other fields in which it focused on the first human energy in human development in the classics and after World War II, development was used in parallel with other terms such as economic development, economic growth and thus focusing on the economic aspect in the first place, with the aim of maximizing the gross national product, which inevitably leads to an increase in real per capita income and improving living standards, and thus achieving economic independence in addition to the

political independence achieved at that time. Perhaps the most important theories that considered the development process as an economic process are the classical theory and its most important poles (Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus). Two hundred years ago, Adam Smith began his famous book (*An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*) that the total national income is a product of labor, and he made a clear distinction between financial reproduction, which means owning monetary assets and finance and between the capitalist accumulation of the material productive assets necessary to increase the production of society, and thus all production is nothing but a formation of what man finds in nature, and man alone, through his mental and material work, prepares what he needs in his life to advance life. The second requirement: The relationship between economics and human development (theoretical framework).

First: The relationship between economic growth and human development

The human development process reflects the process of development theories themselves and the process of economic growth, because human development is part of a whole. It was not proposed independently in itself. This concept developed from one decade to another with the development of the origin. In each period, it reflects a set of known approaches, as is the case when the development followed in a specific country during a specific period reflects more than one aspect of more than one development theory. The interest in human development came from the consideration that human development models, especially those related to human investment, have an impact by nature on the course of economic thinking and understanding by producing human capabilities that have the potential to diagnose the limits of economic development and the dimensions of the impact of the macro-economy on growth paths, as it produces highly efficient human capacity in managing economic activity and achieving an increase in its capabilities to improve the framework related to social capabilities^[2].

The content of human development has varied according to the various names. During the fifties, it was linked to the concept of social welfare, and then it moved to focus on the importance of education and training, then it focused on satisfying basic needs, and then presented what came in the United Nations Development Program, the content of forming human capabilities, as well as the content of people enjoying their acquired capabilities in an atmosphere of political freedom and respect for human rights. It seems that development thought has returned to discover the obvious truth, which is that people are the makers of development and must be its goals, just as the philosophers of Greece had discovered this before, especially Aristotle, when he said (it is clear that wealth does not represent the good that we seek to achieve, it is merely something useful to reach something else). Or as Ibn Khaldun said in his introduction that (man is the goal of all that is in nature and everything in nature is subservient to him. Thus, the method of analyzing development differs from traditional methods in analyzing economic growth, as the growth of the gross national product is viewed as necessary but not sufficient for human development. Societies may lack human progress despite the rapid growth of the gross national product unless some additional steps are taken. Likewise, the theories of human

capital formation and human resource development address people as an effective means and not an end, and that humans are the most productive factors. They are not productive goods used to produce other goods. They are the ultimate goal of the production process and its beneficiaries.

Second: The direction of the relationship of influence between population and economic growth

Despite the criticisms that Malthus's analysis received, starting in the forties and fifties, high fertility led to the emergence of a "new Malthusianism" that makes demographic change a cause of backwardness, and demographic suppression became a major goal of development in the countries of the South. The numbers reached in the second half of the last century and in less than 50 years the world's population doubled from 3 billion inhabitants in 1960, 6 billion in 2000, and this absolute growth is expected to reach 7 billion in 2015, where the largest increase will be in the Third World at an average annual rate of 2% compared to 1.2% for rich countries. The arguments of these neo-Malthusians are based on the fact that the population explosion in the countries of the South negatively affects the balance between resources and population, and the balance of the ecosystem with the accompanying environmental problems it creates, and thus it is a burden on development, as it devours every increase in its fruits. On this basis, they see the relationship as a direct trend from population to economic growth^[2]. This approach is subject to many criticisms, the most prominent of which is that the theory of food insufficiency is no longer based on scientific evidence to prove it, but rather statistical studies have completely refuted it. For example, experts from the World Commission on Environment and Development, selected from several specialized international organizations, proved in a report that was completed based on a commission from the United Nations and published in 1987 that the Earth can, according to current patterns of consumption and production, support twice the population of the Earth at the time the report was prepared (i.e. support 11 billion people). This is without taking into account the effects of technical progress on increasing production at record levels, and without calculating idle, un-invested resources. The 2011 World Human Development Report stated that technological progress and the exploitation of abundant resources to compensate for the scarcity of other resources have allowed for an improvement in living standards over the past two centuries, and the price of food today - adjusted for inflation - is much lower than it was 200 years ago (the time of Malthus) or even 50 years ago. In addition, mineral reserves have reached levels much higher than those of 1987. 1950.

With the improvement of food production techniques and the population growth rate, economic thought has not been able to "determine the optimal population size" that is consistent with economic prosperity, although talk about this concept began in 1911 by the Swedish scientist Wicksell, and the reason is that most of the factors affecting the development system are difficult to measure. The problem in fact does not lie in food production or its insufficiency, but rather in its poor global distribution. This is a fact confirmed by the report of "Brandt", the head of the independent committee formed to study international development issues issued in 1984, where he indicated that famine in Africa is not due to a shortage of food on the face

of the earth, but rather due to the poor distribution of this food in the world. Researching the various opinions presented about the impact of population growth on economic development leads to the conviction that population growth cannot be attributed to the delay in development in the developing world or be considered an obstacle to it, but rather it is an important resource that stimulates growth whenever the appropriate framework is available to exploit it and direct it towards circumventing an ambitious development plan for progress. Despite Today, it is achieving the highest levels of economic growth in the world, and the strength it has derived from the good use of its enormous human power in a way that serves China's prosperity and international standing, in a positive view that is translated by Mao Zedong's opinion that a person is born with one mouth and two hands, and this means, among other things, that a person usually produces more than he consumes [2].

Third: The role of human development in achieving economic development Human resources are the main wealth of nations. Physical capital and natural resources, despite their importance and necessity, will have no value without the competent, trained and well-prepared human element, because humans are able to use these resources and harness them in production processes to obtain the maximum possible satisfaction and achieve prosperity. The human element, with its ability to invent, innovate and develop, can overcome the scarcity of natural resources and expand the productive capabilities of society. There is no doubt that human resources represent a basic condition for achieving comprehensive development. A country that is unable to develop its human resources cannot achieve its desired goals. It has been proven that the mind and human effort are what lead to development and progress. It is necessary to provide capital, exploit natural resources, create markets and carry out trade exchange operations. There are countries that have simple resources, yet they are developed countries. Britain, for example, was the largest economic power in the world and did not have any natural resources before the discovery of the North Sea. Switzerland only has waterfalls (Hydroelectric Power) and Japan only has modest amounts of coal. However, these countries have achieved development. A great achievement that made it among the advanced countries due to its interest in the human element, as the real wealth of society lies mainly in the capabilities of its citizens and the extent of their awareness and scientific and technological capabilities, which prompts society to place the issue of human resource development at the forefront of its priorities during planning, considering it the most important factor that contributes to accelerating the process of comprehensive economic development.

Fourth: Human resource development objectives

The objectives of human resource development can be generally identified as follows:

1. Enabling individuals to live in good health for a long time by satisfying their basic needs, represented in providing the necessary and essential food for them, providing potable water, providing the necessary clothing, providing decent housing, and providing the necessary health facilities and services.
2. Ensuring women's full participation in all aspects of

life.

3. Educating individuals and eliminating illiteracy.
4. Devoting political freedom, popular participation, respecting human rights, justice and fairness.
5. Enabling human resources to adapt to technological developments.

In addition to these goals, the United Nations General Assembly has identified eight basic goals for human development during the period from 2000 to 2015, which are (2).

1. Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty by reducing the percentage of those living on less than one dollar a day and the rate of malnutrition by half.
2. Achieving universal primary education by ensuring that all children are able to complete primary education.
3. Promoting gender equality by empowering women in their lives and eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education.
4. Reducing the rate of childhood mortality by reducing the rate of deaths among children under five by two-thirds.
5. Improving maternal health by reducing the rate of deaths during pregnancy and childbirth by three-quarters.
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases. Permanently stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and beginning to reduce this spread.
7. Ensuring environmental stability, by reducing the percentage of people deprived of a sustainable opportunity to obtain safe drinking water and safe sanitation.
8. Developing a comprehensive global partnership for development, by reforming aid and trade systems, with special treatment for the poorest countries.

Fifth: The relationship between human resource development and development concepts

We will address the relationship between human resource development and the most important concepts related to development, represented by the right to development, sustainable development, and comprehensive development.

1. **The relationship between human resource development and the right to development:** K. Vasak defines the right to development as: a unified right that includes a number of recognized human rights, and enhances them in order to give an effective impetus to the establishment of a new economic system. We note from this definition that the right to development is a right composed of a number of recognized human rights, i.e. civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. This definition also confirms that the right to development works to enhance these rights so that a new international economic system can be reached, as if the implementation of the right to development and the enjoyment of the rights that constitute it can only be achieved within a new economic framework. When we talk about a new economic system, what is meant by that is a global system in which justice, equality and solidarity prevail among peoples and countries, and in which exploitation and domination of underdeveloped and poor countries end. (Aurelius Cristescu) defines the right to development as: the necessary steps of progress to

enjoy the economic, social and cultural rights that were declared by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. We note that this definition has linked the right to development to the issue of development or progress in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, i.e. it constitutes the final result. To implement these rights, we note that this definition was limited to the second generation only and ignored the first generation of human rights (civil and political rights) [2].

Referring to the Declaration of the Right to Development, we find that it defines the right to development as: an inalienable human right, whereby every human being and all peoples have the right to participate and contribute to achieving economic, social and political development, and to enjoy this development in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be implemented. We conclude from this definition that the right to development is one of the non-negotiable human rights, and that through implementing this right, comprehensive development can be achieved in its economic, social, cultural and political aspects and enjoyed (i.e. the results of development). This achieved development is what constitutes the appropriate environment for enjoying all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Through the previous definitions and comments, the characteristics of the right to development can be determined as follows:

- It is a right composed of a number of human rights (Civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights).
- It is a non-negotiable human right.
- It is a right that aims to change existing conditions and bring about a comprehensive development process in its economic, social, cultural and political aspects and dimensions.
- It is a means of enjoying human rights and basic freedoms (Civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights).
- It is a right that requires, in order to achieve it, changing the international economic system, establishing a new system based on justice and equality, ending the state of exploitation and devoting cooperation and solidarity to international relations.

2. Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development aims to achieve many goals, which can be divided into economic goals, social goals and environmental goals:

A) Economic goals Sustainable development seeks from an economic perspective to achieve growth and efficiency

Growth: This means economic growth and improving the level of national and individual income as well as increasing the national product.

Efficiency: This means making good use of available resources, by achieving the greatest possible amount of production and benefits with the least resources and costs.

B) Social goals

Sustainable development seeks from a social perspective to achieve the following:

- Achieving social justice among members of society in terms of distributing resources and benefiting from services and benefits.
- Reducing and limiting the level of poverty.
- Providing equal opportunities among members of society without any discrimination or bias.
- Facilitating social mobility and facilitating the movement of individuals between social classes and strata without restrictions or conditions.
- Increasing and strengthening social cohesion.
- Individual participation in preparing and implementing development programs is considered an important factor for achieving and succeeding development efforts and programs.
- Preserving cultural identity.
- Institutional development and development of social institutions, and creating new institutions that serve development and ensure its sustainability.

C) Ecological goals

Sustainable development from an ecological perspective aims to achieve the following goals:

- Preventing and reducing pollution.
- Raising the level of management of natural and environmental resources and their proper exploitation.
- Preserving the integrity of ecological systems.
- Preserving biodiversity.
- Paying attention to global issues, considering that the universe is a general ecological system affected by sub-ecological systems, and among the global issues of interest at the present time are the problem of the ozone hole and global warming.

Seventh: The impact of human development on human capital

The human element is one of the most important productive elements that can contribute to achieving development. This element will not play its role without education, as the latter contributes to the accumulation of human capital. Economic growth theories indicate that technological progress increases the rate of economic growth in the long term, and this technological progress increases in speed when the workforce is better educated. Hence, the accumulation of human capital helps in technological progress and is a source of sustainable growth. Economic literature indicates that raising sustainable growth rates is done by increasing production capacity and investing in tangible and intangible assets such as innovation, education and training. Baroo & Lee found in their study on economic growth rates in a number of countries in the world during the period 1960-1995 that one of the important determinants of growth is the accumulated human capital stock in a country, as well as the characteristics of its population. It showed that growth is positively related to the initial level of average years of educational attainment from the secondary and higher levels for adult males. Primary education does not play a significant role in growth, but it is a major requirement for moving to higher levels of education with developmental returns. Interest in the subject of human capital formation and increased investment in people increased after World War II for the following reasons:

1. The large increase in the size of the national product in developed countries compared to the increase in their natural resources, working hours and productive capital,

- which can be explained - to a large extent - by the high level of investment in human capital.
- Increasing interest in economic development in developing countries that have continued to suffer from economic backwardness and deterioration despite gaining political independence. Accordingly, investment in the formation of human capital exceeds in its results investment in material resources, and thus human resource development has become one of the most important issues that have prompted economists to consider it the first productive element in the processes of economic and social development and in the effectiveness of material production elements that do not have this effectiveness without humans.

Conclusion

Economics is a branch of social sciences and is concerned with studying human economic behavior, i.e. the behavior and activity that enables a person to meet his multiple and growing needs and desires based on available economic resources. Economic growth is necessary to ensure the goals and aspirations of human development, although economic growth does not necessarily represent the end of what is required for development and its absence often threatens the end of development. The position of economic growth is highlighted by the fact that it is not only an option, but is a necessity for the path of development, and its importance is linked to its level and quality. Hence, the importance of studying the relationship between human resource development and economic growth appears, as investment in human capital is one of the most important factors affecting economic growth in the national economy or society. The formation of human capital does not depend on education and training alone, but also on the amount of health and social services that work to build and maintain human capital. Therefore, there is a link between what is known as human development and economic growth.

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