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# Economic Development: A Modern Perspective on Human Resources

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**Abstract:** The topic of practical economic development is the most important from an economic perspective. With the significant development in production tools and technological advancements, there is a real need to reconsider this concept and identify the basic requirements for maximizing theoretical thinking in developing economic resources, particularly human resources, which constitute the backbone of successive economic development. It has become clear to economic thinkers that possessing human capital trained and equipped with the latest technologies is one of the most important weapons for finding rapid solutions to advance economic development. Possessing capital is no longer of great importance compared to possessing intellectual capital, which keeps pace with economic development with various modern, creative ideas that possess innovation and renewal to move the economy forward. On this basis, the researcher concluded that the basic principles of economic development are based on the modern ideas possessed by the human element. The researcher recommended that developing countries focus on creating innovation by developing scientific research systems in research centers, universities, and public and private institutes to advance economic development in accordance with the modern perspective of sustainability.

**Keywords:** Economic Development - Human Resources - Economic Freedom.

**Introduction:** Importance of the research: The importance of the research stems from its examination of one of the most prominent economic concepts that continues to suffer from neglect in developing countries: the human element. This element plays a

fundamental and important role in advancing economic development across various economic sectors.

**Research objective:** The research aims to address the basic concepts of economic development, focusing on human resources, to clarify the modern role of this element in the economic development process in light of the economic transition toward a free economy and the spread of the principles of economic democracy  
**Research Problem:** The research problem lies in the fact that the potential for economic development relies on a significant set of economic elements. However, there is no unified guide for countries to implement to advance this vital component, which impacts the sustainability of life and the achievement of economic prosperity.

**Research Hypothesis:** The research is based on the hypothesis that the application of modern concepts in economic development has a profound impact on achieving the highest levels of development through the optimal use of human resources.

**Introduction:** Harmony and understanding between the components of development are among the fundamental pillars that create creativity and economic development. This topic is of great importance at the present time. Over time, we notice that most developing countries are trying to reach advanced levels through production processes, but they primarily rely on modern technologies imported from the West (developed countries). On this basis, some economies have been distinguished by their reality of renaissance and development. Perhaps the Japanese and Chinese experiences are the best evidence, as the human element played a fundamental role in the development of these economies, which allowed them to be among the ranks of developed countries within two decades. Therefore, developing economies can have a significant role in the economic development process if they shift attention to the human element by supporting the projects, ideas, and innovations that this element provides and developing them to serve the economic process. This is done by providing stimulating factors for this element to advance the reality of development and eliminate the process of economic dependency and reliance on others. Section One: The Economic Limits of Development

#### **First: The Concept and Importance:**

The narrow concept of development thinking focuses on the amount of average income an individual receives, which entails an increase in the average per capita income, and this increase should be Real, not monetary, and that this increase should be long-term.

Development ideas also emphasized changing the economic structure and framework in developing countries and distributing income in favor of the poor. These ideas also focused on diversifying the goods and services produced. However, these ideas and theories failed because they focused on the human element as a means to achieve purely economic goals, neglecting it as both a means and an end. (Ajamiya: 2011: 59)

Human development, however, is not merely an economic endeavor or economic growth, but rather a comprehensive, complex endeavor. Growth of a particular type does not occur without changing other types, such as relations of production and distribution, livelihood opportunities, and their conditions. In other words, human development is an integration of social dimensions, the essence of which is social liberation; economic dimensions, the essence of which is the liberation and development of productive forces; and political dimensions, the essence of which is the diversity of power, expanding the scope of elected representatives' participation and opportunities in this participation, liberating state decisions, and deepening state policy. (Abdel-Moati: 2001: 28)

Growth and development come about through gradual, slow development, while human development requires strength. A driving force that moves human capabilities, transforming people from a state of stagnation and decline to a state of movement and progress. Therefore, human development is growth or increase based on sound scientific foundations, measured by three dimensions: people, space, and time. If one of these dimensions is neglected, development will be distorted. Therefore, human development transcends the boundaries of economics and economic growth and encompasses all aspects of the process of change in society, including raising production levels by devising new, better production methods than before, and increasing the accumulated capital in society over time by developing human skills and energies as both a means and an objective of development. Furthermore, human development does not only involve specific economic changes, but also encompasses significant changes in the economic and social fields, the development of transportation and communication, the advancement of financial institutions, the improvement of health and education levels, and life expectancy, as well as the increase of leisure time, environmental protection, and cultural freedom  
Second: The market and the state. There is a significant difference between free-market governments and governments that intervene heavily in these markets. Free-market governments provide a minimum of laws that guarantee economic security and stability and the provision of public services without providing price subsidies, while

governments that intervene heavily by imposing restrictions on domestic and foreign trade and price controls. The debate surrounding the optimal degree of state intervention in economic life has focused on the tension resulting from the failure of state economic policies. However, numerous literatures have advocated for the necessity of state intervention to compensate for the market's shortcomings in addressing issues of fairness, gender equality, environmental conservation, and others. (Development Report: 1995: 15)

The market economy, based on the experiences of capitalist countries, has remained unable to provide a radical solution to the problem of distribution and mitigate its growing social disadvantages, despite success in achieving economic growth and technological progress. The issue of distribution has been left to the efforts of political leaders to change social values in order to establish social guarantees for low-income earners and the unemployed, using the public financial surpluses generated by the state. (Al-Saadi: 1999: 36)

The dominance of the market economy The market in developing countries has revealed serious flaws in the management and organization of the economy. Market forces tend to achieve self-interest, leading to the acceleration of the conversion of natural resources into physical capital, which has exacerbated environmental exploitation. Furthermore, the market economy offers incentives and incentives to bypass and weaken governance systems. Privatization has also proceeded rapidly, bypassing the specific nature of the economy and the nature of its development (Banuri 1999:2)

Therefore, the state has increased its degree of intervention in economic activities, including in capitalist countries whose systems assume a pure form. The capitalist system evolved from a model of perfect competition to monopolistic competition, with the emergence of trade unions hampering market forces. This led to state intervention in economic life, which played a significant role in the development process. The most important reasons for state intervention in economic activities can be summarized as follows:

1. The recurrence of long-term economic crises in capitalist countries, which market forces were unable to address, particularly the 1930s crisis, when market forces were unable to address the depression and unemployment. The significant developments in military aspects, which require significant resources and capabilities that are difficult for the private sector to handle, required the state to assume the task of

carrying them out. (Khalaf 1986: 22)

2. In developing countries, market shortcomings render the market incomplete, leading to the failure to achieve full and efficient market utilization, in addition to the inability of market forces to establish projects Productivity is linked to development, as private sector resources are directed toward high-profit, rapid, and low-risk projects, far from achieving public benefit.

3. State intervention increases in socialist countries through planning. This is due to the state owning a substantial portion of projects, especially those governing economic activities, with the aim of directing them toward desired outcomes.

State intervention in the capitalist system has played a crucial role in economic development and has achieved some significant accomplishments. (Benayoun, 2011:126)

- A. The social welfare achieved by the working class in the first half of the twentieth century, resulting from political commitment.

- B. Large-scale investments and the expansion of technological frontiers. These investments have not aroused the interest of the private sector, despite its lack of financial resources, as it prefers guaranteed profits from its projects, as large investments do not yield profits in the short or medium term.

Sinifer Wansari believes that state intervention is constructive and more important in achieving development. He gives the example that the Korean government's complete control over the banking sector had a significant impact on directing resources for investment purposes according to sectors and priorities related to economic activities (according to different interest rates). Furthermore, the rapid development of the industrial sector and exports of industrial goods in Taiwan during the 1960s and 1970s were subject to customs restrictions on import items and direct government control. In addition to the belief in the importance of the state's role in achieving rapid economic development and driving the development process in developing countries during the 1950s and 1960s, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, economic planning, including comprehensive planning, enjoyed general acceptance and support at the time. Development writings at the time frequently discussed development theories such as Rosenstein's Big Push, Liebenstein's Sensitive Minimum Effort Theory, and Arthur Lewis's Balanced Growth Theory. All of these theories explicitly or implicitly included state intervention. However, state intervention in the present time is considered reprehensible, and the state is often held responsible for the failure of development as a result of its

intervention in an earlier stage. (Amin 2001:83)

After confidence in the classical approach (which was prevalent during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and was based on the principle of free markets) weakened after the years of the Great Depression due to its negative effects, influential economists instead of emphasizing the failure of market mechanisms and the need for conscious intervention. By governments, governments in socialist and developing countries in Latin America, Africa, and parts of Asia began to blatantly interfere in their local economies, negatively impacting their economic growth and leading to economic imbalances such as balance of payments deficits, high unemployment rates, inflation, and other imbalances. This led to calls for the adoption of economic reform programs in many developing, socialist, and market-economy countries. Calls for economic reform focused on two elements: price adjustment and privatization. Indeed, a surprising shift occurred in the ideology of economic development in the mid-1980s.

From the perspective of the concept of human development, it acknowledges the existence of a crisis affecting development models based on state intervention and those based on free markets. Therefore, the debate based on the absolute trade-off between free markets and state intervention is flawed and unhelpful. Historical experience has proven that models of state intervention are unsustainable in the long term and have failed in practice. Furthermore, the market and its mechanisms do not take into account the interests of the poor or respect the requirements of environmental renewal, and therefore cannot be sustainable in the long term. Therefore, human development recognizes the legitimacy of the developmental role of market forces. Government intervention focuses on providing essential goods and services that the private sector is unable to provide and that are not subject to the principle of exclusion or the principle of competitive consumption, such as security and defense. It also focuses on correcting imbalances that may characterize markets, achieving social justice, combating poverty, ensuring a dignified life, and protecting the environment. (UNDP: 1995, 2000, 2001, 83, 89, 93)

Some also believe that achieving certain strategic goals requires the formulation of clear policies by the state, relying on official state efforts, and relying on society (civil society). This should be done according to a scientific approach based on a specific ideology to achieve the desired goal and move, as possible, from the undesirable to the desirable. It can be concluded from the above that an appropriate mechanism must be found to achieve a balance between market

freedom and state intervention. (Shawky: 1991: 43)

To achieve a state of equilibrium, there are certain things the state must do in the event of market failure. The most important of these can be summarized as follows: (Attia: 2003: 283

1. There is no definitive agreement among economists and thinkers regarding the role that government should play in a market economy. The role played by government in developing countries with a market economy differs from the role played by government in a developed country. However, there are broad areas of common ground between these divisions regarding the role that government should play in a market economy.

2. The role of government in a free market economy is limited to addressing market failures. Therefore, this role includes creating an economic environment conducive to growth, intervening to improve income distribution, working to achieve economic stability in the short and long terms, taking the necessary measures to combat monopolies, protecting the environment and emerging industries, and providing public goods.

3. Government intervention is not justified when there are market imperfections, unless its benefits outweigh its costs and provided that the free market mechanism is not disrupted as much as possible.

4. It is recommended that welfare programs be limited to those unable to work, such as children and the elderly. Other groups eligible for support should be assisted by increasing their ability to work through support for education, health, training, and wage subsidies in the private sector.

5. The government's efforts to achieve economic stability should not be limited to using demand-side policies alone, but should extend to supply-side policies that stimulate productivity improvements and diversify the production structure.

6. The government must adopt the concept of sustainable development, as applied studies have proven that government legislation and adherence to its implementation are an effective tool for cleansing the environment of pollution resulting from the side effects of market activities, provided that they do not disrupt market mechanisms.

One of the state's duties is to provide public goods at the socially desirable level, as the market economy is unable to provide them. Among the most important non-traditional types of public goods are child protection, providing information related to public health and safety, and undertaking research, development, and training programs in areas that serve small producers who lack the capacity to do so.



## Second: Components of Sustainable Development.

Based on the Human Development Reports, four interconnected and interdependent components of sustainable human development can be identified. These components serve as policy standards and goals that must be achieved on a global scale, depending on the circumstances of each country and society. These components are:

Equity.

Equity is one of the most important components of sustainable human development, as it focuses on fairness and equal opportunity among people. The term "equity" is used here as an alternative to the terms "equality" and "justice." It is closer to the social discourse prevalent in previous eras, which means: (Kyprisi 2002:27)

A. Transparency, information, participation, achieving justice, ensuring citizenship, freedom of expression, civil society, civil peace, promoting alternatives, democracy in administration and education, and formulating fateful decisions.

B. The fundamental priorities of human rights, children's rights, women's rights, equality, combating torture, terrorism, and corruption.

C. Natural resource management, sustainable forest management, reducing illegal trade, containing environmental hazards, and the consequences of war and militarism to preserve the interests of future generations. In other words, equity exists within a single generation and between future generations. The concept of equity differs from the concepts of equality and justice in that it focuses on equal opportunities and adheres to the principle of individual responsibility for benefiting from them. The fourth principle, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, emphasized the necessity of realizing the right to development, whereby the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations are met equally (Mossent: 2008: 17)

According to Mahboub al-Haq's perspective, the concept of equity, if limited specifically to equal access to opportunities, requires a radical restructuring of power relations in society. This includes:

- a. Amending the distribution of ownership of productive assets, particularly through agrarian reform.
- b. Introducing structural changes in the distribution of the tax burden by adopting progressive taxes, aimed at redistributing income from the rich to the poor.
- c. Reforming the credit system so that the poor and small business owners can benefit from it.

## Third: Between problems and solutions:

Some believe that the results generated by economic development are both positive and negative. In other words, development is a double-edged sword. The positive aspects of development include significant material and technological progress, improved standards of living, and increased interconnectedness across the world thanks to the revolution in information and communications. As for the negative aspects, the rapid scientific progress that accompanies development leads to the development of means of satisfaction. Regardless of the level of well-being a person attains, they are constantly in need of change and replacement, as what they possess today quickly becomes obsolete tomorrow, leading to increased spending and waste. Therefore, consumption patterns play an important role in achieving or hindering human progress (Goulet: 1993: 472). Furthermore, the rapid technological progress of developed countries leads to an increased dependence on developing countries, as they fail to catch up with them in terms of technological progress. This leads them to resort to borrowing to import this technology from abroad, in addition to the destruction of the environment and the accompanying pollution, which limits the possibility of continued development. Traditional growth and development models produce negative outcomes, such as environmental problems, discrimination against women, and social crises. These negative outcomes are taken for granted when adopting this model. The primary goal of the capitalist model is to achieve the maximum possible profit for investors by selling goods at prices significantly higher than production costs. Therefore, the basic law includes a clear goal: maximizing profit through production methods that achieve the lowest possible costs, even if this comes at the expense of environmental degradation and depletion. Furthermore, a significant portion of the workforce in the capitalist system is unemployed. Unemployment leads to a lack of income, which in turn creates poverty, which causes numerous environmental problems. The poor live in environmentally fragile areas where potable water and sanitation services are unavailable, leading to environmental pollution and increased environmental problems. With the developments achieved by the capitalist economy, monopolistic companies have emerged, the negative consequences of which include deepening disparities within societies and weakening the authority of the state to the benefit of multinational corporations. In addition to controlling the quantities of goods and services produced, the technology applied, and prices, these companies have made profit regulation an inherent characteristic of their own, burdening society with the losses resulting from

environmental destruction, unemployment, and social disparities. Furthermore, they exploit the environment to dispose of waste, under the pretext that it is difficult to meet environmental considerations, which would place them at a disadvantage compared to other companies.

The capitalist system is limited to production and consumption, without considering the social and environmental consequences that harm society as a whole. Their harms are not included in market calculations. Economic goods are neither completely consumed nor disappear with their use. In this regard, they are disposed of either by reusing them in another form or by permanently disposing of them in the surrounding natural environment. The same applies to goods that transform from solids to liquids or gases with use. All aspects of consumption create massive waste. This results in serious environmental and social damage that goes beyond the depletion of resources, but also extends to the generation of gases and emissions, which exceed the natural capacity of the environment and are transformed into harmful substances that severely damage its delicate composition. (Abdul Khaliq 1996: 62)

This also applies to the previous socialist system, which was characterized by the satisfaction of social needs regardless of profit. However, the environmental problems in Eastern Europe are no better than in other parts of the world. The actual implementation of this system quickly revealed the existence of severe pollution problems affecting natural resources. Levels of dust, smoke, and carbon dioxide in some socialist cities are deplorable, and most rivers in Ukraine and Poland, for example, are severely polluted with salts and waste emitted from coal mines.

We can say that environmental pollution is linked to activity, regardless of the system in which it is practiced. The capitalist system led to serious environmental problems, while the socialist system, in turn, produced similar problems that are no less dangerous. The concept of human development seeks to strengthen positive outcomes and overcome negative outcomes by strengthening human capabilities, enhancing and expanding their options, and building social capital. It prioritizes the human element as both a goal and a means, focusing on education, training, health, and longevity.

#### **Fourth: The Social Dimension**

One of the important considerations when working to achieve development is to prevent social unrest and the corruption of desired ethical and social values and standards. Development should also be avoided at the expense of the cultural framework of society, such as

when the goal of development is material pursuits without consideration of compassion, mutual aid, and social solidarity. Development should also be pursued within the broader social environment, or at the expense of moral values, while ensuring that society preserves its cultural and civilizational heritage, especially its positive aspects.

The concept of human development implies a comprehensive renaissance that does not stop at economic growth. However, economic development, as adopted by various capitalist forms, was limited to meeting the requirements of correcting economic structures. It then shifted toward what is called economic reform after many development experiments were frustrated. In light of the technological revolution, the thinking of developed countries themselves has shifted toward a phase of change. A new path to growth is achieved by modernizing capitalist systems to enable them to move toward emerging sectors, given that they drive development, even if this entails social harms, which are no longer hidden from anyone. Therefore, some believe that attention must be paid to the social dimension and the adoption of the foundation of building community organization, or what is called social capital, as a basis for comprehensive development, rather than focusing on modifying economic structures. This social approach to development became active during the last decade of the twentieth century, when it was reduced to addressing the problems created by the accepted economic approach. Conscious engagement with the social dimension achieves the benefits of adopting the features of the prevailing economic phase without incurring the losses caused by its negatives. Therefore, consideration must be restored to the social dimension by correcting the negative effects that result from it (Al-Jabiri and Al-Imam: 1995: 151)

As for the relationship between economic activities and environmental pollution, some view it from three perspectives: first, the relationship between economic activities and the waste and waste resulting from them; second, the emerging environmental changes resulting from this waste; and third, the social cost associated with these changes in the natural environment (Al-Saidi: 1994: 2)

The concept of sustainable human development is distinguished by Because it strongly integrates the social dimension into the development process, it not only includes efforts to empower individuals and expand their options, but also encompasses social groups and society as a whole, not individuals. Sustainability can only be understood as a societal goal.

The new concept uses the term "social capabilities"

instead of "social capital." This distinction indicates that the concept of sustainable development is not limited to the reproduction of social capital as an input to production, but rather concerns the reproduction of society as a whole, encompassing all types of human activity. This is achieved by enhancing the capacity of human resources and developing them through investment in education, health, and training to raise their productivity and increase their contribution to economic growth, including the critical role played by women in economic and social activity. It also emphasizes the role of the state in achieving social justice by formulating the necessary policies to combat poverty.

The new concept focuses on cooperation rather than competition to catch up with advanced industrial societies, where the wide gap between the rich North and the poor South has grown. Wealth is increasing in the North and poverty is increasing in the South. The indicators of the 1996 Human Development Report reflect this reality. Among the reasons for this widening gap between the two poles is the lack of cooperation on the part of the Arctic and its failure to fulfill its commitment to provide the necessary funding, such as financial aid at certain percentages of its gross domestic product, to developing countries. It also failed to provide sufficient knowledge and technology, or to reduce the cost of debt service provided by foreign financial institutions to developing countries. The lack of this cooperation has led to a failure to achieve sufficient economic and human growth and development. (Al-Nashif: 2009: 3)

The Human Development Reports issued by the United Nations focused on this cooperation, emphasizing the importance of globalization in the development process. However, they called for a globalization with a human face, far removed from exploitation, emphasizing the importance of people, not just profit, and the use of modern technology to serve human development and improve human conditions, as well as access to basic education, healthcare, shelter, and work. (Yassin: 2000: 7)

#### Section Two: Democratic Foundations and the Importance of Participation in Its Creation

The concept of democracy has undergone significant development and change over time, but contemporaries almost unanimously define contemporary democracy as "a system of neutral mechanisms for the transfer and exercise of power based on popular choice or elections." (United Nations: 2001:1)

Democracy has characteristics that can be identified as follows:

#### 1. Democracy is a method, not a doctrine:

Democracy is a method for controlling power in society so that public decisions can be made by those bound by it. Far from being a comprehensive doctrine, it is a method based on principles and institutions that enable the political community to manage differences of opinion peacefully. When democracy frees its method of governance from rigidity, it becomes a practical and realistic approach that takes into account the beliefs and values of different societies, including religious, historical, and cultural considerations.

#### 2. Contemporary Democracy as a Constitutional Practice:

Democratic practice is not a method bound by the constitution and religious laws. Rather, it is the values that society brings and the achievement of desired outcomes through a democratic system of government, provided that it adheres to democratic principles and ensures the functioning of the constitutional institutions emanating from those principles. There are two conditions for achieving constitutional democracy: the first is achieving the principle of political equality among citizens, and the second is arriving at a democratic constitutional formula that takes into account the considerations of various segments of society. Most Western countries rely on public opinion and mass media to identify society's needs and opinions on important public issues, strengthening the political environment based on democratic governance. These opinions and ideas often guide the political leadership's behavior and increase interaction between society and the center. However, in developing countries, the situation is different, as most governing bodies are not based on a popular base and lack democratic traditions for the following reasons: (Al-Khatib 1998: 38)

A. The weakness of the legal structure, its ambiguity, and its bias, to the extent that it prevents it from adequately representing the rule of justice for the community's movement.

B. The intellectual vacuum, which leads to a lack of belonging and the failure to achieve the people's aspirations.

C. The disintegration of the social system, the multiplicity of patterns of loyalty, and the weakness of national unity due to the dominance of certain segments of society, who pursue their own interests without regard for the well-being of other segments.

D. The weakness of the National Assembly because it is not properly selected, resulting in a lack of trust between the members of these councils and the community.

E. The constitution is not implemented, and sometimes

suspended or amended according to individual ambitions.

To establish the foundations of democracy in developing countries, the following must be done:

- a. Increase public participation in developing plans and educate them about various communication methods, which will have a positive impact on society.
- b. Reduce social inequality among different segments of society.
- c. Adopt effective means to increase the effectiveness of institutions in these countries, particularly increasing citizen representation in national assemblies to enhance citizens' confidence in the strength of institutions.
- d. Train personnel and select qualified individuals capable of attracting popular participation in various fields and setting priorities for economic and social progress plans.

Human development enables people to fully participate in decisions and mechanisms related to their lives and destiny, with the aim of accessing broader options and opening up new areas of work through participation and listening to the perspectives of all stakeholders in these decisions that reflect their interests. Therefore, these decisions and mechanisms must not be formulated in their absence. It is necessary to strengthen this participation and enhance the role of civil society organizations that influence the decision-making process, focusing on the interests of groups. Development is achieved by the extent of its connection to the types of ideas embraced by human power, the extent of its available freedom, and the extent of its effective participation in its societies. This allows for the formulation of strategic policies that seek to completely eradicate illiteracy and disease, improve public health, and develop creative capacities by reconsidering education in terms of its policy, structure, content, and objectives. This is achieved by striving for the continuous development of capabilities and the creation of new skills that society increasingly needs with the increasing pace of scientific and technological development, ensuring optimal investment. (Al-Tamimi: 2008: 54)

To achieve human development, reliance on intrinsic capabilities is required, particularly the ability of productive people to take into account the intrinsic characteristics of the productive social unit, to work to protect citizens' rights, support them in work, share wealth and power, education, and opposition to ruling regimes. This strategy must also be considered to enable the grassroots to participate effectively in planning effective projects, monitoring the distribution

of their revenues, and satisfying people's basic needs. If well-planned, it can address many of the shortcomings of centralized bureaucracy. The basic needs strategy aims to meet these needs for all, whether they concern material needs such as food, clothing, shelter, or fuel, or social needs such as education and human rights, through what is called "participation" in social life through work and political commitment. (Al-Mustaqbal: 1999: 47)

The theoretical foundation of human development focuses on integrating economic interactions with social, political, and environmental changes, in addition to emphasizing public participation in choice, planning, and monitoring through:

- a. Giving human development sufficient attention to parallel development within the societal value system and mechanisms for broad public participation, provided that such participation is not one-sided in nature, but rather closer to genuine development approaches at the local and production unit levels, creating new rules of conduct within the general context of comprehensive theorizing.
- b. Active participation in the ongoing dialogue surrounding human development concepts and the strategies and policy packages that may be built upon them is required, led by multidisciplinary thinkers in a creative theoretical interaction.
- c. It also requires participating in the dialogue on diversifying development indicators and establishing the true relationship between the macroeconomic policies of developing countries and their social and environmental impacts. It can be said that human development is achieved through broad public participation in the development process and through the presence of democratic governance systems that promote such development Sixth: Economic Freedom:

Freedom means that a person has the right to choose life through spiritual contemplation and reflection, political freedom, freedom of expression, equality of opportunity, and freedom under the rule of law—that is, acceptance of the concept of human freedom. Therefore, freedom entails a broader range of choices for societies and their members, limiting external constraints to achieve the desired goal of development. Freedom also includes emancipation and liberation from social slavery, ignorance, misery, unsound institutions, and false beliefs, in order to maximize freedom, choose greater comfort, and live a better life.

Freedom emerges as a fundamental and central concept in the process of human development, as it is an inherent right to a decent living materially, morally, physically, and spiritually. Therefore, this entails (Nassar 2013:88)



1. Non-discrimination and equality among people, considering that the concept of development encompasses economic, political, social, religious, national, linguistic, and gender considerations.

2. The concept of development has expanded to include moral aspects such as freedom, the acquisition of knowledge, respect for human dignity, and the right to enjoy beauty. Therefore, development requires the development of human capabilities to achieve well-being and the rational use of human capabilities. In other words, it is comprehensive development, not just the fulfillment of basic human needs. Human development includes the activation of social safety nets to protect the poorest people, political freedom, and social development, transformations that are mutually beneficial. In other words, this development option is a practical basis for expanding the options for real freedoms enjoyed by people. Furthermore, the issue of expanding the scope of freedoms includes both the primary goal and the primary means, or the foundational and performative role of freedom in development. (Sen: 2004: 49)

Amartya Sen explains that development – progress – is important in the information age and the world of knowledge by establishing infrastructures that meet modern requirements, including institutions, policies, legislation, civil organizations, networks, communications, research and development, and human empowerment for men and women. He states, "Development – the process of evolving market management, government departments, and relations between the ruler and the ruled, legislative institutions, political parties, non-governmental organizations, judicial institutions, media, and educational institutions – its contribution is realized in reality through its impact on supporting and strengthening the capabilities – the individual freedoms of the human being, whether a child, a woman, or a man." The concept of human development emphasizes freedoms, thus adding further support that enhances the sustainability and continuity of human development, making it more advanced and mature. The United Nations Development Program emphasized the following freedoms (Cyriot 2000: 28):

1-Freedom from discrimination based on gender and race

2-Freedom from fear and threats to personal security, torture, and arbitrary detention.

3-Freedom of thought, speech, and participation in decision-making

4-Freedom from want

5-Freedom to develop and realize human potential

Freedom from injustice and violations of the rule of law.

7-Freedom to engage in decent work without exploitation

## CONCLUSIONS

1-Economic development is a comprehensive process based on a set of components, the most important of which is achieving integration between various resources, which creates a competitive environment that achieves the goals of the economic planner.

2-The issue of achieving human development is based on increasing attention to creative and innovative groups, which represents the true launching pad for achieving technological development in various economic activities, creating generations that keep pace with the rapid economic development in the global economy.

3-Human resources can play a crucial role in transforming the economy from one reliant on imported technologies to one reliant on local products, which plays a crucial role in achieving economic development.

4-Identifying successful experiences in the field of human resources is one of the most important factors in achieving the goals set by economic planners, to promote comprehensive economic development and achieve growth in a specific sector, which relies primarily on the incentives provided by the government to individuals working in various economic sectors..

5-Economic transformation is one of the most important factors in successfully tracking the roles through which economic development occurs, by adopting modern economic freedom mechanisms and modern methods to achieve desirable growth rates.

## Recommendations:

1-The researcher recommends adopting modern methods in economic development models that would transform the economic reality from one stage to another, one that is better than the previous one.

2-Increasing attention should be given to the creative and innovative activities of individuals with creative ideas aimed at achieving economic development in various fields and activities that lead to a better growth rate.

3-Adopting modern models in the areas of economic freedom and providing the private sector with the opportunity to play a fundamental and effective role in achieving economic growth by adopting modern

4.economic development policies, represented by the rapid technological advancements achieved by advanced economies.

5-Formulating effective and advanced policies characterized by flexibility that would advance economic growth. This should be achieved by adopting economic incentive methods, a youth initiatives system, and

5-supporting entrepreneurial and youth projects to advance human development and foster a spirit of competition among individuals to achieve the government's main objectives

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