

ABSTRACT

The achievements of economic development can be seen in the success of human development. The United Nation Development Program (UNDP) (2008) developed a Human Development Index (HDI) indicator to measure human development. The Human Development Index in ASEAN and SAARC countries needs to be analyzed because it is still in the lower-upper medium category. This study aims to analyze the effect of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the ICT Development Index (IDI) and the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) variable on the Human Development Index. This study uses panel data from 6 ASEAN member countries and 7 SAARC member countries in the lower-upper medium category during the 2008-2017 period. Descriptive analysis methods and panel data regression analysis were used to answer the research objectives.

The results showed that gross domestic product, ICT development Index, political stability and absence of violence or terrorism and regulatory quality have a statistically significant and positive effect on the human development index (HDI) in the ASEAN lower-upper medium category. On the other hand, control of corruption has a negative relationship and does not have a significant effect. Meanwhile, in SAARC countries the category is lower-upper Medium. variables of gross domestic product, ICT development Index, and political stability and absence of violence or terrorism have a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI). Meanwhile, regulatory quality variable has a negative and statistically significant effect on the human development index in the country. In addition, the control of corruption variable has the same effect on the human development index with ASEAN countries in the lower-upper medium category, which has a negative and insignificant relationship

Keywords : Human Development, ICT Development Index, good governance, Gross Domestic Product