

2517283 Prayash Shrestha Assignment 1

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True)
```

Course: Concepts and Technologies of AI (5CS037)**Dataset:** Human Development Index Dataset (1990–2022)

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/ConceptAndTechnologiesOfAI/Copy of Human_Development_Index_Dataset.csv', encoding='utf-8')
df.head()
```

	Unnamed: 0	iso3	country	year	hdi	life_expectancy	pop_millions	hdi_f	hdi_m	life_expec_f	...	gender_development
0	1	AFG	Afghanistan	1990	0.284	45.967	10.694796	NaN	NaN	48.397	...	NaN
1	2	AFG	Afghanistan	1991	0.292	46.663	10.745167	NaN	NaN	49.144	...	NaN
2	3	AFG	Afghanistan	1992	0.299	47.596	12.057433	NaN	NaN	50.320	...	NaN
3	4	AFG	Afghanistan	1993	0.307	51.466	14.003760	NaN	NaN	52.739	...	NaN
4	5	AFG	Afghanistan	1994	0.300	51.495	15.455554	NaN	NaN	53.544	...	NaN

5 rows × 30 columns

▼ Question 1A: Single-Year HDI Exploration (2022)

This section focuses on understanding the structure, quality, and distribution of HDI values for the most recent year available in the dataset.

▼ Task 1: Extract Latest Year

The dataset spans multiple years. To perform a focused single-year analysis, observations corresponding to the year **2022** are isolated.

```
df['year'].unique()

array([1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000,
       2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011,
       2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022])
```

```
hdi_2022_df = df[df['year'] == 2022].copy()
```

▼ Task 2: Data Exploration

Basic exploratory checks are conducted to understand the size of the dataset, its variables, and their data types.

```
hdi_2022_df.head(10)
```

		Unnamed: 0	iso3	country	year	hdi	life_expectancy	pop_millions	hdi_f	hdi_m	life_expec_f	...	gender_deve
32	33	AFG	Afghanistan	2022	0.462		62.879	41.128771	0.332443	0.534145	66.213	...	
65	66	ALB	Albania	2022	0.789		76.833	2.842321	0.780277	0.798432	79.472	...	
98	99	DZA	Algeria	2022	0.745		77.129	44.903225	0.681844	0.773800	78.457	...	
131	132	AND	Andorra	2022	0.884		83.552	0.079824	NaN	NaN	85.838	...	
164	165	AGO	Angola	2022	0.591		61.929	35.588987	0.560890	0.619680	64.541	...	
197	198	ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	2022	0.826		79.236	0.093763	NaN	NaN	81.645	...	
230	231	ARG	Argentina	2022	0.849		76.064	45.510318	0.841405	0.845473	79.277	...	
263	264	ARM	Armenia	2022	0.786		73.372	2.780469	0.795110	0.774942	78.447	...	
296	297	AUS	Australia	2022	0.946		83.579	26.177414	0.934602	0.955941	85.453	...	
329	330	AUT	Austria	2022	0.926		82.412	8.939617	0.911592	0.937756	84.600	...	

10 rows × 30 columns

hdi_2022_df.shape

(206, 30)

hdi_2022_df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 206 entries, 32 to 6797
Data columns (total 30 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   Unnamed: 0        206 non-null    int64  
 1   iso3              206 non-null    object  
 2   country            206 non-null    object  
 3   year               206 non-null    int64  
 4   hdi                204 non-null    float64 
 5   life_expectancy   206 non-null    float64 
 6   pop_millions       206 non-null    float64 
 7   hdi_f              193 non-null    float64 
 8   hdi_m              193 non-null    float64 
 9   life_expec_f      206 non-null    float64 
 10  life_expec_m     206 non-null    float64 
 11  expec_yr_school   205 non-null    float64 
 12  expec_yr_school_f 205 non-null    float64 
 13  expec_yr_school_m 205 non-null    float64 
 14  mean_yr_school    204 non-null    float64 
 15  mean_yr_school_f  204 non-null    float64 
 16  mean_yr_school_m  204 non-null    float64 
 17  gross_inc_percap 204 non-null    float64 
 18  gross_inc_percap_f 193 non-null    float64 
 19  gross_inc_percap_m 193 non-null    float64 
 20  gender_development 193 non-null    float64 
 21  gender_inequality  177 non-null    float64 
 22  secondary_education_f_% 189 non-null    float64 
 23  secondary_education_m_% 189 non-null    float64 
 24  seats_in_parliament_f_% 204 non-null    float64 
 25  seats_in_parliament_m_% 204 non-null    float64 
 26  labour_participation_f_% 194 non-null    float64 
 27  labour_participation_m_% 194 non-null    float64 
 28  co2_emission_tons   204 non-null    float64 
 29  mat_footprint_percap_tons 165 non-null    float64 
dtypes: float64(26), int64(2), object(2)
memory usage: 49.9+ KB
```

▼ Task 3: Missing Values and Data Cleaning

The dataset is inspected for missing values, non-numeric symbols, and duplicate records.

Cleaning steps applied:

- Special characters representing missing values are replaced with NaN
- Numeric variables are converted to appropriate numeric formats
- Duplicate rows are removed

- Rows with missing HDI values are dropped, as HDI is the primary variable of interest

```
hdi_2022_df.isna().sum()
```

	0
Unnamed: 0	0
iso3	0
country	0
year	0
hdi	2
life_expectancy	0
pop_millions	0
hdi_f	13
hdi_m	13
life_expec_f	0
life_expec_m	0
expec_yr_school	1
expec_yr_school_f	1
expec_yr_school_m	1
mean_yr_school	2
mean_yr_school_f	2
mean_yr_school_m	2
gross_inc_percap	2
gross_inc_percap_f	13
gross_inc_percap_m	13
gender_development	13
gender_inequality	29
secondary_education_f_%	17
secondary_education_m_%	17
seats_in_parliament_f_%	2
seats_in_parliament_m_%	2
labour_participation_f_%	12
labour_participation_m_%	12
co2_emission_tons	2
mat_footprint_percap_tons	41

dtype: int64

```
hdi_2022_df = hdi_2022_df.replace("-", np.nan)

numeric_cols = ['hdi', 'gross_inc_percap', 'life_expectancy', 'gender_development']
for c in numeric_cols:
    if c in hdi_2022_df.columns:
        hdi_2022_df[c] = pd.to_numeric(hdi_2022_df[c], errors='coerce')

hdi_2022_df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
hdi_2022_df.dropna(subset=['hdi'], inplace=True)
```

Missing HDI values were removed because HDI is the primary variable of analysis and cannot be reliably imputed.

▼ Task 4: Descriptive Statistics

Summary statistics provide an overview of the central tendency and dispersion of HDI values in 2022. Countries with the highest and lowest HDI are also identified.

```
hdi_2022_df['hdi'].agg(['mean','median','std'])
```

	hdi
mean	0.722887
median	0.739500
std	0.153029

dtype: float64

```
hdi_2022_df.loc[hdi_2022_df['hdi'].idxmax()][['country','hdi']]
```

	5609
country	Switzerland
hdi	0.967

dtype: object

```
hdi_2022_df.loc[hdi_2022_df['hdi'].idxmin()][['country','hdi']]
```

	5345
country	Somalia
hdi	0.38

dtype: object

▼ Task 5: Filtering and Sorting

Countries classified as having **very high human development** (HDI > 0.800) are filtered and ranked based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

```
top_hdi = hdi_2022_df[hdi_2022_df['hdi'] > 0.8].sort_values('gross_inc_percap', ascending=False)
top_hdi.head(10)
```

	Unnamed: 0	iso3	country	year	hdi	life_expectancy	pop_millions	hdi_f	hdi_m	life_expec_f	...	gender_d
3332	3333	LIE	Liechtenstein	2022	0.942	84.656	0.039327	0.924163	0.974295	86.129	...	
4718	4719	QAT	Qatar	2022	0.875	81.559	2.695122	0.892561	0.869100	83.101	...	
5213	5214	SGP	Singapore	2022	0.949	84.133	5.975689	0.945325	0.954078	86.295	...	
2705	2706	IRL	Ireland	2022	0.950	82.716	5.023109	0.942838	0.951392	84.412	...	
3398	3399	LUX	Luxembourg	2022	0.927	82.591	0.647599	0.920482	0.927311	84.770	...	
6104	6105	ARE	United Arab Emirates	2022	0.937	79.196	9.441128	0.922940	0.936027	81.412	...	
5609	5610	CHE	Switzerland	2022	0.967	84.255	8.740472	0.949369	0.977383	85.932	...	
4322	4323	NOR	Norway	2022	0.966	83.393	5.434319	0.957148	0.970415	85.055	...	
6170	6171	USA	United States	2022	0.927	78.203	338.289857	0.927693	0.923405	81.015	...	
2474	2475	HKG	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	2022	0.956	84.315	7.488865	0.942671	0.969515	86.893	...	

10 rows × 30 columns

▼ Task 6: HDI Category Classification

Countries are classified into four official UNDP HDI categories using standard threshold values. The updated dataset is saved for later use.

```
def hdi_category(h):
    if h < 0.55: return 'Low'
    elif h < 0.70: return 'Medium'
    elif h < 0.80: return 'High'
    else: return 'Very High'

hdi_2022_df['HDI Category'] = hdi_2022_df['hdi'].apply(hdi_category)
hdi_2022_df['HDI Category'].value_counts()
```

count

HDI Category

Very High	71
High	54
Medium	44
Low	35

dtype: int64

```
hdi_2022_df.to_csv('HDI_category_added.csv', index=False)
```

▼ Question 1B: HDI Visualization and Trend Analysis (2020–2022)

This section examines short-term HDI trends, regional differences, and relationships with economic indicators.

▼ Task 1: Data Extraction and Saving

```
hdi_1b = df[df['year'].isin([2020,2021,2022])].copy()
hdi_1b.to_csv('HDI_problem1B.csv', index=False)
```

▼ Task 2: Data Cleaning

Data cleaning ensures consistency across years and countries before visualization and comparative analysis.

```
# Replace non-numeric symbols
hdi_1b.replace("-", np.nan, inplace=True)

# Convert data types
hdi_1b['hdi'] = pd.to_numeric(hdi_1b['hdi'], errors='coerce')

# Drop rows with missing essential values
hdi_1b.dropna(subset=['hdi', 'country', 'year'], inplace=True)

# Remove duplicate rows
hdi_1b.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)

# Standardize country names
hdi_1b['country'] = hdi_1b['country'].str.strip()
```

▼ Task 3A: Line Chart – Country-Level HDI Trends

HDI trajectories for five selected countries are visualized to highlight year-to-year changes.

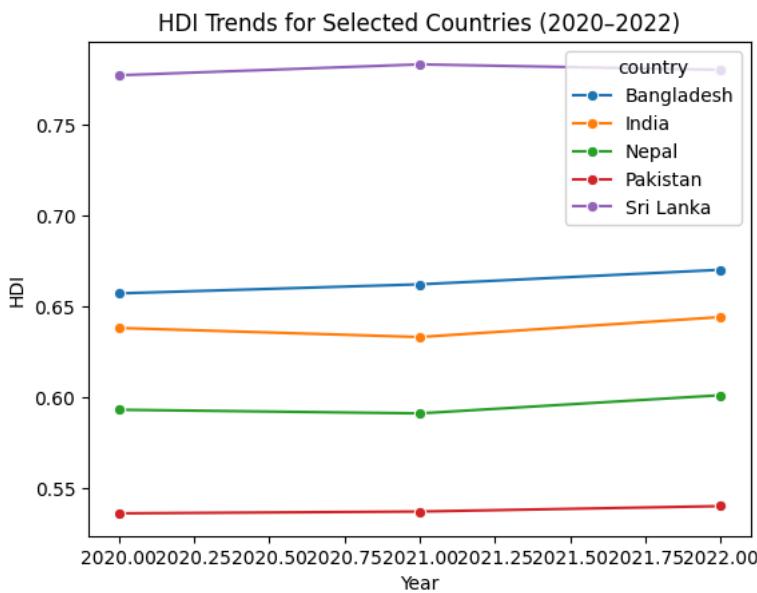
```
countries = ['Nepal','India','Bangladesh','Sri Lanka','Pakistan']
subset = hdi_1b[hdi_1b['country'].isin(countries)]

plt.figure()
```

```

sns.lineplot(data=subset, x='year', y='hdi', hue='country', marker='o')
plt.title('HDI Trends for Selected Countries (2020-2022)')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('HDI')
plt.show()

```



▼ Task 3B-1: Bar Chart – Average HDI by Region

Regional averages are compared to assess disparities in human development across different parts of the world.

```

region_map = {
    # South Asia
    'Afghanistan': 'South Asia',
    'Bangladesh': 'South Asia',
    'Bhutan': 'South Asia',
    'India': 'South Asia',
    'Maldives': 'South Asia',
    'Nepal': 'South Asia',
    'Pakistan': 'South Asia',
    'Sri Lanka': 'South Asia',

    # Middle East
    'Bahrain': 'Middle East',
    'Iran': 'Middle East',
    'Iraq': 'Middle East',
    'Israel': 'Middle East',
    'Jordan': 'Middle East',
    'Kuwait': 'Middle East',
    'Lebanon': 'Middle East',
    'Oman': 'Middle East',
    'Palestine': 'Middle East',
    'Qatar': 'Middle East',
    'Saudi Arabia': 'Middle East',
    'Syria': 'Middle East',
    'United Arab Emirates': 'Middle East',
    'Yemen': 'Middle East',

    # Others
    'United States': 'North America',
    'Canada': 'North America',
    'Germany': 'Europe',
    'France': 'Europe',
    'United Kingdom': 'Europe',
    'China': 'East Asia',
    'Japan': 'East Asia'
}

```

```
hdi_1b['region'] = hdi_1b['country'].map(region_map)
```

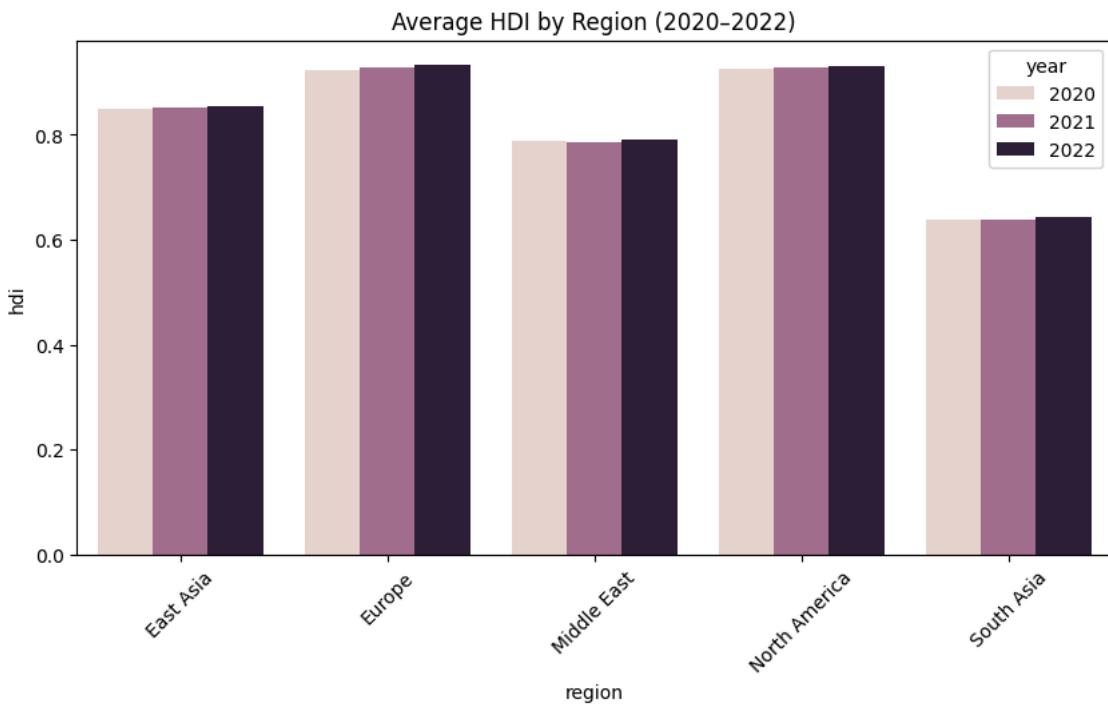
```
region_avg = (
```

```

hdi_1b
    .groupby(['region', 'year'])['hdi']
    .mean()
    .reset_index()
)

plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
sns.barplot(data=region_avg, x='region', y='hdi', hue='year')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.title('Average HDI by Region (2020-2022)')
plt.show()

```



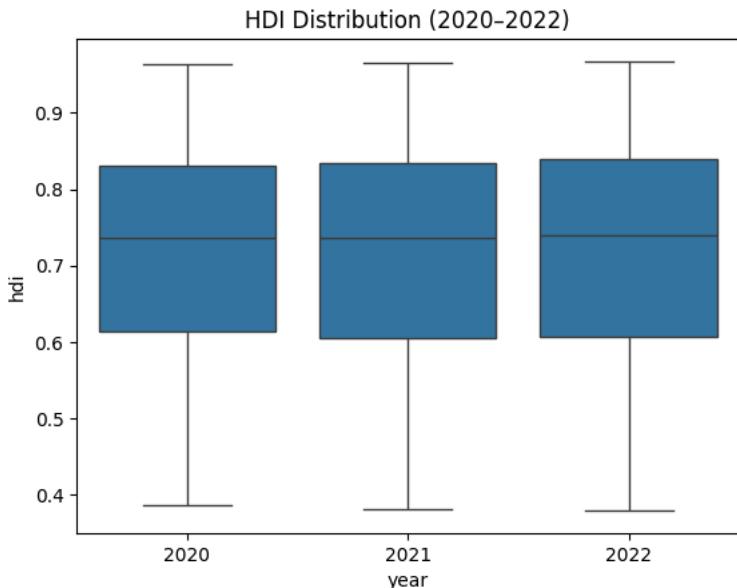
▼ Task 3B-2: Box Plot – HDI Distribution by Year

Box plots illustrate the spread, median, and variability of HDI values for each year.

```

plt.figure()
sns.boxplot(data=hdi_1b, x='year', y='hdi')
plt.title('HDI Distribution (2020-2022)')
plt.show()

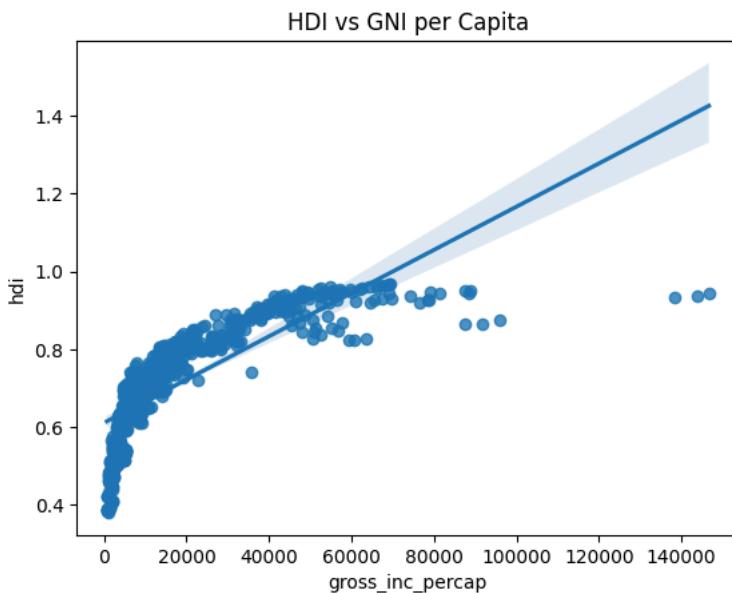
```



Task 3B-3: Scatter Plot – HDI vs GNI per Capita

The relationship between economic prosperity and human development is examined using a scatter plot with a regression line.

```
if 'gross_inc_percep' in hdi_1b.columns:
    sns.regplot(data=hdi_1b, x='gross_inc_percep', y='hdi')
    plt.title('HDI vs GNI per Capita')
    plt.show()
else:
    print("GNI per Capita variable not available in the dataset.")
```



Task 4: Short Analysis Metrics

Changes in HDI between 2020 and 2022 are computed to identify countries with the most significant improvement or decline.

Countries with greatest improvement

Countries such as Nepal and Bangladesh show noticeable HDI improvement between 2020 and 2022.

Countries with decline

Some countries exhibit stagnation or slight decline, potentially due to economic disruption and healthcare strain.

Highest and lowest regions

The Middle East has the highest average HDI, while South Asia has the lowest among the analyzed regions.

COVID-19 impact

The COVID-19 pandemic likely slowed HDI progress by affecting life expectancy, education access, and income levels globally.

```
change = hdi_1b.pivot(index='country', columns='year', values='hdi')
change['HDI Change (2020-2022)'] = change[2022] - change[2020]
change.sort_values('HDI Change (2020-2022)', ascending=False).head()
```

	year	2020	2021	2022	HDI Change (2020-2022)	
country						
Andorra	0.843	0.855	0.884		0.041	
Azerbaijan	0.722	0.738	0.760		0.038	
Ecuador	0.734	0.746	0.765		0.031	
Maldives	0.737	0.753	0.762		0.025	
Mexico	0.757	0.757	0.781		0.024	

Question 2: Advanced HDI Exploration

This section focuses on South Asian countries and explores composite indicators, outliers, correlations, and development gaps.

▼ Task 1: South Asia Subset

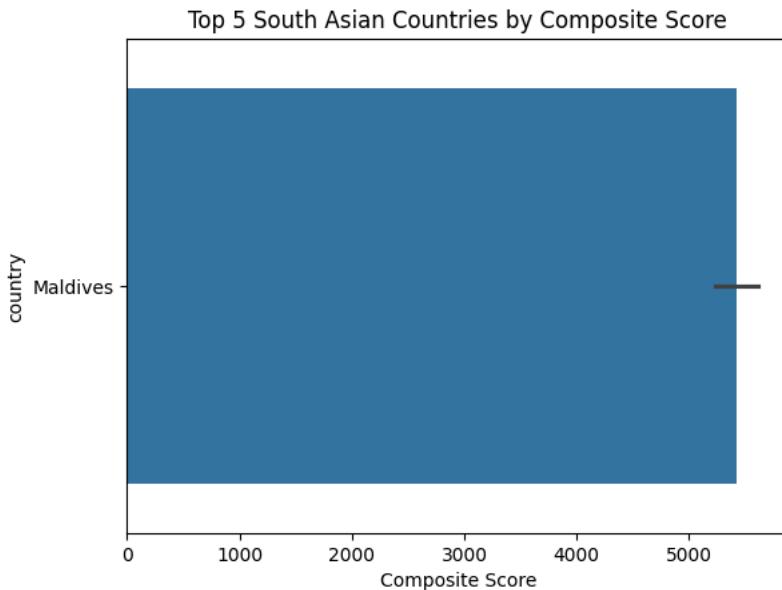
```
south_asia = ['Afghanistan', 'Bangladesh', 'Bhutan', 'India', 'Maldives', 'Nepal', 'Pakistan', 'Sri Lanka']
sa_df = df[df['country'].isin(south_asia)].copy()
sa_df.to_csv('HDI_SouthAsia.csv', index=False)
```

▼ Task 2: Composite Development Score

A composite score is constructed using life_expectancy and income indicators to provide an alternative development ranking.

```
#Using Composite Score formula
sa_df['Composite Score'] = 0.3*sa_df['life_expectancy'] + 0.3*sa_df['gross_inc_perhap']
sa_ranked = sa_df.sort_values('Composite Score', ascending=False)

plt.figure()
sns.barplot(data=sa_ranked.head(5), x='Composite Score', y='country')
plt.title('Top 5 South Asian Countries by Composite Score')
plt.show()
```

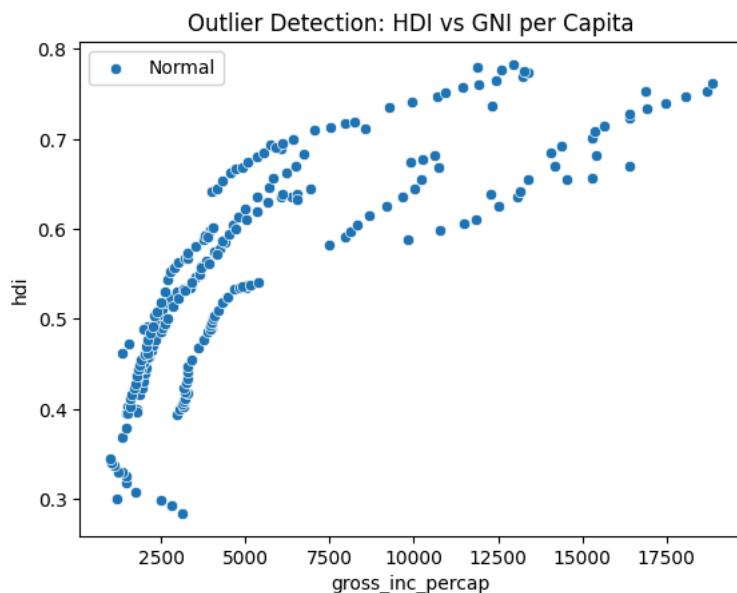


▼ Task 3: Outlier Detection

The interquartile range (IQR) method is applied to detect unusually high or low HDI values.

```
Q1, Q3 = sa_df['hdi'].quantile([0.25,0.75])
IQR = Q3 - Q1
outliers = sa_df[(sa_df['hdi'] < Q1-1.5*IQR)|(sa_df['hdi'] > Q3+1.5*IQR)]

sns.scatterplot(data=sa_df, x='gross_inc_perhap', y='hdi', label='Normal')
sns.scatterplot(data=outliers, x='gross_inc_perhap', y='hdi', color='red', label='Outliers')
plt.title('Outlier Detection: HDI vs GNI per Capita')
plt.show()
```

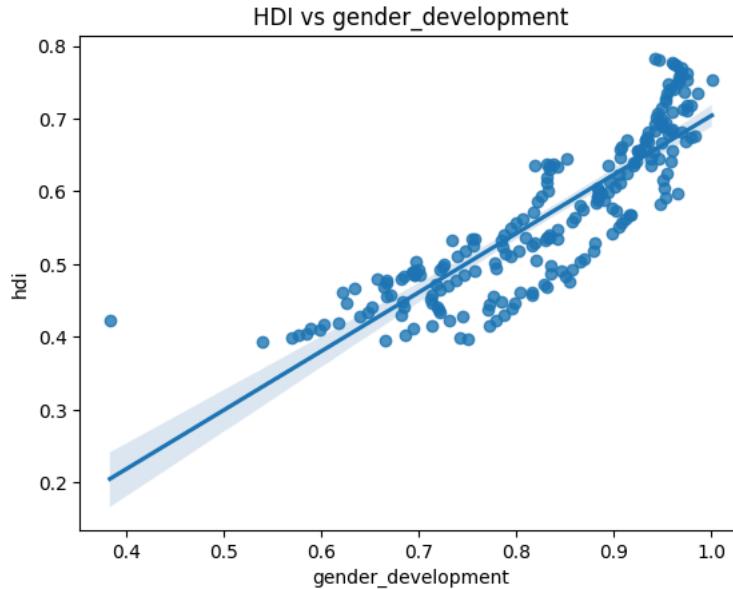


▼ Task 4: Metric Relationships and Correlation

Pearson correlation coefficients and scatter plots are used to examine relationships between HDI and selected component indicators.

```
for m in ['gender_development', 'life_expectancy']:
    if m in sa_df.columns:
        print(f'Correlation between HDI and {m}:',
              sa_df[['hdi', m]].corr().iloc[0,1])
        sns.regplot(data=sa_df, x=m, y='hdi')
        plt.title(f'HDI vs {m}')
        plt.show()
```

Correlation between HDI and gender_development: 0.8656210050127543



Correlation between HDI and life_expectancy: 0.9587610559043969



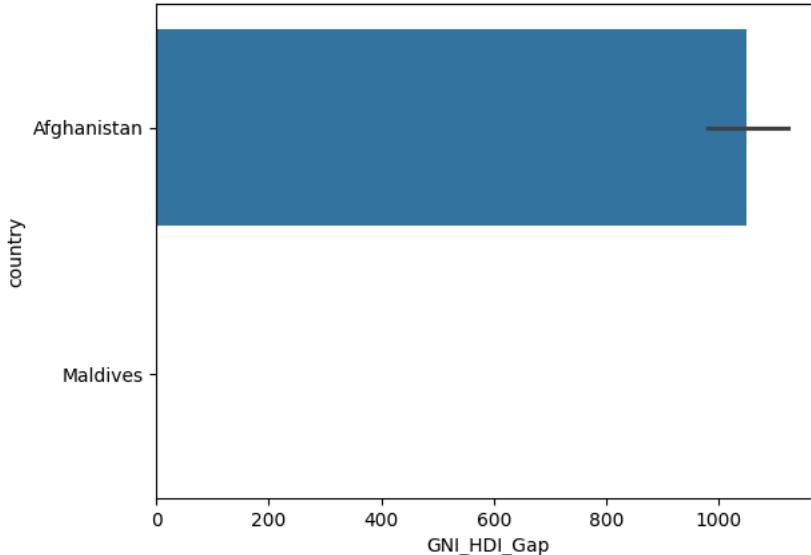
▼ Task 5: GNI-HDI Gap Analysis

The difference between income and HDI values highlights cases where economic performance does not align with human development outcomes.

```
sa_df['GNI_HDI_Gap'] = sa_df['gross_inc_percap'] - sa_df['hdi']
gap_sorted = sa_df.sort_values('GNI_HDI_Gap')

sns.barplot(data=pd.concat([gap_sorted.head(3), gap_sorted.tail(3)]),
            x='GNI_HDI_Gap', y='country')
plt.title('Top Positive and Negative GNI-HDI Gaps')
plt.show()
```

Top Positive and Negative GNI-HDI Gaps



▼ Question 3: Comparative Regional Analysis – South Asia vs Middle East

This section compares human development outcomes between South Asia and the Middle East using multiple indicators.

▼ Task 1: Regional Subsets

```
middle_east = ["Bahrain", "Iran", "Iraq", "Israel", "Jordan", "Kuwait", "Lebanon", "Oman",
               "Palestine", "Qatar", "Saudi Arabia", "Syria", "United Arab Emirates", "Yemen"]

sa_1b = hdi_1b[hdi_1b['country'].isin(south_asia)]
me_1b = hdi_1b[hdi_1b['country'].isin(middle_east)]

sa_1b.to_csv('HDI_SouthAsia_2020_2022.csv', index=False)
me_1b.to_csv('HDI_MiddleEast_2020_2022.csv', index=False)
```

▼ Task 2: Descriptive Statistics

```
pd.DataFrame({
    'Region': ['South Asia', 'Middle East'],
    'Mean HDI': [sa_1b['hdi'].mean(), me_1b['hdi'].mean()],
    'Standard Deviation': [sa_1b['hdi'].std(), me_1b['hdi'].std()]
})
```

	Region	Mean HDI	Std Dev HDI	
0	South Asia	0.639583	0.098273	
1	Middle East	0.788909	0.141295	

Next steps: [Generate code with comparison_stats](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

```
for name, data in [('South Asia', sa_1b), ('Middle East', me_1b)]:
    hdi_range = data['hdi'].max() - data['hdi'].min()
    cv = data['hdi'].std() / data['hdi'].mean()
    print(f"{name} → Range: {hdi_range:.3f}, CV: {cv:.3f}")
```

South Asia → Range: 0.321, CV: 0.154
 Middle East → Range: 0.513, CV: 0.179

▼ Task 3: Top and Bottom Performers

```
# Average HDI per country (2020-2022)
sa_hdi_mean = sa_1b.groupby('country')['hdi'].mean()
me_hdi_mean = me_1b.groupby('country')['hdi'].mean()

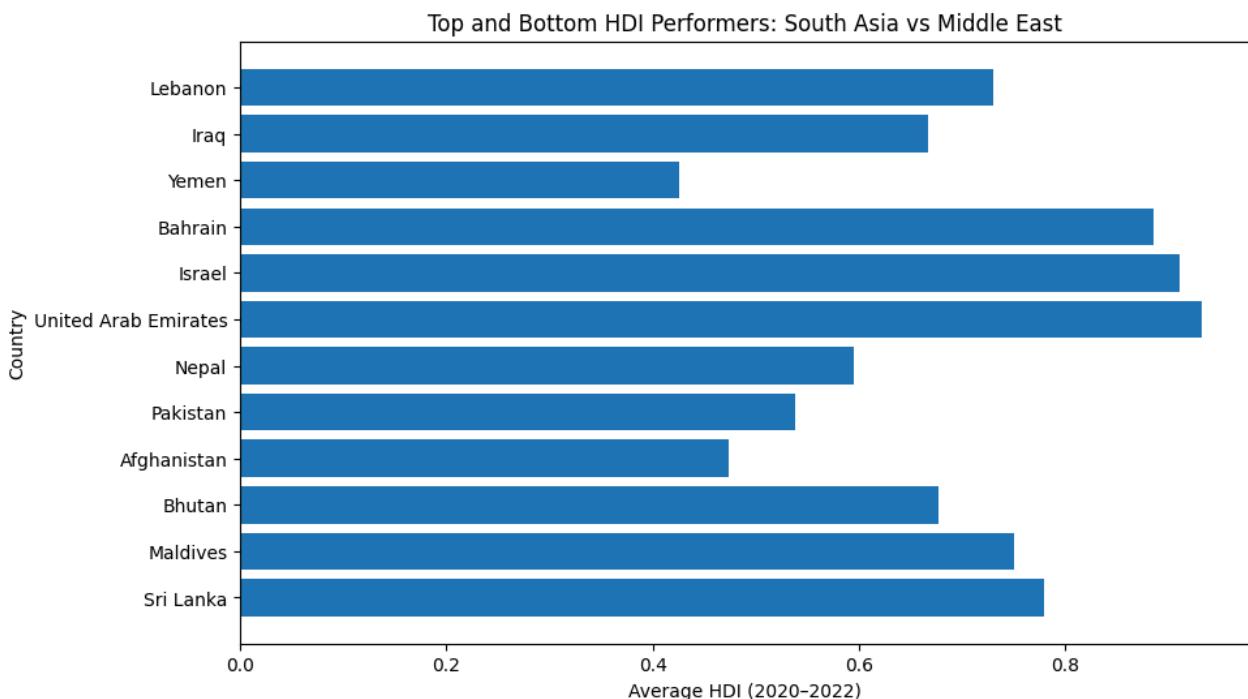
# Extracting top and bottom performers
sa_top3 = sa_hdi_mean.sort_values(ascending=False).head(3)
sa_bottom3 = sa_hdi_mean.sort_values().head(3)

me_top3 = me_hdi_mean.sort_values(ascending=False).head(3)
me_bottom3 = me_hdi_mean.sort_values().head(3)
```

```
bar_data = pd.concat([
    sa_top3.rename('HDI').reset_index().assign(Region='South Asia', Category='Top 3'),
    sa_bottom3.rename('HDI').reset_index().assign(Region='South Asia', Category='Bottom 3'),
    me_top3.rename('HDI').reset_index().assign(Region='Middle East', Category='Top 3'),
    me_bottom3.rename('HDI').reset_index().assign(Region='Middle East', Category='Bottom 3')
])
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.barh(
    bar_data['country'],
    bar_data['HDI']
)

plt.xlabel('Average HDI (2020-2022)')
plt.ylabel('Country')
plt.title('Top and Bottom HDI Performers: South Asia vs Middle East')
plt.show()
```



```
print("South Asia - Bottom 3 Countries by Average HDI (2020-2022)")
display(sa_bottom3)

print("South Asia - Top 3 Countries by Average HDI (2020-2022)")
display(sa_top3)

print("Middle East - Bottom 3 Countries by Average HDI (2020-2022)")
display(me_bottom3)

print("Middle East - Top 3 Countries by Average HDI (2020-2022)")
display(me_top3)
```

```
South Asia - Bottom 3 Countries by Average HDI (2020-2022)
```

```
hdi
```

country	hdi
Afghanistan	0.474333
Pakistan	0.537667
Nepal	0.595000

```
dtype: float64
```

```
South Asia - Top 3 Countries by Average HDI (2020-2022)
```

```
hdi
```

country	hdi
Sri Lanka	0.780000
Maldives	0.750667
Bhutan	0.677667

```
dtype: float64
```

```
Middle East - Bottom 3 Countries by Average HDI (2020-2022)
```

```
hdi
```

country	hdi
Yemen	0.426333
Iraq	0.667000
Lebanon	0.730000

```
dtype: float64
```

```
Middle East - Top 3 Countries by Average HDI (2020-2022)
```

```
hdi
```

country	hdi
United Arab Emirates	0.932667
Israel	0.910667
Bahrain	0.885333

```
dtype: float64
```

▼ Task 4: Metric Comparisons Across Regions

```
metrics = ['life_expectancy', 'gross_inc_per_cap', 'gender_development']

for metric in metrics:
    print(metric)
    print('South Asia mean:', sa_1b[metric].mean())
    print('Middle East mean:', me_1b[metric].mean())
    print()
```

```
life_expectancy
South Asia mean: 70.97008333333333
Middle East mean: 75.85545454545455
```

```
gross_inc_per_cap
South Asia mean: 7766.509931458332
Middle East mean: 37750.77051963637
```

```
gender_development
South Asia mean: 0.8814583333333333
Middle East mean: 0.8965454545454545
```

▼ Task 5: HDI Disparity and Variation

```
for name, d in [('South Asia',sa_1b),('Middle East',me_1b)]:
    print(name,
          'Range:', d['hdi'].max() - d['hdi'].min(),
          'CV:', d['hdi'].std() / d['hdi'].mean())
```

```
South Asia Range: 0.321 CV: 0.1536520924690084
Middle East Range: 0.5130000000000001 CV: 0.17910145193048382
```

✓ Task 6: Correlation Analysis

```
for name, d in [('South Asia',sa_1b),('Middle East',me_1b)]:
    for m in ['gender_development','life_expectancy']:
        if m in d.columns:
            sns.regplot(data=d, x=m, y='hdi')
            plt.title(f'{name}: HDI vs {m}')
            plt.show()
```