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| **COURSEWORK ASSIGNMENT** | |
| **Module Title: Team Research and Development Project** | **Module Code: 7COM1079** |
| **Assignment Title: Coursework Report** | **Group Assignment: Group 65** |
| **Tutor**: Dr. John Noll | **Internal Moderator**: |

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| Marks Awarded %: | Marks Awarded after Lateness Penalty applied %: |
| Penalties for Late Submissions   * Late submission of any item of coursework for each day or part thereof (or for hard copy submission only, working day or part thereof) for up to five days after the published deadline, coursework relating to modules at Levels 0, 4, 5, 6 submitted late (including deferred coursework, but with the exception of referred coursework), will have the numeric grade reduced by 10 grade points until or unless the numeric grade reaches or is 40. Where the numeric grade awarded for the assessment is less than 40, no lateness penalty will be applied. * Late submission of referred coursework will automatically be awarded a grade of zero (0). * Coursework (including deferred coursework) submitted later than five days (five working days in the case of hard copy submission) after the published deadline will be awarded a grade of zero (0). * Where genuine serious adverse circumstances apply, you may apply for an extension to the hand-in date, provided the extension is requested a reasonable period in advance of the deadline. | |
| Please refer to your student handbook for details about the grading schemes used by the School when assessing your work. Guidance on assessment will also be given in the Module Guide. | |
| Guidance on avoiding academic assessment offences such as plagiarism and collusion is given at this URL: <http://www.studynet.herts.ac.uk/ptl/common/LIS.nsf/lis/citing_menu> | |

**Introduction**

Before we continue our discussion, it needs us to define happiness first. According to Veenhoven (1991), happiness can be characterised by how much a person likes the life he leads. Happiness can also be called a person's life satisfaction. Since 2012, the UN (United Nations) have opted to assess the development of well-being. As an outcome, the World Happiness Report was first released by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network in 2012 in collaboration with the Ernesto Illy Foundation. Until 2019, the UN released 7 World Happiness Reports a groundbreaking survey of the state of global happiness (Worldhappiness.report, 2019).

The World Happiness Report shows that the Scandinavian countries of the world are happier than the people of other nations, but there are people in the Scandinavian country who report that they are struggling and suffering (Andreasson and Birkjær, 2018). So, what makes the people of Scandinavia the happiest in the world? Scandinavian countries are developed countries in the world and world happiness report shows that developed countries are happier than developing countries because of GDP per capita, Family, Life expectancy, Freedom Generosity and trust in government (kaggle.com). What are the developing countries doing in these sectors?

Since 2014, South Asia has been the fastest-growing sub-region in the world. Collectively, its eight economies boast an average annual growth rate of 7%. Countries like Bangladesh and India have an average growth rate of more than 7% over the last five years, and Bangladesh is expected to grow by about 8% over the next two years (Song, 2019). After doing a comparison with Gapminder tools with some Scandinavian countries and South Asian countries to see are they really developing faster? It is overserved that Scandinavian countries were not growing faster as in South Asian countries. In other words, the position of the Scandinavian countries has been more stable, while the South Asian countries are growing rapidly in every field (Gapminder.org, 2019).

Coming back to world happiness report, which is showing a different view. Scandinavian countries were more stable in happiness score as their stable economy. On the other hand, South Asian countries like Bangladesh and India are growing faster, but happiness score is not growing at all. What's keeping them from being happy? This study aims to asses why developing countries people like Bangladesh and India are not happy like others and how they can be happier.

To find out, we analyze World Happiness report dataset from Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2012). This data set includes data from 156-159 countries from 2015 to 2019.

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