

## Economy and growth

Prasenjit Jana , Basudeb Jana

[prasenjit\\_jana1@yahoo.co.in](mailto:prasenjit_jana1@yahoo.co.in)

### ABSTRACT

Let U be the class of upper income group of a country, M be the class of middle income group of a country, and L be the class of lower income group of a country. 1) Now the growth of the country can happen by giving money from U class to L class by giving jobs to the L class, when M class act as government job holders. 2) The other way of growth is by money transferring from U to M to L class as a chain. 3) The next way is that the U class will give more tax and the government will give constant help to the L class. The important thing is sometimes the government gives extra money to the L class without much work. That causes a new situation where the people of the L class do wrong things, and their idle brain can upset the country. This can also be seen in many underdeveloped countries I think. This is an abstract strategy of economic growth by the government.

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Let U be the class of upper income group of a country, M be the class of middle income group of a country, and L be the class of lower income group of a country. 1) Now the growth of the country can happen by giving money from U class to L class by giving jobs to the L class, when M class act as government job holders. 2) The other way of growth is by money transferring from U to M to L class as a chain. 3) The next way is that the U class will give more tax and the government will give constant help to the L class. 4) This is the way in which the money goes from M class to U class and L class. The government gives the money to M class and the money distributed to other two classes. We are not interested in that type because it is well known to us.

The most important thing is that when the U class doesn't give anything but the M class gives proper tax as they are service holders and by them in the L class gets money. Then the M and the L class go down and the U class go above . This situation causes an economy down because the U class tries to keep the money in their hand more without giving proper tax to the government. This situation can be seen in many underdeveloped countries .

The other important thing is sometimes the government gives extra money to the L class without much work. That causes a new situation where the people of the L class do wrong things, and their idle brain can upset the country. This can also be seen in many underdeveloped countries I think. This is an abstract strategy of economic growth by the government. In this way the L class gets money without work and a false economic growth

created but the L class's improvement is not stable. So as the government gives no permanent work to them they are doing bad work.

Again in a case where the class is there but everyone pays tax properly and by that the government tries to make the class difference zero then that country is more developed and so they can think freely. European countries and the USA are like that. I think so.

To be a great country the government must look at whether these four ways of moving money happen or not. If any problem is there then the growth will not happen.

Again let the class be taken as the set U, the set M and the set L. If  $n(M) > n(L) > n(U)$  then the country is in a balanced position. If  $n(M) < n(L) < n(U)$  then it is harmful for the L set. If  $n(L) > n(M) > n(U)$  then it is harmful for both L and U. Economic help can be given to the set with lower elements which is helpful to make the difference of any two sets minimum for the strong economy.

The rate of change in the number of elements changing from L set to M set and M set to U set is the deciding factor of economic growth but by giving false help to the L class without work can cause a bad effect to the country. Then the people of L class or set don't use their brain to make themselves big. If we can not give jobs or work to every person then they will act in a bad economy.

The ratio of  $n(U):n(M)=n(M):n(L)$  is essential for a good economy and this ratio may be a deciding factor. When  $n(L)$  tends to zero then the country becomes high and when  $n(U)$  tends to zero then the country is standard. For  $n(M)$  tends to zero gives a bad effect for the country. This ratio can be expressed as the probability like  $P(x)$ . If  $0 < P(x) \leq \frac{1}{2}$  then we see the lower economy and if  $\frac{1}{2} < P(x) \leq 1$  then we see the higher economy. The reciprocal of the above ratio gives the probability for higher economy.

Again if the government helps the elements of U set to increase their money wrongly without paying tax properly then the system breaks down and my above conditions for growth of the economy will hamper. So another thing of economic growth is to be the government unbiased.