

Original Article

To Maintain Uniformity in the Market, the Salary should be Paid Focused on the Sectors of Investment

Roy Shirshendu M.

Lal Baug Society, Near SBI, Nava Vadej, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.

Received: 16 January 2024

Revised: 22 February 2024

Accepted: 06 March 2024

Published: 21 March 2024

Abstract - This paper proposes a solution to tackle disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector. Spending imbalances result in overinvestment and underinvestment, leading to disguised unemployment. The solution involves restructuring salaries to allocate specific amounts for essential needs and achieve a balanced distribution of expenditure across all economic sectors, promoting growth in overlooked areas like agriculture. The potential benefits include reduced disguised unemployment, increased economic growth, improved welfare, and increased GVA and contribution to GDP. A government-controlled approach is recommended to ensure balanced economic development for future generations.

Keywords - Sectors of Investment, Market, Paid.

1. Introduction

The expenditure made by individuals in a balanced manner to different sectors will surely influence the sectors of the economy in a balanced manner. I.e. Proportionate increase and no loss. The able-bodied citizen will choose their profession not based on GDP contributed by different sectors but on the basis of their qualification and choice of employment in sectors they are interested in. In short, the qualification will qualify the production. Primary sector contribution to GDP is 18.20 percent, but population dependent is 44 percent.

The secondary sector contribution to GDP is 20 percent, but the population dependent is 25 percent, and the Tertiary sector contribution is more than 50 percent of GDB, but the population dependent is 31 percent. This above inequality discipline of the ratio between the people employed in different sectors and the GDP the sectors generate can be reduced. This will surely influence the sectors of economics in a balanced manner. Thus, the economic competition will not roll out any segment in any manner. This will maintain the sustainability of demand and supply and also maintain sustainable economic development while keeping the future generation requirement in consideration.

It has been observed that an income by an individual is for personal expenditure. This expenditure an individual does is on his will and wish. Thus, the market becomes volatile, and the volatility many times reduces the income of many. For instance, if an individual invests in his will and wishes for goods and commodities, then he is influencing a certain sector of economic production. Resulting in the other sector's loss. To maintain uniformity in the market, the salary should be

paid focused on the sector of investment. Example: 20 percent for HRA, medical subject to insurance, 25 percent for food, 5 percent for the education of children, 20 percent for saving, 5 percent for transportation, 5 percent for entertainment, 10 percent for electronic items, 10 percent for miscellaneous expenditure. If every employee gets the salary in this pattern, then the expenditure will surely influence the sectors of economics in a balanced manner. Protecting the segments included in different sectors in a balanced manner. Thus, the economic competition will not roll out any segment of any sector in any manner. This will maintain the sustainability of demand and supply. Also, maintain sustainable economic development, keeping the future generation requirement in consideration.

This will maintain the sustainability of demand and supply. Also, maintain sustainable economic development, keeping the future generation requirement in consideration.

In case an individual has no demand of said limitation of expenditure made in his salary, the extra amount is circulated to public expenditure through taxes. The employee will not be allowed and able to transfer the salary which he receives in the form of plastic money from one parameter to another. Example: An individual 'A' receiving his salary from the workplace will not be able to invest more than 25 percent of his salary on food. If he spends less than 20 percent of his salary on HRA, then the rest of the amount will be transferred to tax.

The above thought explains the possibility of an economic remedy mentioned below in Illustration I, Illustration II, Illustration III, and Illustration IV.



1.1. Illustration I

Due to uncertainty or imbalance in expenditure, certain sectors are following disguised unemployment. Example: Agriculture sector. The agriculture sector finds less investment as individuals towards food make less expenditure. Due to less demand and more people involved in the agriculture sector, resulting in more disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector.

If there is an upper cap on investment to meet different needs, then the expenditure will also be divided proportionally among the different sectors of the economy. Thus salary should be paid with an upper cap for heading for expenditure to fulfill the need and greed. This will help for the overall growth of the individual and his family, as the expenditure will be for an all-round development, for example, health, education, good food, and housing. This will in turn, help the all-round development of all three sectors of the economy. i.e. Primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. This will further reduce disguised unemployment in different sectors of the economy. Example: The Primary sector in India contributes 20 percent of the GDP and engages 44 percent of the population. Almost 25 percent to 30 percent of the total population engaged in agriculture are disguised as unemployed. This percentage of disguised unemployment affects the overall income of the entire population, mainly 44 percent of India's population engaged in agriculture. Coining the above thought will reduce disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector. Almost 50 percent of India's population will be benefited. Their income will increase to a level that they can lead to development.

1.2. Illustration II

Moreover, in India, the Primary Sector its Gross value added has declined from 35 percent in 1990-91 to 15 percent in 2022-23. This downturn may improve with the above thought. The disparity will reduce and the economic certainty of the individual's present and future will also be sanguine. Thus, with the judicious distribution of expenditure, the sectors may not lose or observe a downward trend in Gross

value and its contribution to GDP (Gross Domestic Production)

1.3. Illustration III

The profit of any sector will lead to an increase in the salary of employees will automatically increase the expenditure by the employees, resulting in an increase in investment to all sectors as the increase in income is proportional to investment. Thus the profit of one sector will also increase the profit of different sectors. All sectors will have proportionately increased profits. Also increase in tax amount resulting in an increase in infrastructural development, further infrastructural facilities will promote human development and boost investment in all sectors.

1.4. Illustration IV

Looking at the balance of sectors, the able-bodied citizen will choose their profession not based on GDP contributed by different sectors but based on their qualification and choice of employment in sectors they are interested in. In short, the qualification will qualify the production.

2. Reference Part

It has been observed that an income by an individual is for personal expenditure. This expenditure an individual does is on his will and wish. Thus, the markets become volatile and the volatility many times reduces the income of many.

3. Review of the Thesis Paper

To judicious the expenditure made by individuals, so as to be considered as the most appropriate way for maintaining economic growth.

4. Conclusion

To maintain sustainable economic development, keeping the future generation requirement in consideration. It will also help to streamline the Gross Value added of different sectors.

References

- [1] Kirit S. Parikh, and Rakkam Radhakrishna, *Indian Development Report*, Oxford University Press, pp. 1-273, 2002. [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [2] Raghbendra Jha, *Contemporary Macro Economics Theory and Policy*, Wiley Eastern Limited, pp. 1-417, 1991. [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [3] K.P.M. Sundharam, and M.C. Vaish, *Principles of Economics*, Ratan Prakashan Mandir, pp. 1-650, 1962. [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [4] H.L. Ahuja, *Advanced Economic Theory*, S Chand and Company Limited, 2017. [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [5] Debraj Ray, *Development Economics*, Oxford University Press, pp. 1-848, 1998. [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [6] Gerald M. Meier, and James E. Ranch, *Learning issues in Economic Development*, Oxford University Press, pp. 1-650, 1970. [[Publisher Link](#)]