

Economic growth without distributive justice system is bound to breed violence

Outline

I. Introduction:

Thesis Statement

Although some argue that economic growth is always beneficial for human rights even in unequal distribution, in reality, oligarchic dominance in socio-economic affairs demonstrates that economic growth without distributive justice system leads to violence.

II. General indicators to understand a state's economic progress

III. Comprehending distributive justice system theory by Aristotle

IV. Contemporary ^{understanding} ~~comph~~ of distributive justice system: in the age of social welfare system.

V. On which grounds some believe that economic growth even undistributive bolsters human rights: Counter perspective

a) Bolstering of competition through economic prosperity

Rebutal:

Competition between two unequals is not a fair competition.

b) Better service delivery due to unhinged economic growth

Rebutal:

Elite class subsidizes themselves from public taxes.

VI. Why economic growth without distributive justice system bounds to breed violence?

a) Bolstering social polarization through undistributive economic growth

b) Psychological frustration prevailing due to rich-poor dichotomy

c) Cultivation of non-state actors due to unequal distribution, causing extremism

d) Elevation of informal and illegal economy, fostering smuggling.

e) Nexus of establishment and chamber of commerce : policies for the betterment of elite

f) Domination of oligarchic class on democratic voices

VII. Case Studies proving economic growth without distributive justice system, causing violence

a) Great Britain as a colonial mastermind by Shashi Tharur

b) Paradigm shift in Nepal: Gen

2 revolution against undistributive justice system

VIII. Ways to ensure distributive justice system in economic cycle to improve democratize prosperity

- a) By ensuring social welfare system for better tax utilization,
- b) By focusing on direct taxes and fostering overall taxnet
- c) By encouraging medium and small enterprises

IX. Conclusion:

Economic growth is a cornerstone for the social fabric of a state. It empowers citizens and democratizes human rights. However, economic growth without distributive justice system is merely a tool of oppression causing extremism and polarization in a state. It causes rich - poor dichotomy, exacerbating mental tension among masses. Moreover, it cultivates the involvement of non-state actors, resulting in illegal activities such as smuggling. Furthermore, case studies such as The Great Britain, in its colonial times, demonstrate that how unequal economic growth fortifies violence.

Contemporarily, ^{the} Gen Z revolt against their corrupt leaders in Nepal demonstrates violence. Protesters contend that democratic

institutions uphold only the elite class of Nepal. However, some argue that economic growth irrespective of distributive justice system is enough for societal progress. Although a school of thought propels this idea, realistically, it is inevitable to create such economic system. This essay demonstrates that why economic growth without a distributive justice system is a source of oppression in society.

The key indicators to understand a state's economic progress are GDP per capita, GDP growth rate, inflation, fiscal deficit and public debt. Among these, GDP per capita is the most essential to understand that either

the citizens of the state are also progressing or only the elite. For example, the GDP of India is nearly 3.4 Trillion dollars, but the GDP per Capita is only 2400 dollars per person. On the contrary, Luxembourg's GDP is 94 billion dollar only, with a GDP per capita of 140,000. This research demonstrates that overall economic growth always does not mean the social progress.

Furthermore, the idea of distributive justice is not new, it first posits by Aristotle. His famous quote ~~that~~^{is} "It is unjust to treat equals unequally: it is equally unjust to treat unequals equally." He emphasized the idea of meritocracy.

According to him, if a person does not fulfill his responsibilities, he does not have to enjoy the rights then.

However, the distributive justice system of modern world is partly contradictory to Aristotle's method. In modern social welfare system, policy makers opt the idea of distribution, but omit this idea of treating unequals unequally. Contemporarily, certain institutional reforms such as taxation on wealthy class and free health and education facilities demonstrate that the modern distributive justice system. Contemporarily, Aristotle's distributive justice system becomes irrelevant. Therefore, if someone refers to distributive justice system

in modern world, it would definitely be the modern definition of distributive justice system.

As every coin has two sides, similarly some believe that economic growth even undistributive bolsters prosperity. They argue that it fosters competition through economic prosperity. No matter if the distributive justice is established or not, economic growth is enough for overall state's prosperity. Although some believe on this narrative, in reality, competition between equals and unequals is merely a method of oppression and exploitation. As Karl Marx said, "Equal opportunities is the modus operandi of the brutal capitalists, for prosperous competition,

equal resources is needed.
Karl Marx has analysed here that
in a race between two people,
the most necessary thing
is that they both start
from the same point. This
demonstrates that economic
growth without distributive justice
system is a source of
oppression.

Furthermore, service delivery
improves when economic
growth happens. This growth
is ultimately beneficial for
service delivery and citizen
engagement, proving economic
growth is the main indicator.
Although, some optimists believe
on this, case studies has
proven that service delivery
in a state is directly
proportional to overall
human development. For

example, in Pre-Arab Springs Egypt, economic growth of overall state was happening. But when someone look closely to their ^{so-called} that progress, only the elite was progressing. This initiates hatred among people, causing Arab Spring. Therefore, proper distributive justice system is necessary for a better growth.

Although a few optimists argue that economic growth alone is the key indicator, following arguments prove that economic growth without distributive justice system breeds violence. First, it bolsters social polarization because of rich-poor dichotomy. When a strong distributive justice system does not exist in a society, a social divide starts to flourish.

For example, Mumbai is the economic hub of India. Here, most of the Indian elite live here. On the contrary, the world's biggest slum is also present in the middle of this city, proving only economic growth is not enough for progress.

It proves that unequal economic growth prevails social polarization.

Furthermore, economic growth without distributive justice system prevails psychological frustration in masses. This happens when the elite class spends their money in front of middle and lower middle class. It creates envy in them. They accuse them of corruption.

and tax evasion, causing hatred against elite and system. This leads to public riots.

Nepal Gen-2 revolution is the latest example of this social frustration. Gen-2 of Nepal was frustrated due to this elite show-off on social media.

This demonstrates the frustration among citizens.

In addition, un-distributive economic growth cultivates non-state actors, causing extremism. Non-state actors such as

terrorist and insurgent groups foster in a state where economic growth happens but only for a few oligarchs. For Example, Global

Terrorism Index illustrates that countries where the difference between rich and poor increases, there are

more chances of ^{happening of} terror activities in ^{them} ~~there~~. Such as in Pakistan, TTP and other insurgent groups has used lower middle class teenagers for their terror purposes.

Hence, (unequal economic growth breeds violence.

Moreover, unequal distribution of economic growth leads towards informal and illegal economic activities such as smuggling and tax evasions.

In these economies, smuggling activities such as tech products, oils and minerals etc are a common thing. This ultimately breeds violence and bloodshed.

In the process of smuggling, thousands of people ~~died~~ are dying every year. For example, a report of American Immigration Center contends that almost 3000 thousand people

are died in 2024 from
the bullets of border Army
of Mexico ^{and} America. In this,
mainly are non-Americans trying
to cross the border. This
imbalance the overall social
cohesion of the society. Therefore,
unequal economic growth fosters
violence.

Furthermore, it creates
the nexus of establishment
and chamber of commerce.
When it becomes a norm
that economic growth means
the growth of a few, then
only a bunch of people
flourish. As a state's economic
sector is controlled by its
chamber of commerce, this
helps capitalists
to create a nexus with
institutional machinery. For example,
America's 2nd amendment debate
ensures the right to keep

arms. This only amendment is the cause of major crimes in the US, but still Senate cannot revoke it.

A nexus between policy makers and the owners of these companies creates a military-industrial complex in United States. This demonstrates that how this nexus exists because of undistributive justice system, causing violence in society.

Moreover, it fortifies the dominance of oligarchs on democratic institutions.

It supercedes the overall democratic voice. People's representatives become the ally of a few oligarchs only. For example, Adani group and Modi relations are famous in India. Prime Minister creates opportunities not for state's

progress, but for individual's progress. This is ultimately harmful for masses. It democratizes violence. Therefore, dominance of oligarchs on democratic institutions breeds violence.

Furthermore, Great Britain is the perfect example of economic growth turning to violence because of undistributive justice system. The Great Britain in colonial era, was growing exponentially. However, only the state and the East India company took most of the benefit. This inequality breeds violence in colonized states such as India and China. Shashi Tharur thesis on The Great Britain violence against Indians demonstrates that the bread basket of the world was exploited in colonial

times. The per capita income of Great Britain was 200 times more than the Indians.

This oppression demonstrates that how economic growth without distributive justice system breeds violence.

In addition, the famous Gen-2 revolution of Nepal is a gesture against violence. In Nepal, unemployment rate is almost 25%. It means every one out of four is unemployed there. On the contrary, ^{when} nepo kids of politicians and elite flexed their money on social media apps, it erose a hatred among youth. They got frustrated. This frustration transformed into a political movement. In result, a status quo shift ^{has} happened in

Nepal: A violence against violence.

However, every problem has a solution. Similarly, this economic unequal distribution can be improved through following these ways forwards. First, states should ensure social welfare system for better tax utilization. Tax should be first implemented in fulfilling fundamental rights and then for industrial subsidies. This will flourish middle class. It democratizes human rights in a state. For Example, Japan provides stipend to unemployed citizens to help them financially. Through this, both economic growth and human development will happen in a state.

Second, states should focus in increasing the

overall tax net. Mostly
developing or under-developed
countries encourage indirect
taxes because it is an
easy alternative. This burdenizes
the masses. On the
contrary, direct taxes mostly
implements on the
elite class. For example, in
India and Pakistan, states
give tax ~~emep~~ exemption to
industries mainly, and put
taxes on electricity and fuel.
Therefore, for a balance equilibrium,
states should increase the
taxnet.

Furthermore, states should
encourage medium and small
enterprises rather than focusing
on mega industries alone. Although,
big giant groups such as
Meta and Alphabet, are
also beneficial for state's
economic progress. Medium and

small enterprises empower masses. For example, In Bangladesh, State gives ^{micro} small - loans through Grameen Bank Scheme. This empowers their overall textile sector. This is one of the most vital reason that Bangladesh's GDP per capita income is the 1st most in the South-Asian countries. Therefore, states should focus on small and medium enterprises.

In Conclusion, economic growth is a necessary factor for a nation's progress, But if this growth happens only for a few oligarchs, It will breed violence. These elites will exploit the institutional and democratic credibility. Therefore, a strong distributive

justice system is required
for overall progress. This
vision can become reality:
by increasing tax net, by
strengthening middle class, and by
ensuring stable environment
for small and medium
enterprises.
