INFLATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—A PERSPECTIVE*

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If the vicious circle of poverty is to be transformed into what may be called a virtuous circle of progress, efforts will have to be made by the underdeveloped countries to mobilize the necessary savings from the economy. These resources can come either through voluntary or compulsory efforts. It will be too much to expect the people to increase their voluntary savings in view of their subsistence standard of living, and their ever increasing aspirations for a higher standard of living generated in the modern world by the operation of diverse and complex factors. Under the circumstances, if a stagnating subsistence economy is to be transformed into a dynamic progressive economy, planned and determined efforts will have to be made, requiring both compulsions and appropriate inducement mechanisms. This result can be achieved through taxation, compulsory borrowing or inflation. Among the three, inflation easily attracts our attention as several economists have recommended it to the underdeveloped countries striving for development. In the present study an attempt is made to examine the relationship—positive, negative or neutral—between inflation and development.

In the literature on development, there are, broadly speaking, three different view-points regarding the relationship between inflation

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and economic development. There is firstly, the well-known thesis which emphasises a policy of development with stability.1 The foundations of a sound economic development, according to this view-point, can be secured only on the basis of economic stability. Stability and growth are not mutually exclusive variables, both can, on the contrary, exist simultaneously. Therefore whatever might be the nature of the prevalent institutional framework or the stage of economic development, every country should, as a matter of policy, try to pursue the objective of development with stability.

Secondly, one can approach the problem in terms of a distinction between what may be called an overt inflation and inflationary pressures. In an underdeveloped economy making attempts for rapid development through massive investment, inflationary pressures, and at times overt inflation, is bound to be generated.2 Therefore, too much emphasis should not be laid upon norms like balance, equilibrium and stability. Inflationary pressures being inherent in the dynamics of the growth process, a purist attitude may stultify the process of growth itself. What is, therefore, required is the adoption of measures which may check the emergence of overt inflation from the inflationary potential. This could possibly be achieved through appropriate monetary and fiscal controls as well.


2. Inflation may be considered as inevitable due to certain psychological factors or due to structural rigidities and maladjustments. For a stimulating discussion on this aspect see U. N. World Economic Survey, 1956 N.Y. 1957 p. 7-9 U.N. World Economic Survey, 1959, N.Y. 1960 p. 10-14
as by adapting a suitable strategy for development. Theoretically both increased investment and price stability can be achieved through repressed inflation.\(^3\) That an overt inflation is not conducive to development is recognised. However, inflationary pressure is accepted as more or less inevitable in the incipient stages of economic development.

Finally, a deliberate policy of inflation can be advocated for economic development. In the literature on development no one advocates wild runaway inflation for economic development. The consensus of opinion in this group prescribes a mild type of inflation for boosting the rate of growth in the economy. However, the advocates of mild inflation do not seem to agree on the degree of price rise necessary for economic development. Earl J. Hamilton, an American economist who has made a comprehensive study of this problem, comes to the conclusion that inflation is a powerful promoter of growth.\(^4\) According to him, a gentle two to three per cent rise in the price level is necessary for activating the growth process. Arthur Lewis, a follower of Hamilton in this matter, feels that some inflation is helpful in capital formation. To him, a three or four per cent rise in the price level will give all the advantages of inflation, especially if the movement is punctuated every three or fours years by slight deflation.\(^5\) For a certain period official thinking in India also seems to have accepted this thesis. At the time of formulating the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission in India seemed to have been impressed by this logic. The First Five Year Plan, citing the examples of countries such as Japan and Russia, states that inflation has played an important role in economic development.\(^6\) It does not however, specifically

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3 Repressed inflation has been defined by Charlsworth as a situation where, "the government interferes directly with the working of the rationing and distributive functions of the price system through controls". See. *The Economics of Repressed Inflation*, London, Allen and Unwin, 1956, p.14.

4 Hamilton, E.J., 'Prices & Progress' *Journal of Econ. Hist. Fall*, 52 p. 326-49


6 "Rising Price tend to enforce rates of saving which would not otherwise be possible", see Government of India. *The First Five Year Plan*, 1952, p.16.
quantify the degree of inflation necessary for this purpose. The criterion suggested is that such a price rise should be consistent with the "improvement in the level of incomes as well as with shifts in their distribution". However, with the experience of a decade of planning in India, the Planning Commission seems to have modified its stand regarding the role of inflation.\(^8\)

That in order to initiate the process of growth every underdeveloped economy will have to solve its own peculiar problems is quite obvious. However, the experience of other countries can provide a useful insight into these problems. With this end in view, it is proposed to discuss this experience in three different ways: (1) to what extent can the current experience of advanced countries be helpful to us in this respect? (2) what conclusions can be drawn from the past experience of advanced countries when they were making efforts for industrialization? (3) what is the experience of present day underdeveloped countries regarding inflation? The experience of Latin American countries is of particular interest to us in this respect. An exhaustive treatment of this subject is not possible in a small article such as this. The article is intended to serve a more modest purpose of highlighting the important conclusions emerging from a general perspective.

PRESENT DAY ADVANCED COUNTRIES:

While discussing the problems of developing economies the current experience of advanced countries is often cited to prove that there is a high degree of correlation between monetary stability and economic growth.

It is recognized that monetary instability and inflation need not always result from the demand side alone. An inflationary situation may develop and prevail due to cost-push. What is often neglected is the fact that inflation may also emerge in an economy where the structure of production is not adjusted to the pattern of demand. It may not always be proper to associate the phenomenon of inflation with the inadequacy of savings in relation to investment. The

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7. ibid. p.37
experience of advanced countries shows that even when the global saving-investment equality is scrupulously maintained, an inflationary situation can emerge when the structure of production can not be adjusted to the pattern of demand. Certain sectoral imbalances and bottlenecks prevailing in the economy may lead to such a situation. However, forgetting the problem of the causes of inflation, one can argue that monetary stability, however achieved, is a pre-requisite for rapid development. The experience of countries such as Canada, Japan, Germany and France can be cited as a positive proof of this contention. It can also be argued that a relatively lower rate of growth in a country like the United Kingdom is partly due to its inability to stabilize the price level. Table No. 4-1 gives comparative figures for the growth rates and the cost of living indices in some of the advanced countries.

On the basis of the recent experience of advanced countries, it is tempting to suggest that underdeveloped countries should follow a policy of stability in order to expedite economic progress. In other words, the rate of growth is invariably associated with stability. That some of the advanced countries such as Germany, Canada and France could achieve growth without sacrificing stability can hardly be denied. However, to apply the same logic to underdeveloped countries would be to oversimplify the complex problems of growth faced by underdeveloped countries. The association of stability with a high rate of growth observable in an advanced economy is the result of circumstances which are non-existant in an underdeveloped economy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate of growth of output-1950-58, % (a. a.)</th>
<th>Cost of living Index, 1953=100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany (Federal Republic)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Output is gross domestic product in constant prices. The growth rate has been calculated as the constant annual rate of growth given by a logarithm straight line, joining terminal years. The growth rate for the United States relates to the period 1950-59.

* Before 1958, the index is official "Retail Price Index".

It is obvious that usually what is lacking in an advanced economy is effective demand and not the complementary resources, as is the case in an underdeveloped economy. An advanced country is also fortunate in that it has a relatively more integrated economy, facilitating the mobility of resources with the changing pattern of demand. An underdeveloped economy, on the other hand, betrays a relatively rigid and mal-adjusted structure of production. Under the circumstances an excessive attachment to the ideal of stability may endanger the very prospects of development itself. To ask an underdeveloped country to follow the footsteps of an advanced country is to slur over the vital differences regarding the nature and dimension of the problem in both the economies.

Apart from the differences in advanced and underdeveloped countries, it is necessary to take certain precautions while correlating inflation with growth rates even in the advanced economies. First, the growth rate in any country is not solely dependent upon the degree of inflation prevailing in the economy. Many other complex and diverse influences determine the rate of growth, and therefore, too much emphasis upon only one variable such as inflation may at times be misleading. Secondly, a simple comparison of growth rates of output may not shed sufficient light for policy decisions because such output statistics may not indicate the qualitative changes taking place in the economy. A country might have achieved a high rate of growth with inflation, and yet the quality (composition of output is also relevant here) of its output may not have improved or may have even deteriorated. The output statistics of a country having relative stability may indicate a lower rate of growth, though its qualitative improvement might be significant. These examples only emphasise the fact that simple generalizations about the relationship between inflation and development may at times be misleading.

PRE-INDUSTRIAL STAGE OF ADVANCED COUNTRIES

We may consider now the problem of inflation and development in relation to the pre-industrial stages of some of the advanced

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11 This involves, apart from resource scarcity, the problem of resource immobility and inefficient factor combinations. See Kurihara, K. K. The Keynesian Theory of Economic Development. London, Allen and Unwin, 1959, P. 152.
countries of today. We shall confine our attention to two countries, namely, Japan and England,

In the Japan of the Meijii era, the government deliberately allowed inflation to develop so that resources might be diverted to a class of people who could invest them productively. The crucial problem of mobilizing savings was thus partly solved through forced savings.

The necessary liquidity in the economy was partly achieved by encouraging private banking and note issue. The rapid expansion of credit was also aided by the compensatory bonds which the nobility received. While commuting the feudal pensions of over 4 lakhs families, the government issued public bonds worth over 200 million yen. Some of them were used by the nobility in establishing note-issuing banks. As a result of such a policy, the level of wholesale prices almost trebled during the period 1870 to 1919. The index of wholesale prices in Japan proper (1910-14=100), which was at 45 during 1870-74, went up to 164 during 1915-19. The Japanese policy, biased as it was towards expansion, succeeded in redistributing income in favour of classes able and willing to save. On the other hand, the government secured the necessary resources for capital formation directly from heavy land taxes, thereby shifting the benefits of increasing agricultural productivity to the industrial sector. Inspite of considerable increase in agricultural productivity (it nearly doubled during the period 1885-1915) the standard of living of the people in the rural areas did not improve. The land tax revised in 1873 was so high (it amounted to nearly 30 percent of the value of a normal crop) that many farmers were forced to sell their land in order to pay the tax revenue. Such a policy did not at once stimulate the growth process

12 Lockwood: W. W. The Economic Development of Japan, p. 300. The Indices are prepared with unweighted arithmetic averages and therefore are only a crude reflection of the price changes during the period.


14 Between 1883 and 1890 over 3,50,000 producers suffered forced sales for arrears in payment. See. Norman, E. H. The Emergence of Japan as a Modern State, New York, 1940, p. 144.
by raising the rate of capital formation. "Initially in all likelihood
the result was not so much to create new wealth as to redistribute
spending on consumption from one class to another, and to concentrate
the ownership of land and other existing assets." 15

As a result of such a policy Japan experienced a more or less
continuous period of inflation and growth. In the initial stages, the
rate of saving was below 10 percent. 16 A higher growth rate seems
to have been attained through a more productive pattern of investment.
Prices were rising throughout the initial period except during the
mid 1880's and the 1920's. Inspite of this, Japan experienced an
average annual rate of growth of nearly 4 percent. Such a break-
through for self-sustained growth was possible due to the successful
redistribution of income through inflation and taxation. The prog-
ress of inflation and the revision of the land tax system seems to
have provided the economy with a powerful leverage effect. Several
factors can be suggested to explain this achievement. First, Govern-
ment expenditure for social security and consumer services was non-
existent so that emerging inequalities and insecurities were allowed
to accentuate without political counteraction. Second, wage rates did
not increase with rising prices, due to the non-existence of a strong
trade union movement and the availability of abundant cheap labour.
Third, alongwith industrialization the agricultural sector also devel-
oped rapidly. It was, therefore, easier to maintain the wage level
with the relatively stable food prices which were a result of adequate
food production.

For England, Hamilton has propounded the well-known thesis
that profit inflation played an important part during the incipient
stages of industrial revolution. 17 The rise in price level was related
with the increasing supply of precious metals from Brazil (gold)
and Mexico (silver). It is suggested that during an inflationary
period, wages lag behind a rise in prices, resulting in profit
inflation which is a powerful promoter of growth. The second

15 Lockwood, ibid. P. 514.
16 Kuznets, S. "Quantitative Aspects of the Economic Growth of Nations"
half of the eighteenth century is cited as an evidence of this relationship. Arthur Lewis also cites the example of the British industrial revolution after 1780 in support of the thesis that inflation has a favourable impact upon economic growth. This does not mean that inflation is always necessary or is the only condition of growth. However, most of the historical periods of increasing investment and production have also been the periods of rising prices and profits. However, this claim about Britain for the 18th century has not been proved conclusively.

Several arguments are put forward against the claim made by Hamilton and Lewis. First, the benefits from rising prices usually went to agriculture and not to industry. This interpretation is true not merely for the second half of the 18th century but also for the 16th and 17th centuries. Rising prices of food and raw materials benefited landlords and farmers. Probably they utilized a part of these funds for industrial development. In the agricultural sector if any class suffered as a result of inflation, it was agricultural labourers. Rising prices resulted in cost inflation rather than profit inflation for industry. It is, therefore, inappropriate to say that the income shares of landlords, farmers and wage earners appreciably lagged behind the rise in profits. Ashton refutes the thesis of Hamilton even while recognizing that in the 18th century, prices did increase gently during 1760–1783 and sharply during 1793–1800. He writes, “The eighteenth century offers little in support of the thesis that forced savings were a major influence in the rise of large scale industry”. Second, the banking system assisted the merchant rather than the manufacturer. Fixed capital equipment was regarded by Lombard street as an “ideally bad security for loans”. According to Clapham, “Almost all the fixed capital of manufacturing industry, as it existed in 1850, and the overwhelmingly greater part of the additions and renewals made during the next thirty six years came from what the economists of the age called—with more reason than their critics have sometimes allowed—the abstinence of those steady manufacturers whom the

provincial bankers trusted." 20 Third, it is claimed that in technically advanced industries the expanded profits and their reinvestment were due more to rising productivity than to rising prices. 21 Although the diversion of labour force towards the industrial sector through the enclosure movement and the overall increase in population held back the wage rates to some extent, the increase in wage rate was sufficiently large to warrant the acceptance of labour saving techniques. Finally, it is maintained that the relationship between price inflation and economic growth is not so simple and direct. As the European experience shows, price inflation does not necessarily result in profit inflation nor is profit inflation always a guarantee of higher growth. 22

That in the initial stage of the industrial revolution, profit inflation did not play a significant part in England is being increasingly recognised. The experience of nineteenth century England gives a more clearer verdict against the thesis propounded by Hamilton. During this period rapid economic development took place despite a secular decline in the price level throughout the 19th century except during the periods 1790 to 1812 and the 1830's. On the other hand, the Japanese experience shows a successful financing of development through forced saving. The operation of the monetary mechanism in Japan was to a certain extent imperfect, and yet, on the whole, it was fairly well employed for capital formation. In the process, Japan paid the price in the form of wastage and inefficiency in certain industries, a slower rate of technological progress at certain times, and persistent economic fluctuations. It also amounted to an arbitrary redistribution of income largely neglecting social welfare. While considering the scope for inflation in the present day underdeveloped countries, it will be necessary to know the extent to which such an arbitrary redistribution of income can be accepted. Japan was also fortunate, unlike the present day underdeveloped countries, in that habits of conspicuous consumption were absent in the Japanese society.

Under the present circumstances, the pertinent question is, how far and in what way can savings be forced upon the masses, which always clamour for a higher standard of living.

**PRESENT DAY UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES:**

Finally the relationship between inflation and development can be examined from the experience of present day underdeveloped countries. The following table (4.2) gives statistics on the rates of growth and cost of living indices in several underdeveloped countries during the period 1950-58.

The table clearly indicates several things:

1. Countries such as Venezuela, Ecuador and Burma achieved fairly high rates of growth with monetary stability.
2. Countries such as India, Cuba and Ceylon could achieve only moderate rates of growth inspite of overall price stability.
3. Countries such as Brazil, Columbia, Mexico and Peru had fairly high rates of growth along with inflation.
4. The operation of inflationary forces did not bring about a high rate of growth in Chile. The Chilian inflation may be considered as so extraordinary that it was not likely to foster a higher rate of growth. However, even a milder inflation is not always associated with growth, as is amply borne out by the experience of Argentina. The intensity of inflation is, more or less, the same in both Brazil and Argentina and yet their growth rates show a fairly wide divergence.

The above analysis reveals the futility of establishing any causal relationship, positive or negative, between inflation and economic development. This is not to deny the possible impact of inflation upon development, however, the above data suggests the important conclusion that inflationary pressures operate under widely divergent conditions.

It might appear that countries such as Brazil, Columbia, Mexico and Peru have achieved rapid growth with inflation. This has naturally tempted some economists to suggest to the underdeveloped countries to find out the "optimum rate of inflation" for economic development. In this context one has to study the possible impact

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Table No. 4-2

RATES OF GROWTH AND COST OF LIVING INDEX IN CERTAIN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES
1950-58.

Cost of living Index—1953-100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The annual rate of growth refers to the compound rate obtained after averaging gross domestic product in the first and last pair of terminal years. Rates are derived from figures of constant prices. The period for Colombia, Cuba and Mexico ends in 1956-57. Indian figures relate to the fiscal years beginning in April.

of inflation upon savings and the distribution of the burden of sacrifice involved in raising the additional resources.

Regarding the magnitude of savings the Latin American experience of the post-war period suggests that mild inflation may help in raising saving and investment rates more in the initial than in later stages of continuous inflation.24 Apart from the magnitude of savings, the pattern of saving and the type of development is also relevant here. Usually inflation has been found to encourage investment in construction and inventories rather than industry and agriculture.25 Finally, it has been found that successful development through inflation involves an arbitrary and unequal distribution of the burden of sacrifice. For example, in Mexico where inflation is claimed to have helped a rapid rate of development the distribution of social gains has been very unequal.26

It might appear somewhat paradoxical that some of the Latin American countries achieved higher rates of growth inspite of inflation while some of the countries in Asia and Middle East stagnated or achieved comparatively slower rates of growth inspite of relatively greater monetary stability. However, it will be too much to attribute the whole credit for a high growth rate to inflation and forced savings. In countries such as Mexico, Peru, Columbia and Brazil, inflation did play its part in the process of expansion, however, several other factors also helped the process. Most of the Latin American countries had accumulated, during the war period, large foreign exchange reserves, while some of them (such as Mexico,  


Columbia, Brazil and Peru) had the benefit of improved terms of trade and expansion of export. It is true that the rise in prices and incomes in the export sector also spread to other sectors of the economy leading to inflation. However, the improved terms of trade, by increasing the capacity to import, facilitated a higher rate of capital formation in the economy. The necessary incentives for investment were also provided by the government. The growth process was initiated and sustained in countries which were capable of expanding rapidly the supply of agricultural and industrial goods. In these countries inflation assumed greater prominence and dominated the scene when the development of agriculture lagged behind industrial expansion. The result was a slackening of the growth rate. The Latin American experience suggests that a programme of industrialization that is not backed up by an adequate supply of agricultural products, especially food, is likely to suffer from severe inflation.27

CONCLUSION:

The possibility of selecting inflation as a technique of mobilizing resources in underdeveloped economies has been debated in recent years. Opinions differ regarding the possible impact of inflation upon the prospects for development. That in order to initiate the process of growth every underdeveloped economy will have to solve its own peculiar problems is quite obvious. In this context, one has to recognize the importance of what is known as a ‘client-centered therapy’. However, the experience gained by other countries can be expected to throw useful light on this problem.

An examination of the experience of countries where inflation has helped in improving the resource prospects exposes two important and uncomfortable realities. First, it has resulted in the arbitrary and unequal distribution of the burden of sacrifice. Second, though the volume of saving and investment has increased, at least in the initial stages, the emerging pattern of investment has not always

been desirable. The consistency of such development with the overall objectives of growth should be examined. Whether an underdeveloped economy should accept inflation for development or not will depend upon several factors such as pattern of investment and growth desired, the feasibility of adopting alternative methods of mobilizing the resources, the nature of response of the agricultural sector to the challenge for development, the possibility of a favourable terms of trade and the expansion of exports, the magnitude of foreign exchange resources accumulated and expected and the extent to which an arbitrary redistribution of income will be acceptable to the people.
વાપર હું ગાંધી જ્ઞાતક વિકાસ સંદર્ભમાં છે તથા માટે પશુપાલન તથા નિગ્રહોન આપવા છે. તેથી, વિકાસના અંતગતી વાહેંસી સામાન જેને આવેલા હતી છે. મીઠા, કુલ જ્ઞાતક અને પુષ્કલ દેશાયું અમાલું ( આરસ પરિસંહ સહ્યાયતા કરતા છે) પાલન પણ તે મુખ્યત્વ મેલે કે પુષ્કલ દેશાયું હંમેશા જાગે રાખી શકું તથી. વિકાસના સંખ્યા વાંચન તરીકે હું લાગણી મૂકવાની સૂચિસી ટાળી પણ તે આ માટે સ્નાનાં અને સમાધાન પ્રકૃતિ છે. હું લાગણી આ અંદાજી વિકાસ માટે સ્નાનાં હેલ્થ નિયમનની બેસ ઊપર આવણ રાખી છે, તેમાં પ્રકૃતિ, દેશાયું તથા વિકાસના પ્રથમ પન્ના કારણે, હું લાગણી વિકાસના વૈજ્ઞાનિક સમાધાન થઈની આવકાસ, વ્યક્તિ શક્તિઓ વિકાસની સાધનતા, ઓફિસ હું લાગણી આંગણી પરિસ્થિતિ તથા સમાન આવક પહેલી સ્વીકારવાતી લાગણી તૈયારી.