

Socio-economic inequalities: Can humans be modeled like atoms?

Kiran Sharma and **Anirban Chakraborti**

School of Computational and Integrative Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, India

Abstract:

“So distribution should undo excess, and each man have enough.”

– King Lear, Act 4, Scene 1, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (English playwright, 1564-1616)

A brief overview of the data analyses of socio-economic variables – income, wealth, consumption, will be presented. It has been found empirically that the distributions of income, wealth and consumption possess fairly robust features: the bulk is log-normally distributed, followed by a power law tail. The mechanisms leading to such inequalities and invariant features for the distributions of the socio-economic variables are not well-understood. We will also present some simple models inspired from physics (which studies matter and its interactions) and demonstrate how the models can be adapted to study socio-economic ‘complex’ systems, or explain some of the empirical findings and their consequences.

References

1. B.K. Chakrabarti, **A. Chakraborti**, S.R. Chakravarty and A. Chatterjee, *Econophysics of Income and Wealth Distributions* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2013).
2. “Kinetic exchange models: From molecular physics to social science”, M. Patriarca and **A. Chakraborti**, *American Journal of Physics* **81**, 618 (2013).
3. “Variational Principle for the Pareto Power Law”, **A. Chakraborti** and M. Patriarca, *Physical Review Letters* **103**, 228701 (2009).
4. “Statistical model with a standard Gamma distribution”, M. Patriarca, **A. Chakraborti** and K. Kaski, *Physical Review E* **70**, 016104 (2004).
5. “Statistical mechanics of money: How saving propensity affects its distribution”, **A. Chakraborti** and B.K. Chakrabarti, *European Physical Journal B* **17**, 167 (2000).
6. “Physicists’ approach to studying socio-economic inequalities: Can humans be modelled as atoms?” K. Sharma and **A. Chakraborti**, *arXiv:1606.06051* (2016).