The paradox, which was first proposed in May 1960 by American economist Edmund S. Phelps, has three main elements: (1) a dynamic economy; (2) globalization with more restricted mobility of inputs; and (3) the unbalanced and uneven growth of the economy. The paradox is that, while the economy grows rapidly, the income distribution becomes more unequal, and the inequality of income distribution is also growing at a faster rate than the average GDP growth rate. This paradox is often referred to as the "paradox of rapid growth" or the "growth paradox." It is a significant issue that needs to be addressed in order to achieve sustainable and equitable economic growth. It is important to note that the paradox is not a contradiction but rather a reflection of the reality that economic growth is not always accompanied by equal benefits for all people in society. It is a reminder that economic growth must be accompanied by policies that promote social justice and equity in order to achieve sustainable and equitable economic development.