

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY AND STABILITY

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The issue of economic inequality poses a significant challenge to the contemporary economy. It can lead to serious consequences for economic security and stability. In this paper, we will examine economic inequality and its implications for economic security and stability. We will examine the causes of economic inequality, its impact on economic security and stability, and the measures taken by governments and economic institutions to combat the problem.

Keywords: economic inequality; economic security; economic stability; government measures.

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ НЕРАВЕНСТВО И ЕГО ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ДЛЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ

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Проблема экономического неравенства представляет собой серьезный вызов для современной экономики. Она может привести к серьезным последствиям для экономической безопасности и стабильности. В данной статье мы рассмотрим проблему экономического неравенства, изучим причины экономического неравенства, его влияние на экономическую безопасность и стабильность, а также меры, принимаемые для борьбы с этой проблемой.

Ключевые слова: экономическое неравенство; экономическая безопасность; экономическая стабильность; правительственные меры.

Economic stability and security are significantly affected by the pervasive problem of economic inequality, making it one of the major challenges facing modern economies. The root cause of this problem is the varying levels of income and wealth among individuals in society, which can result in various social and economic issues.

There are many causes of economic inequality. One of the main causes is wage differentials. Most workers get low wages, while top managers and businessmen get high wages. Another cause of economic inequality is the difference in inheritance and wealth. Wealthy people can pass on their wealth to their heirs, which leads to economic disparities persisting for several generations.

In addition, economic inequality can lead to increased social tension and instability. People who live in poverty and lack access to resources and opportunities may feel disadvantaged and unfairly treated. This can lead to social protests, violence and instability.

Another consequence of economic inequality is the reduced ability of society to cope with economic crises. In more equal societies, people have more resources and capacity to cope with economic problems. Societies characterized by significant income and wealth disparities may render individuals with low incomes more vulnerable and less equipped to handle economic adversity.

In 2019, according to a Credit Suisse report, the richest 1 % of the world's population owned almost half of all global wealth. At the same time, 50 % of the world's population owned less than 1 % of the world's wealth. These figures show that economic inequality is a global problem.

Furthermore, economic inequality exists within countries as well. For example, in the US in 2020, the richest 1 % of the population owned 15 times more wealth than the middle class, which includes 50 % of the population. Such inequalities result in limited access to opportunities and resources, which can lead to reduced economic mobility and reduced social welfare.

Economic inequality has an international component that is reflected in the uneven economic relationships between developed and developing nations. The availability of abundant resources, sophisticated technology, and advanced financial instruments provide developed countries with an edge, whereas developing countries encounter a dearth of resources and limited technology, impeding their economic growth and exacerbating poverty levels. This disparity highlights the significant gap between the haves and have-nots on a global scale.

There are many measures that can be taken to combat economic inequalities. Some of these may include:

1. Raising the minimum wage: setting a higher minimum wage can help to reduce the gap between the incomes of the poorer and richer sections of the population.
2. Widening social protection refers to the expansion or enhancement of social welfare programs and policies aimed at safeguarding the well-being of individuals and families from various economic and social risks, such as poverty, unemployment, disability, and illness. These measures are aimed at re-

ducing inequalities and improving access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and social security.

3. Tax policy: a progressive tax policy, under which the rich pay more taxes, can help reduce the gap between the poor and the rich.

4. Small business development: encouraging small business development can help create new jobs and raise the incomes of the poor.

5. Education: investing in education can help narrow the skills and opportunities gap between different segments of the population, which can ultimately lead to a reduction in economic inequality.

6. Regulation of labor markets: The state can take measures to protect workers' rights, such as legislation regulating wages and unemployment rates.

The issue of economic inequality poses a significant threat to economic security and stability, and its resolution necessitates action from governments and economic institutions. However, achieving this goal requires a collective and sustained effort from all members of society to ensure fair distribution of wealth and resources, as well as equal opportunities.

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