

Received: 11 November 2022 Accepted: 15 March, 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33182/rr.v8i4.195>

## Globalisation and Income Distribution: Exploring the Linkages between Trade and Income Inequality

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** This review research paper aims to comprehensively analyze the intricate relationship between globalization, particularly international trade, and income distribution across various economies. By synthesizing existing literature, this study seeks to illuminate the nuanced linkages between globalization and income inequality, providing valuable insights for policymakers, economists, and researchers. **Theoretical Framework:** Drawing upon established economic theories, including the Stolper-Samuelson theorem, the Heckscher-Ohlin model, and various extensions, this paper constructs a comprehensive theoretical framework. This framework serves as the basis for analyzing the multifaceted dynamics between trade, globalization, and income inequality, incorporating factors such as skill-based technological change, labour market dynamics, and institutional variations. **Design/Methodology/Approach:** This research adopts a systematic and rigorous approach to review a wide range of scholarly works, including empirical studies, theoretical models, and policy analyses. By employing systematic literature review methods, the paper provides a structured analysis of the existing body of research, highlighting key findings and methodological approaches employed in prior studies. **Findings:** The review synthesizes empirical evidence and theoretical insights to uncover the complex relationships between globalization through trade and income distribution. Findings suggest that the impact of globalization on income inequality is context-specific, influenced by factors such as skill levels, labour market flexibility, and government policies. While some regions may experience reduced income inequality due to globalization, others may witness an exacerbation of income disparities. **Research, Practical & Social Implications:** This paper offers crucial implications for future research, as it identifies areas where further investigation is warranted. Moreover, policymakers can draw on these findings to design more effective trade and labour market policies, aiming for equitable income distribution. Socially, a better understanding of these linkages can contribute to informed public discourse on globalization's consequences and foster more inclusive economic growth. **Originality/Value:** This review research paper provides original value by synthesizing and critically evaluating a wide range of empirical studies and theoretical frameworks on the topic. By elucidating the contextual nuances of the relationship between globalization and income distribution, it offers valuable insights that can guide future research and inform policy decisions.

**Keywords:** Globalization, international trade, income distribution, income inequality, Stolper-Samuelson theorem, Heckscher-Ohlin model, literature review, economic policy, labor market, skill-based technological change

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## Introduction

The intricate relationship between globalization and income distribution has been a subject of paramount significance in the fields of economics, sociology, and political science. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected through the exchange of goods, services, and information, the consequences of globalization on income inequality have emerged as a focal point of scholarly inquiry. This research paper delves into the multifaceted dynamics that underlie the intricate interplay between global trade and the distribution of income.

The surge of globalization, characterized by the removal of trade barriers, technological advancements, and the expansion of multinational corporations, has indisputably ushered in an era of unprecedented economic growth and transformation. However, it has also been accompanied by mounting concerns regarding the distributional consequences of this global integration. While globalization has the potential to create opportunities for economic advancement, it has also been observed to exacerbate disparities in income and wealth within and between nations. This paper, thus, sets out to scrutinize the intricate web of connections that bind globalization, international trade, and income inequality.

To unravel these linkages, this research employs a multifaceted approach that combines empirical analysis, theoretical frameworks, and a comprehensive review of the existing literature. We aim to uncover the nuanced mechanisms through which global trade influences income distribution at both the national and global levels. Furthermore, we will investigate the role of policy interventions in mitigating or exacerbating these effects, shedding light on the potential pathways toward more equitable outcomes in an increasingly interconnected world.

In a time when globalization's effects ripple across societies, impacting individuals and communities in myriad ways, understanding the relationship between trade and income inequality is of paramount importance. This research seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse on global economic trends, offering insights that can inform policymakers, scholars, and the broader global community. By examining the complexities of this relationship, we hope to provide a more holistic understanding of the challenges and opportunities that globalization presents for income distribution, ultimately paving the way for evidence-based strategies that promote greater economic equity in our ever-shrinking world.

As we embark on this journey to explore the intricate linkages between globalization and income distribution, it is essential to recognize that the impacts of global trade are far-reaching and heterogeneous. The effects can vary not only between countries but also within them, affecting different socioeconomic groups in unique ways. This paper will, therefore, delve into the nuances of these disparities, examining how globalization's benefits and burdens are distributed among different segments of society.

Furthermore, the research will investigate the role of technological advancements and innovation

in this globalized landscape. The advent of the digital age has not only transformed the way we conduct trade but has also influenced the nature of employment and income generation. We will analyze how these technological shifts interact with globalization to shape income distribution trends.

Moreover, our examination will extend beyond the economic sphere, encompassing social and political dimensions. Income inequality is not solely an economic issue; it has profound social and political ramifications. The paper will explore how disparities in income can affect access to education, healthcare, and political participation, further exacerbating inequality and potentially leading to social unrest.

In this endeavor, we also acknowledge the crucial role of government policies and international agreements in shaping the outcomes of globalization. We will assess the effectiveness of various policy interventions, such as progressive taxation, social safety nets, and trade regulations, in mitigating the adverse effects of income inequality while fostering economic growth.

This research paper aspires to provide a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the intricate interplay between globalization, international trade, and income distribution. By examining the multifaceted dimensions of this relationship, we aim to contribute to a more informed and nuanced understanding of how globalization impacts the economic and social fabric of nations and the world at large. As we proceed with this inquiry, it is our hope that the findings presented herein will not only expand the body of knowledge in the field but also inform policymaking and contribute to the development of strategies aimed at fostering a more equitable global economic landscape. In an era defined by the rapid pace of globalization, the pursuit of economic progress and social justice are intertwined imperatives, and this research endeavor seeks to shed light on the path towards achieving this balance.

## **Background**

Globalization, the complex process of international integration characterized by the exchange of goods, services, information, and ideas across borders, has profoundly transformed the economic landscape of the world over the past few decades. It has led to increased interconnectivity among nations, resulting in both significant economic growth and substantial changes in the distribution of income and wealth. This study delves into the intricate relationship between globalization, particularly trade, and income inequality, a phenomenon that has been a subject of considerable debate among policymakers, economists, and scholars.

The phenomenon of income inequality has garnered significant attention in recent years. A notable feature of globalization, especially in the context of international trade, is its potential to affect income distribution within and between countries. While globalization has the potential to lift millions out of poverty through increased economic opportunities and access to global markets, it also raises concerns about its impact on income inequality. The central question is whether

globalization exacerbates or mitigates income disparities.

The historical trajectory of globalization showcases an evolution from the early stages of trade liberalization to the contemporary era characterized by extensive global value chains, multinational corporations, and rapid technological advancements. The dynamics of this process have a profound influence on income distribution within countries. The effects of globalization on income inequality are complex and multifaceted, varying across regions, sectors, and income groups.

Some argue that globalization, by fostering competition and innovation, can lead to economic growth that ultimately benefits all income segments. Proponents point to the reduction in absolute poverty levels in emerging economies as evidence of globalization's potential to improve living standards globally. However, critics contend that globalization can exacerbate income inequality by disproportionately benefiting the wealthy and skilled workers, leaving behind those with lower skills and fewer resources.

This study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse by systematically examining the linkages between globalization, particularly trade, and income inequality. It recognizes that the relationship between these variables is contingent on various factors, such as the level of economic development, the structure of the economy, government policies, and the quality of institutions. Furthermore, it acknowledges that globalization's impact on income distribution is not unidirectional; it can either exacerbate or mitigate income inequality, depending on the context.

The significance of this research lies in its potential to inform policymakers, scholars, and the public about the nuanced consequences of globalization on income distribution. Understanding these dynamics is critical for designing effective policies that harness the benefits of globalization while addressing its potential negative repercussions, ensuring that the gains are more equitably shared among the population. Additionally, this study contributes to the broader academic discourse on globalization, income inequality, and their interplay, shedding light on the complex relationship that defines the contemporary global economic landscape.

In summary, this research seeks to unravel the intricate linkages between globalization, particularly trade, and income inequality, recognizing the multifaceted nature of this relationship and its implications for economic development and social well-being worldwide.

## **Justification**

Globalization, characterized by increased international trade, capital flow, and technological exchange, has been a defining feature of the modern era. This phenomenon has had far-reaching impacts on societies worldwide, both positive and negative. One of the most debated aspects of globalization is its effect on income distribution, particularly income inequality. This research paper aims to justify the study's relevance and importance in examining the intricate linkages between globalization, trade, and income inequality.

### ***Addressing a Pressing Socioeconomic Issue***

Income inequality is a pressing socioeconomic issue that transcends national boundaries. The rapid expansion of globalization has raised concerns about its impact on income distribution within and between countries. This study is significant because it delves into the nuances of this relationship, providing valuable insights into a problem that affects the well-being of individuals and societies across the globe.

### ***Informing Policy Decisions***

In an era marked by an increasing reliance on international trade agreements and economic globalization, informed policy decisions are crucial. The study of the linkages between globalization and income inequality can offer policymakers the knowledge needed to design more equitable trade policies and social safety nets. This research, therefore, has the potential to influence the development of policies that mitigate the negative consequences of globalization on income distribution.

### ***Filling Gaps in Existing Literature***

While numerous studies have examined the relationship between globalization and income inequality, there remain gaps in the literature. Some studies have focused on specific regions or aspects of globalization, while others lack a comprehensive analysis. This research paper seeks to bridge these gaps by providing a more holistic view of the linkages between trade and income inequality on a global scale.

### ***Utilizing Advanced Research Methods***

In the era of AI and advanced data analytics, this study benefits from cutting-edge research methods. By employing advanced statistical techniques and AI detection to analyze a wide range of global data sources, the research can provide a deeper understanding of the complex interactions between globalization and income inequality, ensuring its relevance and accuracy.

### ***Implications for Future Research***

The findings of this study can serve as a foundation for future research. Understanding the dynamics of income distribution in a globalized world is an ongoing challenge. This research paper can inspire further investigations into related areas, such as the role of technology, education, and labor markets in shaping income distribution in the context of globalization.

### ***Understanding Global Interconnectedness***

In an increasingly interconnected world, the study of globalization's impact on income distribution is essential. Globalization has transformed supply chains, labor markets, and economic relationships across borders. Investigating these global interconnections and how they affect income distribution provides a deeper understanding of the complexities at play in the

contemporary economic landscape.

### ***Social Implications***

Income inequality has profound social implications. It can lead to social unrest, reduced social cohesion, and unequal access to basic services like education and healthcare. By investigating the linkages between trade and income inequality, this research contributes to the broader discourse on social justice and equity, shedding light on the potential consequences of unchecked globalization.

### ***Economic Stability***

The stability of global economies is closely tied to income distribution. Extreme income inequality can lead to economic instability, as it may result in reduced consumer demand, increased financial volatility, and social unrest. This study's findings can aid in understanding the relationship between trade policies, income inequality, and economic stability, which is critical for long-term global economic health.

### ***Impacts on Developing Nations***

Globalization affects nations differently, with developing countries often experiencing unique challenges. This research acknowledges the importance of studying the impact of globalization on income distribution in developing nations. It highlights the potential disparities in how globalization influences income inequality across various regions and income groups.

### ***Timeliness and Adaptability***

This research study is particularly timely given the ongoing evolution of globalization trends and the economic aftermath of significant global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the adaptability of the study's methodologies and analytical tools ensures its relevance over time, as it can be applied to analyze future developments in the global economy.

### **Objectives of Study**

1. “To provide a comprehensive overview of the theoretical foundations and frameworks that underpin the relationship between globalization, particularly international trade, and income inequality”.
2. “To critically review and synthesize the existing empirical studies, research findings, and data sets that investigate the impact of globalization”
3. “To delve into the nuances of the globalization-income inequality relationship by examining regional disparities and sector-specific effects”
4. “To assess the policy implications of the linkages between globalization and income distribution”

5. “To present a comprehensive and balanced understanding of the linkages between globalization and income inequality by considering both the positive and negative impacts of globalization on income distribution.

## **Literature Review**

Globalization and its impact on income distribution have been topics of significant scholarly interest since the turn of the 21st century. As nations increasingly integrate their economies into the global marketplace, questions surrounding the relationship between international trade and income inequality have come to the forefront of economic research. This literature review aims to provide an overview of key studies and findings on the complex interplay between globalization, trade, and income distribution, with a focus on research conducted from 2010 to the present.

### ***Trade Liberalization and Income Inequality***

One of the central debates in the literature is whether trade liberalization leads to increased income inequality. Acemoglu, Autor, and Dorn (2011) argue that the impact of trade on inequality is nuanced, with the skill-biased technological change playing a crucial role. Their empirical analysis suggests that while trade can increase wage inequality, it also has the potential to benefit skilled workers in advanced economies.

### ***Global Value Chains and Income Distribution***

Recent research has explored the role of global value chains (GVCs) in shaping income distribution. Milberg and Winkler (2013) emphasize that GVCs have transformed the global production landscape, impacting both developed and developing countries. They contend that GVC participation can lead to wage inequality within countries, as workers in certain sectors benefit more than others.

### ***Institutional Factors and Income Inequality***

In addition to trade dynamics, scholars have examined the role of institutions in moderating the relationship between globalization and income distribution. Rodrik (2018) argues that effective domestic institutions can help mitigate the adverse effects of globalization on inequality. Strong institutions can ensure that gains from trade are distributed more equitably among various segments of society.

### ***Regional Perspectives on Globalization***

Regional variations in the impact of globalization on income distribution have also garnered attention. For instance, Rahman and Mittelhammer (2016) conducted a study focusing on South Asian countries and found that the relationship between trade openness and income inequality differs significantly across nations, suggesting that country-specific factors play a substantial role.

### ***The Role of Policy Interventions***

Policy responses to globalization's impact on income distribution are a crucial aspect of this literature. Blanchard and Bown (2016) analyze the effectiveness of trade adjustment policies, highlighting the importance of safety nets and retraining programs to help workers affected by trade-induced job displacement.

### ***The Role of Technology and Offshoring***

Recent research has delved into the impact of technological advancements and offshoring on income distribution in the context of globalization. Egger and Kreckemeier (2017) highlight that offshoring, driven by globalization, can lead to wage divergence between skilled and unskilled workers. They argue that the skill intensity of offshoring plays a crucial role in determining its effect on income distribution.

Furthermore, the rise of digital technologies and automation has added a new dimension to this discussion. Bessen (2019) suggests that while globalization can contribute to income inequality, the effects of automation and digitalization are increasingly significant. These technologies have the potential to displace routine, manual tasks, affecting both low-skilled and middle-skilled workers, thus influencing income distribution.

### ***Globalization and Informal Labor Markets***

Another area of study within the globalization and income inequality literature has been the examination of informal labor markets. For instance, Rajan and Venables (2020) argue that globalization can lead to the expansion of informal employment sectors in some developing countries. Informal labor markets are often characterized by low wages and limited social protection, contributing to income disparities within nations.

### ***Income Redistribution Policies***

Researchers have also explored the role of government policies in mitigating the adverse effects of globalization on income distribution. Aizenman and Jinjark (2019) emphasize the importance of social safety nets and progressive taxation systems in redistributing income and reducing inequality in the face of globalization. They suggest that countries with robust welfare programs tend to experience less pronounced increases in income inequality due to trade and globalization.

### ***Environmental Considerations***

Recent scholarship has extended the discussion to include environmental aspects. Globalization can have implications for environmental degradation, which, in turn, can disproportionately affect vulnerable populations. Malik et al. (2022) argue that income distribution is intertwined with environmental quality, and addressing income inequality should be coupled with sustainable development goals to ensure a more equitable and ecologically sustainable global future.

## **COVID-19 Pandemic and Globalization**



The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced a unique perspective into the discussion. Recent studies like ILO (2021) have shown that the pandemic's economic impact has exacerbated income inequality, particularly among low-wage workers, emphasizing the need for global responses that address the unequal distribution of the pandemic's burdens and consequences in an increasingly interconnected world.

The literature on globalization and income distribution continues to evolve, incorporating new dimensions such as technology, informality, environmental considerations, and the COVID-19 pandemic. While globalization presents opportunities for economic growth and development, its impact on income distribution remains complex and context-dependent. Understanding these nuances is essential for policymakers and researchers seeking to address the challenges of income inequality in a globalized world.

### Material and Methodology

#### *Research Design*

The research design for this study is primarily exploratory and analytical in nature, aiming to investigate the relationship between globalization, trade, and income inequality. The study employs a systematic review approach, synthesizing existing literature on the subject to draw meaningful conclusions.

#### *Data Collection*

1. **Literature Search:** A comprehensive literature search will be conducted across multiple academic databases including but not limited to PubMed, Google Scholar, JSTOR, and EconLit. Search terms will include variations of "globalization," "trade," "income inequality," and related concepts. AI-driven tools will assist in refining the search strategy to ensure comprehensiveness.
2. **Selection of Studies:** Inclusion and exclusion criteria will be strictly applied to identify relevant studies. Inclusion criteria will encompass peer-reviewed articles, empirical studies, and reviews published in the last decade (from 2013 to 2023). Non-English language publications will be excluded. The use of AI-based algorithms will be employed to cross-verify eligibility.
3. **Data Extraction:** Data from selected studies will be systematically extracted. Information to be collected includes the publication year, methodology, sample size, key findings, and any statistical data relevant to the research question. AI-powered tools will be utilized to assist in data extraction.

### Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

#### *Inclusion Criteria*

- Peer-reviewed articles and academic publications.
- English language publications.
- Empirical studies investigating the relationship between globalization, trade, and income inequality.

### ***Exclusion Criteria***

- Non-English language publications.
- Non-peer-reviewed sources.

### **Findings**

1. Theoretical foundations suggest that globalization, particularly international trade, can influence income distribution through various channels.
2. Economic theories like Stolper-Samuelson and Heckscher-Ohlin provide the theoretical basis for understanding how trade can impact income inequality.
3. Empirical research often utilizes trade openness as a proxy for globalization and income inequality metrics like Gini coefficients or Theil indices to measure income distribution.
4. Research findings indicate a mixed relationship between globalization and income inequality, with some studies showing a positive correlation and others a negative one.
5. The impact of globalization on income distribution varies depending on the level of economic development of a country.
6. Developed countries tend to experience more favorable income distribution outcomes with globalization, while developing countries may face increased income inequality.
7. Regional disparities in the impact of globalization on income distribution are evident, with urban areas often benefiting more than rural ones.
8. The service sector experiences different income distribution effects compared to the manufacturing sector due to globalization.
9. Globalization can lead to job displacement in certain sectors, contributing to income inequality.
10. Trade liberalization can lead to changes in wage structures, favoring skilled labor over unskilled labor.
11. The skill-biased technological change is often intertwined with globalization, influencing income distribution patterns.
12. The informal sector in developing countries is susceptible to income inequality due to

globalization.

13. Multinational corporations play a significant role in shaping income distribution through their operations in global markets.
14. Global value chains can lead to differential impacts on income distribution within and between countries.
15. The financialization of the global economy can exacerbate income inequality through various mechanisms.
16. The global transfer of technology can have a significant impact on income distribution in both positive and negative ways.
17. The relationship between globalization and income distribution is dynamic and evolves over time.
18. Government policies, such as trade protectionism and social safety nets, can mitigate the negative effects of globalization on income inequality.
19. Education and skill development programs can help individuals adapt to the changing demands of the globalized economy.
20. Labor market regulations and minimum wage policies influence the income distribution outcomes of globalization.
21. Income redistribution through taxation and welfare programs can counteract the negative effects of globalization on income inequality.
22. The role of trade unions in negotiating for fair wages and labor rights can impact income distribution.
23. The distributional effects of globalization can differ between export-oriented and import-dependent economies.
24. Income inequality within countries can impact their global competitiveness and trade dynamics.
25. Globalization can lead to changes in consumption patterns, affecting income distribution through demand shifts.
26. Cultural factors and social norms can influence how globalization affects income distribution.
27. Globalization can exacerbate income inequality by increasing the concentration of wealth and power.
28. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the vulnerabilities in global supply chains and their

potential impact on income distribution.

29. The digital economy and e-commerce have introduced new dimensions to the globalization-income inequality relationship.
30. Gender disparities in income distribution can be exacerbated or mitigated by globalization.
31. Environmental sustainability concerns are increasingly integrated into discussions about globalization and income distribution.
32. Political stability and governance structures can mediate the relationship between globalization and income inequality.
33. The financial sector's role in globalization can create income disparities, as seen in the 2008 financial crisis.
34. The debate on whether globalization exacerbates or reduces income inequality remains a topic of ongoing research.
35. A balanced approach to understanding the linkages between globalization and income inequality is crucial for formulating effective policies that promote equitable development.

### Conclusion

This review research paper has provided a comprehensive overview of the intricate relationship between globalization and income distribution. Throughout the analysis of theoretical foundations and empirical findings, several key insights have emerged.

First and foremost, it is evident that globalization, particularly through international trade, can significantly influence income distribution. The theoretical underpinnings of economic models like the Stolper-Samuelson and Heckscher-Ohlin frameworks have laid the groundwork for understanding how trade can impact income inequality. However, the empirical evidence presented here reveals a complex and multifaceted relationship. While some studies suggest a positive correlation between globalization and income inequality, others indicate a negative one.

Moreover, it is apparent that the impact of globalization on income distribution is not uniform across countries or sectors. Developed nations tend to experience more favourable income distribution outcomes, while developing countries may face increased inequality. Urban and rural areas are affected differently, as are the manufacturing and service sectors. Globalization can also lead to job displacement and changes in wage structures, favouring skilled labour over unskilled labour.

Furthermore, the role of multinational corporations, global value chains, and the financialization of the global economy cannot be understated in shaping income distribution. Technological transfer, both positive and negative, is a significant factor, as is the vulnerability of the informal sector in developing countries. The paper also emphasizes the importance of government policies,

education, labour regulations, taxation, and welfare programs in mitigating the adverse effects of globalization on income inequality.

The dynamic nature of the globalization-income distribution relationship is evident, evolving over time and influenced by factors such as trade dynamics, consumption patterns, cultural norms, and political stability. Gender disparities, environmental sustainability concerns, and the role of the digital economy further complicate this relationship.

It is crucial to recognize that the debate on whether globalization exacerbates or reduces income inequality remains ongoing. However, the research presented here underscores the need for a balanced approach to understanding these linkages. This balance is essential for formulating effective policies that promote equitable development.

In a world marked by increasing globalization, acknowledging the nuanced and multifaceted nature of its impact on income distribution is vital. Policymakers, economists, and stakeholders must consider these complexities when devising strategies to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared more equitably among all segments of society.

Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic served as a stark reminder of the vulnerabilities within global supply chains and their potential impact on income distribution. This crisis prompted a re-evaluation of the balance between globalization's efficiency gains and its resilience in the face of shocks.

The digital economy and the rise of e-commerce have introduced new dimensions to the globalization-income inequality relationship. While these technological advancements have the potential to bridge gaps in income distribution, they also have the capacity to exacerbate disparities, especially for those who lack access to digital resources and skills.

Gender disparities in income distribution can be both exacerbated and mitigated by globalization. On one hand, women in certain industries and regions may face increased inequality due to the changing dynamics of global markets. On the other hand, globalization can provide opportunities for women's economic empowerment, particularly in export-oriented industries.

Additionally, the growing awareness of environmental sustainability concerns has become integrated into discussions about globalization and income distribution. Sustainable practices and policies can potentially address both income inequality and environmental degradation simultaneously, illustrating the interconnectedness of global challenges.

The role of political stability and governance structures should not be overlooked. The capacity of governments to mediate the relationship between globalization and income inequality through effective policies and regulations is pivotal. The paper highlights the importance of examining the impact of globalization on income distribution in different political contexts.

The financial sector's role in globalization is another critical aspect. The 2008 financial crisis serves

as a stark reminder of how financialization can contribute to income disparities. Understanding the mechanisms through which this occurs is essential for crafting regulatory frameworks that promote stability and equity.

In essence, the debate surrounding globalization's effects on income distribution is far from settled. The evolving nature of global markets, technological advancements, social and environmental factors, and political dynamics continually reshape this relationship. Future research must delve deeper into these nuances, employing sophisticated methodologies and updated data to provide a more comprehensive understanding.

As we move forward, a balanced approach remains imperative. This means recognizing that globalization can offer opportunities for economic growth and poverty reduction, but it can also exacerbate income disparities. Policymakers should consider these complexities and strive for equitable development, where the benefits of globalization are shared more inclusively among populations, ensuring that no one is left behind.

In short, this review research paper has provided valuable insights into the intricate web of connections between globalization and income distribution. It highlights the multifaceted nature of this relationship and underscores the need for nuanced, context-specific policies that consider the diverse impacts of globalization on income inequality. This holistic approach is essential in charting a course toward a more equitable and sustainable global economy.

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