

The Role of Economic Globalization on Income Inequality a Sociological Analysis in Kurdistan Region of Iraq

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Abstract

The research focuses on the main aspects of economic inequality in Iraqi Kurdistan. This means that the main purpose of this research is to determine the causes of the growth of inequality, especially income inequality. Using statistical data on 2,351 families. The researcher relies on the method of analysis in the community to evaluate and analyze the available data, as well as taking advantage of the researcher's own rational experience, which is directly related to Iraqi Kurdistan. The aim of the study is to find out the economic obstacles and impact of economic globalization in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

Keywords: Economic globalization, Income inequality & Economic corruption

Introduction:

The study aims to analyze the impact of economic globalization on income inequality, with a view of the faces of the economic system and its causes and consequences on the Iraqi Kurdistan family. Also, determining the level of living cost and income inequality between families. This means a scientific assessment by the economic expert team to determine income inequality in the Kurdistan Region. To prove they obtained data, the investigator team received 2,351 families in Erbil as research sample sizes through the prepared survey form. So this research relies on field data directly supervised by the expert team.

The most important issues of this study are complex social and economic data changes such as income levels; savings; debt; education level; age; ownership; marital status; number of children; number of shared rooms; quality of food and clothing.

Definition of concepts

Economic globalization:

Formulating a detailed and complete definition of the phenomenon of economic globalization is not an easy task, mostly due to many different perspectives on the emergence, sources, principles, goals and backgrounds of this global phenomenon. Since the 1990s, globalization has entered Kurdish language and culture from the Western world, and Europeans call it globalization, meaning global, and in Arabic language and dictionary, the word "awlama" has been used for this concept, sometimes the Arabic writer himself, the word "al-Konya" and "al-Kukba" (Baram, 2017).

Economic globalization is a set of stages that provide opportunities for the production, distribution and use of goods and services for the sake of the global market, according to global standards and by organizations that work on a global basis (Kalari, 2009).

One of the characteristics and dimensions of globalization is the economic dimension that has been able to unify the interests of some countries and to protect their interests in many political problems. Although there is no precise and comprehensive meaning in economic globalization that is relatively acceptable, as there are various meanings about the process of globalization, various meanings of economic globalization have been shown (Gulmohamadi, 2007).

The famous Egyptian writer Samir Amin, who is considered the first Arabic writer to use the concept of globalization, believes: "The economic globalization is the extension of the same capitalist system, which has been a multiplicity of expansionism within capitalism (Polswezy, 2007). Malcolm Wetters says: Globalization is all the developments and changes that are trying to make the world economy a united economy. Muhammad Abed al-Jaberi says: Globalization is a world without a state, nation, and homeland, the globalization of the world of global economic institutions is a system that protects the state, nation, and homeland, a system that wants to carry all the obstacles and boundaries that come to the institutions and global economic companies that dominate the world (Shaker, 2011).

Thomas Friedman also says: Globalization is the expansion of the U.S. economic model in a way that includes the whole world, in other words, globalization means the U.S. world (Shaker, 2011). For example, the United States, which has a population of 265 million people, reaches an estimated \$616 trillion, which is about nine times the amount of Islamic world production that has a population of about \$735 billion annually (Abdulhameed, 2006).

Rojia Garudi believes that the dominant trend in the ranks of official and political economists is limitlessly defending liberalism, so that there is no obstacle to the economic occupation, demanding the state's disappearance in front of the absolute power of the market. For example, sold by the world's largest two hundred companies more than the active profits of the entire economy (Abdulhameed, 2006).

Ricardo Betrila also defines globalization as a group of stages that provide opportunities for production, distribution, and use of goods and services for the sake of the global market, according to global standards and by organizations that work on a global basis (Kalari, 2009).

Here we can show preliminary statistics for the power of multiethnic companies that benefited from this process, with 350 large companies holding 40 per cent of international trade. The percentage of the largest 10 companies in the wireless and wireless communications sector reaches 86 percent of the global market. That rate reached 85 percent of the extermination sector. About 70 percent of the computer sector, 60 percent of the veterinary medicine sector, 35 percent of the medicine sector, 32 percent of the crop sector (Shaker, 2011). According to the World Economic Report' the globalization system decreases the amount of work required to 20%, i.e. 80% of the unemployed (WER, 2022).

Income inequality:

Income inequality is often used to refer to wage gaps between workers or families. In addition, it points to the range of income between geographical areas and races. Wage inequality is discriminatory against a group of workers compared to another. In other words, "income inequality shows the difference in income between individuals in a specific population (Satya R, 2009).

Economists are trying to link the rent gap to investment in human capital. They are looking for reasons of wage inequality, particularly widely, the level of difference against any group of workers that can be due to gender, sex or religion, which often shows a gap in money. However, there can be social distance without discriminating rents. In other words, the difference in income is not necessarily due to injustice, and the difference in income may reflect the difference in needs (A. B. Atkinson, 1983).

Sen' is one of the attempts to develop an alternative model for understanding the social range, saying that the pen of the income inequality model can draw only part of the picture of the unfair distribution of economic resources. Equality in income may lead to inequality in other areas. Also, inequality in income in some ways does not explain inequality as the hope of life (Sen, 1997).

The inequality of the climate has stopped for the social range between individuals in terms of income and abilities in one word; for example, the reason for the lack of income is related to the person's access to food, health care, primary education, and health facilities. Moreover, Income inequality is a dangerous disease that causes a large part of the population and society to fail to provide its members with humanitarian capabilities. With inequality, human developments stand, created by all human beings. General inequality is the failure of social and economic institutions (Dreze., et al, 1989).

In general, income inequality is a dangerous disease that causes a large part of the population and society to fail to provide its members with humanitarian capabilities. With inequality, human developments stand, created by all human beings. General inequality is the failure of social and economic institutions (Opp., et al, 2021).

Economic corruption:

Therefore, introducing and defining the concept of corruption and identifying the causes and consequences is not an easy task. And the issue of corruption today is sensitive and alive in newly developing and developed countries.

The phenomenon of corruption changes from one country to another, according to its cultural political and economic environment. Corruption is as complex as inequality, because it has a strong relationship

between inequality and corruption. Under the light of society and its economic system, the phenomenon of corruption is the product of increasing economic inequality in society, and economic inequality is the product of corruption. Edward L. Glaeser and Ravin E. Sachs, corruption consists of “unsafe or unplanned use of public political resources and/or goods for incomplete ends (Glaeser, et al., 2006).

In another definition, they say " corruption is trying to protect wealth or power through illegal means - special gains on public account or misuse of public power for private interests and violation of common interests for corrupt private interests (Konadu, et al., 2005). Corruption, as the largest basis for economic inequality and income, benefits the public sector (Gyimah, et al., 2002).

In short, corruption is not a concept that can be used to display any illegal behavior. This is a specific concept for a specific activity, but it is closely related to inequality. Each one supports the other (Oxford A L D, 2011).

The reorganization of definitions, corruption, in this study is defined as the misuse of political power and/or public resources for private gain over a specified period of time. We can also define it as tax avoidance as an example of corruption in an illegal way to provide aspirations for the use of public resources. Corruption is also involved in expanding the range between individuals, social groups and geographical areas, although elements of corruption are seen through the distribution of national income, but an assessment of public policy tells us that even in the absence of corruption, inequality can be wider.

Literature Review:

The widening inequality of income and its effects and consequences between a developed and newly developing nation is seen as a major obstacle behind economic growth and poverty and the wide range of life gaps (IMF, 2015).

That is, the causes and consequences of income inequality for developed nations have become a plague. Especially today, injustice and inequality in the country's income distribution are a major epidemic among the Middle East and Asia. For example, a country like Iraq, which is in the forefront of corrupt countries, is constantly unstable because of its unplanned income, and tribes and leaders of different groups decide the fate of their descendants. The Kurdistan Region, as part of Iraq, is a large part of the phenomenon of wealth loss and the development of injustice and inequality.

Regarding income inequality, population growth is one of the main factors leading to increased income inequality in developed countries. He estimates that, as incomes increase, income inequality increases, thereby increasing economic corruption and creating a huge gap between community groups (Boulier, 1975:210-211).

The difference in wages between the public sector and private companies in developed countries will lead to increased income inequality. This is the fact that in these countries the public sector is dominant and the wages of workers and professionals are relatively higher than in the private sector.

The main reason is that public sector policy is aimed at combating unemployment rather than setting rents for job production as the private sector often does (Caponi, 2017:1). For example, implementing a policy

of discriminating wages and competition for skilled workers in the economy will not only increase income inequality but also open the door to growing gaps in inequality and growing economic corruption.

He stresses that foreign direct investment can be seen as a engine for the growth process, such as creating jobs; reducing income distribution inequality and confronting poverty in countries (IM, H. and McLaren 2015: 33). Developing countries are the source of further increases in poverty and inequality in the ranks of developed countries (Agarwal and Atri, 2015: 30-31).

In their research, entitled "Inequality and violent crime", he found that there was a strong relationship between income inequality and crimes of violence across countries. As a result of the destructive consequences of income inequality, drug trafficking, the phenomenon of theft and corruption in many developed countries. It means controlling and overcoming the phenomenon of inequality is a difficult task for governments and administration institutions, especially in newly developed countries where inequality has become a culture of life and management (Fajanylber, et al, 2002: 1-31).

He stresses that there is a negative relationship between growth and income inequality, in a way that wages and salaries grow under rising inflation rates. Residents are also unable to balance the economy with rising commodity prices due to low incomes, and their lives are constantly in crisis (Habib, 1987:70).

The Kurdistan Region and its economic system are a living example of this reality, as its people are constantly in economic crisis and the economy is not stable. Therefore, people in the Kurdistan Region live in anxiety and anxiety because they do not feel economic security and are constantly on the rise and down. When the country's economy is unstable, the whole political system and its administration face a big question, answering questions about the reasons for the growth of income inequality and corruption.

Research methodology

Theoretical Framework of the Income Measurement and its application for the city of Erbil. In economic literature, there are many models for evaluating and analyzing income distribution among families to measure inequalities in the economy (kleber, 2005).

In this study, the team of researchers used analysis methods and also used qualitative method through secondary data to determine the income distribution among the families involved in the research in Erbil.

Research objectives

- 1- To understanding consequences of economic on Kurdistan region of Iraq
- 2- To interpret impact of economic globalization in the study area.

Data analysis and interpretation

Kurdistan Region's Economic System:

The economic system means the management of the economy systematically through a scientifically evaluated process. Throughout history, the Kurdistan Region's economy has had a traditional economic system, while at the same time being the source of many problems for its citizens. For the wealth of the

earth and underground have not become the welfare of the people and the crookedness of community organization. However, tribes, families and control party groups have still sourced revenues, particularly oil wells controlled by family and party members, in return, the freedom and rights of citizens have been neglected, armed groups have been formed with the money of the people and have controlled all government institutions. That is to say, what benefits the traditional community relations group is to access the sources of income and economy. This is the first and final form of the economic system in the Kurdistan Region.

From here as a feature of the region's economic system, which is the opening of Kurdistan to the world economy? Due to the flow of cheap and high-cost goods and the lack of a strong domestic economic base for foreign investment companies, the region has become a prey to the economy at both regional and global levels. This was through many facilities and the service of land and the protection of foreign security by the KRG authorities, aimed at enriching themselves and becoming capitalists on the public wealth of the People of the Kurdistan Region. For example, Iran and Turkey, which have made Kurdistan a field of rehabilitation for their products, are quickly without quality and evil.

So the private sector has controlled the Kurdistan Region because there is no law to prevent and set a limit, whatever foreign companies want to do, they can do so because thinking in the interest of the authorities is the only goal and the citizens of the Kurdistan Region are the least priced. It means that human beings are seen as commodities in the Kurdistan Region, not as citizens who have the right to a proud life and live in their care.

Working with the current economic policy in Kurdistan Region is the worst economic model because the budget and salaries of the people and their income are still decided in the walls of the party presidents and people no longer trust the authority and know that they are not a trustworthy and honest hand. Politicians and those who have the power to move the market and economy are discouraged by many people and do not call themselves people. The biggest threat to the Kurdistan Region is the economizations of land or the commodity of land, which is easily given to a country, a foreign force or a local authority group.

As a result, due to the economic collapse of the cities, the weakening of farmers and the hardship of their lives, the village sprawl to the cities and the emergence of a new kind of life, dreams, and the economy. And the result was a major crisis of injustice, corruption, and local products. The situation grew stronger until the phenomenon of immigration and leaving the country followed.

The capital city of Erbil can be an example of this phenomenon that can be called the neoliberal oil city. The neoliberal city did not say it had a set of special characteristics such as speed, upheaval, greatness, taste and special taste, display of wealth and wealth, along with the weakness of culture and to some extent the disappearance of culture or the emergence of culture as decor.

At the same time, the neoliberal city is full of oil in the name of the company, from foreign people, in cheap work, in a good class of life, in trading in politics, in malls. And we believe in them, and there will be a city controlled by a dream of life that can be divided into two parts. Those who strive to make a fortune, and those with whom they are hardened to spend. That's why the neoliberal city of oil is the city of tired people and drunken people.

Moreover, the budget is the government's most important annual economic event in Iraq and Kurdistan. Budgeting in Iraq and Kurdistan is conducted in an unsystematically unscientific and traditional way. But in addition to this, the drafting of the budget plan is the only source in which we can say that the circulation of money is determined.

The consumer economy is the source of public income, which is the sole duty of receiving but not producing. One of the characteristics of the consumer economy is satisfaction. The authorities are trying to persuade people to impose power. This process of persuasion is a type of exchange, and we see in other terms the amount of spending that most of the money is paid for by salaries, cooperation and assistance. But did it eventually lead to persuasion? The instability of the political and economic situation in the Kurdistan Region tells us that no.

Another feature is the lack of ability to solve differences or prolong the problems due to a weak opposition in the region's political system, with disagreements and condemnation. Therefore, it can be said that the region's economy is economically regulated, but the political outcome has not been achieved. Even though people are against the consumer economy at a time, their desire is more towards the consumer, or even though people are very paid, but they still do not agree. The result of this policy is the inability to change the economic system, pressure on the political system, to a level that disrupts both the economy and the political system. When people increase their will, they raise their voices, and the government puts more money into the public space to silence them. While the government is resorting to debt as oil prices fall, the government will face a political crisis as the economy weakens further, due to the weakening of the consumer economy. It can be said that the political situation depends on the environment of the economic system. Without a political environment, it is impossible for any system to succeed.

All mentioned are the basis for many crises in the Kurdistan Region, particularly the artificial financial crisis, the increase in injustice in the distribution of the country's wealth and the widening size of income inequality among the classes of society. The only solution to this complexity and systematic is to believe in public reform in all government institutions and management in the first step. In the second step, the implementation of reform steps between the classes is to distinguish between the political, social and cultural positions.

The obstacles in front of the economic reform process in the Kurdish community:

1. Lack of a clear economic system in Kurdistan region.
2. The lack of a developed economic feature institution established on all three principles of science, softness and renewal.
3. The weakness of competition fields in all fields of economy and administration is aimed at developing economic forms and community development, particularly in the fields of trade, industry and agriculture.
4. The deadlock in the political system and disbelief in the reform of the political process in the Kurdistan Region.

5. Working with the right of the tribe and reflecting on the entire economic, social and political life of the Kurdish community.
6. Spreading administrative and management corruption, lacking the will to prevent it.
7. Despite the presence of special ministries such as finance, economy, trade and industry, agriculture, and above all the ministry of planning, the lack of strategic programs and plans for 30 years of Kurdish government has caused the Kurdish community to face many crises.
8. The lack of a developed production base at the political and economic level is due to restrictions on pressure from border and foreign countries with continued technology and foreign trade appendixes.
9. The Kurdish government's weak level of ability to compete on global production standards. As a result of the lack of a clear plan to develop economic policy and to try to create a self-reliance situation like any new developed nation.
10. The lack of economic, administrative and management research centers and institutions, which have programs to analyze economic issues and through perspectives and predictions, show the causes and scientific solutions, the field of economic crises and the doors to development and development.
11. The classic education program and system, the obvious emergence of its problems and consequences, however, is not related to the economic and labor market in the Kurdish community.
12. The lack of an active planning and statistics agency is one of the major problems of the Kurdish community in the past until now because it has a strong information system and does not have accurate statistics on the whole life of the community.
13. Lack of social justice, high unemployment and poverty problems in Kurdish society. According to the Iraqi Ministry of planning statistics, the proportion of low-income families is 22.6 per cent, with monthly incomes less than 500,000 dinars.
14. Most of the expenditures and the least interest in the project of obtaining money and saving income as reserves, so that it can be used during the financial crisis and filling the needs.
15. Weaknesses, shortcomings in providing and providing public services such as water and sewage projects, continuous electricity, traffic routes, fuel, have caused instability and misery in people's lives.
16. Lack of advanced banking system in the literature of Kurdish governing system as a new economic scale and organizing employees' salaries and tax system in a modern banking system.
17. Lack of multi-economic plans and policies by the authorities of the Kurdistan Region.
18. The weakness of the industrial, agricultural, tourism and mineral sectors.
19. The lack of a clear opinion on science and technology in the Kurdistan Region, and the marginalization of scientific research on the creation of government policies and decisions.

20. Lack of strong economic media to provide good projects and investment opportunities to countries around the world.

21. The lack of active special institutions and organizations supported by the government to publish and hold seminars, seminars, local and foreign conferences are based on economic and economic awareness.

22. The existence of legal and constitutional problems in the Kurdistan Region, while the law is being violated and the constitution is written only on paper and serves the interests of several groups of power.

Table No.1: The income distribution in the city of Erbil.

Population Distribution					Income Distribution		
No	Class Intervals (IQD 1000)	Number of families per class	Population relative frequency	Population cumulative frequency	Total income par class (IQD 1000)	Income relative frequency	Income cumulative frequency
1	500	40	1.7	1.7	18000	0.226	0.226
2	500-599	30	1.276	2.976	16500	0.207	0.433
3	600-699	32	1.36	4.336	19200	0.241	0.674
4	700-799	34	1.44	5.776	23800	0.299	0.973
5	800-899	29	1.23	7.006	23200	0.291	1.264
6	900-999	20	0.85	7.856	19 000	0.238	1.502
7	1000-1099	23	0.978	8.834	24 150	0.303	1.805
8	1100-1199	28	1.19	10.024	29 400	0.369	0.369
9	1200-1299	32	1.36	11.384	36 800	0.462	2.636
10	1300-1399	14	0.595	11.979	18 900	0.237	2.873
11	1400-1499	19	0.808	12.787	28 500	0.358	3.231
12	1500-1599	41	1.74	14.527	61 500	0.772	4000
13	1600-1699	17	0.723	15.25	28 050	0.352	4. 355
14	1700-1799	19	0.808	16.058	33 250	0.417	4.772
15	1800-1899	20	0.85	16.908	37 000	0.465	5.237
16	1900-1999	22	0.937	17.845	40 700	0.511	5.748
17	2000-2099	26	1.11	18.945	52 000	0.653	6.401
18	2100-2199	33	1.4	20.345	74 250	0.933	7.334
19	2200-2299	26	1.11	21.455	58 500	0.735	8.069
20	2300-2399	31	1.32	22.775	72 850	0.915	8.984
21	2400-2499	30	1.28	24.055	73 500	0.923	9.907
22	2500-2599	35	1.49	25.545	89 250	1.121	11.028
23	2600-2699	39	1.66	27.205	103 350	1.298	12.326
24	2700-2799	44	1.87	29.075	121 000	1.52	13.846
25	2800-2899	41	1.74	30.815	116 850	1.468	15.314
26	2900-2999	40	1.7	32.515	100 000	1.256	16.57

27	3000-3099	35	1.49	34.005	106 750	1.366	17.936
28	3100-3199	49	2.14	36.145	151900	1.909	19.845
29	3200-3299	53	2.25	38.395	172 250	2.164	22.009
30	3300-3399	58	2.47	40.865	191 400	2.405	24.414
31	3300-3399	58	2.47	40.865	191400	2.405	24.414
32	3400-3499	61	2.65	43.515	207 400	2.606	27.02
33	3600-3699	69	2.93	49.255	251 850	3.165	32.963
34	3700-3799	71	3.02	52.275	266 250	3.346	36.309
35	3800-3899	74	3.14	55.415	281 200	3.534	39.843
36	3900-3999	68	2.89	58.3056	265 200	3.333	43.176
37	4000-4099	77	3.27	61.575	308 000	3.871	47.047
38	4100-4199	82	3.48	65.055	328 000	4.122	51.169
39	4200-4299	88	3.74	68.795	369 600	4.645	55.814
40	4300-4399	80	3.4	72.195	348 000	4.373	60.187
41	4400-4499	76	3.23	75.425	338200	4.25	64.437
42	4500-4599	79	3.36	78.785	359 450	4.517	68.954
43	4600-4699	81	3.44	82.225	376 650	4.733	73.687
44	4700-4799	63	2.67	84.895	299 250	3.761	77.448
45	4800-4899	84	3.57	88.465	394 800	4.961	82.409
46	4900-4999	89	3.78	92.245	436 100	5.48	87.889
47	5000-5099	45	1.91	94.155	247 500	3.11	90.999
48	5100-5199	54	2.29	96.445	270 000	3.393	94.392
49	5200-5299	49	2.08	98.525	257 250	3.233	97.625
50	> 5300	35	1.48	100	189 000	2.375	100
	Σ	2351	100		7 956 600	100	

Source: Ministry of plan, KRG, Designed by the research's team on the basis of the research's data. The Lorenz Curve of the City of Erbil, 2021.

Income inequality in Erbil can be investigated by evaluating table 1 above. We note that individual families whose incomes do not exceed 500,000 Iraqi dinars a month (1.7%) of the total population, only (0.23%) of the total hostage income. While families make up 0.98 per cent of all families from 1,000 to 1,099, they receive 0.3 per cent of the total income. On the contrary, families with the highest income of more than 53,000 Iraqi dinars a month make up 1.48% of the total population and receive 2.4% of the total income used.

Table No.2: Salaries Distribution in Erbil.



Sources: KRG. <https://www.google.com/search?q=Income+Distribution+in+Erbil&sxsrf>.

What is evident in this schedule is the structure of Erbil’s salary distribution in the Kurdistan Region. 920,000 employees have salaries of 100 percent. The rate of 528,000 employees is 75 percent. 1960,000 employees have salaries of 50 percent. 1130,000 employees pay 25 percent. 25%. This table shows that income distribution among public sector employees is in unequal and differs greatly between employees' salaries.

Table No. 3 below in order to know how the wealth is distributed among the population in the city of Erbil. Further analysis focuses on the evaluation of the sources that are considered to be the root of inequality creation.

Table No.3: Distribution of wealth in the city of Erbil

Total income par class (Iraqi Dinars)	No. of Population	Own a hous	%	Own a car	%	Poses a phone	%	Poses a PC	%
400 000 - 1 000 000	192	104	54.2	108	56.3	487	253.6	90	47.7
1 000 000 – 2 000 000	203	154	75.9	188	92.6	656	323.2	129	64.4
2 000 000 – 3 000 000	162	150	92.6	64	39.5	193	119.1	46	28.4
3 000 000 – 4 000 000	127	120	95.8	31	24.4	95	75.0	27	21.3
4 000 000 – 5 000 000	49	94	100.0	19	38.8	51	104.1	17	34.7
>5 000 000	3	3	100.0	6	200	16	533.3	6	200.0
Σ	736	313		416		1498		315	

Source: Ministry of plan, KRG, Designed by the research’s team on the basis of the researches data. The Lorenz Curve of the City of Erbil, 2021.

This table provides a wealth distribution picture that analyzes the income of wealthy residents. As the chart shows, the high income rate is higher than the proportion of low income groups. Most of the high-

income earners own their own homes and use their cars. Many income groups have two or more phones, one for private use and the other for business connections. This table proves that the rich live in a special and different life, meaning that no crisis affects them and that they have been provided with those who stand. At the same time, these classes are the source of inequality, particularly income inequality in the Kurdistan Region. Moreover, because they are the ruling class of society, they use all the gates of government and management for their own benefit. The capitalist class in the Kurdistan Region is the root source of corruption.

Research results:

Any scientific research that can have several objectives and search for the phenomenon or problem will have some results. These findings themselves or results are the product of scientific analysis obtained by the researcher.

The results of this study begin with the Kurdistan region's economic system being mixed and not yet fully modern, which is the result of political dwarfism, a reality that has a root part of history that cannot be easily overcome, or that the upper class wants to create such a situation in order to facilitate the destruction of wealth and becoming a high class. The Kurdistan Region has not said it is unregulated and unregulated, so it has not been able to deal well with natural resources revenue incidents. So natural resources and institutions must be integrated so that natural resources do not weaken the country, but find a way to become a factor of strength. The big Problem for the Kurdistan Region is that it has a lot of income but does not have a national institution to regulate the average income. The decline in oil prices, which is a major national income, is another reason for the huge inequality in the Kurdistan Region. The political differences between the KRG and the central Iraqi government have led to a cut in the region's budget by the central Iraqi government.

The policy of saving and paying salaries fifty days once has always reflected the welfare of citizens and the provision of their needs. This means that economic instability and the political situation have had a major impact on the way people live and hope for the future. Moreover, one of the severe effects of income inequality and injustice between social groups is the deterioration of population division over geographical areas, as criminal activity increases and widespread corruption in the region.

Another result is that economic resources or natural resources have a weak consumer economy, a clear example of the history of income inequality in the Kurdistan Region. Another finding is that there is a great gap between the poor and the rich. From the smallest necessities and necessities of life to the most valuable things, including high incomes, large villas, expensive cars, high quality clothing, to the education department, universities and their country of study are very different. Another result is the creation of a city in several private cities, malls and restricted borders, as well as many differences in the place of purchase and place of enjoyment, all of which have distorted the culture of life between the classes, all of which are different and unequal in the distribution of the country's income.

In this way, these results can serve as an important tool for identifying factors that must be applied by politicians to avoid social injustice and its effects. All of these reasons are mixed with the instability of the political and economic situation in the Kurdistan Region, as the government itself is not a system of

governance. Once the government has a system or a source of system, the economy will become the administration of the government.

Research suggestions:

1. Issuing a set of laws special to the administration of the financial system and the law of establishing a trustee ship in the region, and the law of establishing the financial system of the owner of ministerial posts and private ranks, and the enactment of a new working law that replaces the law.
2. The diversity of income sources, i.e. oil is not the only source of income and people are taught different professions, and trying to create jobs in various professions is a priority for the government.
3. The distribution of national wealth through an independent organization, so that it can use justice and equality in the distribution of national income.
4. The reduction in salary differences between senior officials and public sector employees is a strong reason for the increase in inequality in the Kurdistan Region.
5. The establishment of the Institute for the Assessment of Economic Problems and Financial Crises through the Economic, Legal and Social Experts Team to provide appropriate solutions to the situation in the Kurdistan Region.

Conclusion:

The research focuses on the various areas and causes of economic inequality, particularly income inequality in the Kurdistan Region. The importance of this study is that it has identified the reasons for the emergence of economic instability and the difference in income inequality over the living conditions of the people. To show this difference, the researcher used data collected on 2,351 families in Erbil through data analysis methods. Also use the quality method to show income distribution between families. In this research, it has become clear to us that the impact of bilateral economic globalization is that the positive side of this phenomenon is that it is an effective process to provide opportunities for jobs, to build domestic and international trade relations. The globalisation of the economy is to protect and solve political problems in a way that whenever the economy is stable, people are comfortable in their social lives and their problems have decreased.

On the other hand, the negative aspect of globalisation is that it has a great impact on the increase in income inequality. The size of this difference is clear on the level of individual income and the difference in wages between workers and employees of the private and public sectors. Gender differences have increased at the level of social status in terms of male and female power views. The education sector is divided into public and private schools. The health sector is divided into public and private hospitals. Moreover, income inequality has emerged as a dangerous factor in people's lifestyles, particularly in the areas of food security, declining scientific levels in the education and higher education sectors, lack of health services and lack of assurance about the quality of treatment drugs. The increase in crime problems such as the phenomenon of murder, suicide, burning, the increase in the rate of divorce of spouses, the increase in the number of girls and boys, the increase in the rate of hopelessness, the increase in depression rates, feelings of loneliness, the increase in mental illnesses. The phenomenon of corruption

and the lack of a good management system in government institutions are the main reasons for the increase in the size of income inequality, as in the Kurdistan Region the source of income is controlled by ruling groups and military forces. The authorities are trying to persuade people to impose power by using public income and wealth. The increase in income inequality is opening the door to the growth of inequality gaps and the growth of economic corruption. The rise in economic corruption is creating a huge gap between community groups.

The Kurdistan Region's economic system is a classical, unscientific, unorganized and random system. The first person in the ruling family benefits from land and underground wealth, particularly oil products and resources controlled by the first person in the ruling party's family. The instability of oil prices and dollar values has had a significant impact on the daily lives of citizens, due to the high value of daily necessities and services. The Kurdistan region's political instability with the Iraqi government over the oil case and the lack of revenue sources is another reason for the discomfort and distrust of the country and the move towards a better life.

In general, these reasons are the result of a rational reading of the Kurdish community, which shows that the Kurdistan Region is in a difficult and difficult economic situation and has no desire to take steps at the level of political power to fundamentally resolve it. . Therefore, the strong point of this research is that it has clarified that the increase in income inequality is related to the lack of economic reform and changes in the Kurdistan Region's economic system.

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