

The Impacts of (SDGs 10)- Reduce Inequality within and Among Countries: An Exploratory Discourse

Aina-Obe Shamsuddin Bolatito¹ (PhD), Nabukeera Madinah² (PhD)

Faculty of Management Studies (FMS), Dept. of Public Administration
Islamic University In Ugandan, IUIU Mbale Campus¹, Female Campus Koboja²

Abstract

The impacts of Sustainable Development Goal 10 (SDG 10)- "Reduce inequality within and among countries" constitute a critical and multifaceted subject for exploration. This article provides an overview of an exploratory discourse on the diverse impacts of SDG 10, by delving into the complexities of reducing inequality within and among countries, offering insights into the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of this vital goal 10. It begins by emphasizing the significance of SDG 10 as one of the central pillars of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, highlighting the urgent need to address the growing disparities that persist across the globe.

The discourse explores the social impacts of SDG 10, examining how inequality affects access to basic services, education, and healthcare, particularly for marginalized and disadvantaged groups. It acknowledges that reducing inequality requires targeted interventions to empower the marginalized and bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. To attain the desired objectives, it adopted an exploratory research to gain in-depth and better understanding of the impact of SDGs 10. The article further delves into the economic implications of SDG 10, analyzing the potential benefits of reducing inequality for sustainable economic growth and prosperity. It explores the linkages between income inequality, productivity, and inclusive economic development, underscoring the importance of equitable distribution of resources.

In conclusion, the impacts of SDG 10, "Reduce inequality within and among countries," required a holistic and collaborative approach towards achieving sustainable and inclusive development. By recognizing the interconnectedness of social, economic, and environmental dimensions, and addressing systemic barriers, the global community can work towards a more equitable and prosperous world for all.

Keywords: Inequality, SDG 10, Sustainable Growth, Economic Development, Marginalization

1. Introduction

Inequality is a growing problem around the world. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening, and this is having a number of negative consequences within the intrastate and interstate. Inequality can lead to social unrest, political instability, and even violence. (Ketover, 2001). It can also undermine economic growth, development and exacerbate environmental degradation and contribute to climate vulnerabilities. In a society with these inequalities, one of the most important foundational building blocks for accomplishing any of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is by reducing the amount of inequality in the globe. As SDGs 10 places an emphasis on inequality between states as well as inequality within states, and in doing so, it goes much beyond what was promised by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the year

2000. The implementation of many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), some of which also directly address inequality, is contingent on the achievement of SDG 10, which is a core target because of inequality.

The paper will use an exploratory discourse approach. This means that it will start by exploring the existing literature on inequality and SDG 10. It will then use this literature to develop a number of hypotheses about the potential impacts of achieving SDG 10. This paper will explore the potential impacts of achieving SDG 10. It discusses the economic, social, and political benefits of reducing inequality. It will also consider the challenges that need to be overcome in order to achieve this goal. The paper will conclude by discussing the implications of the findings for policymakers and practitioners. It argued that reducing inequality is essential for building a more

just and equitable world and suggests a number of policies and interventions that can be used to achieve this goal.

2. Literature Review

Inequality is a growing problem around the world. The “gap between the rich and the poor is widening”, and the crack between developing Nations and developed Nations is widening and this is having a number of negative consequences on interstates relationship. Inequality is “leading to social unrest, political instability, and even violence in third-world countries”. When people feel that they are not being treated fairly, they are more likely to become involved in protests, riots, and other forms of social unrest just like seen in South Africa-Xenophobia and Namibia in Africa, Suriname, and Haiti in Latin American countries (Abidde, et al. 2023). This can lead to political instability and even violence as its undermines economic growth and development.

In this context, the term "income inequality" refers to the disparity in financial standing that exists between a country's wealthiest and its poorest individuals; in many nations, this gap has never been larger. In the same way that the total incomes of the world's wealthiest and poorest nations may provide broad suggestions about the degree of development in those countries, the amount of income inequality in a particular country can assist indicate the quality of life for the ordinary person in that country. A country feels the repercussions of income inequality on both its economy and its politics. These effects include political polarization, unfavorable sentiments towards the rich, slower GDP growth, restricted income mobility, higher poverty rates, and increased family debt. On the other side, extraordinarily low-income disparity combined with extremely low levels of economic development may sometimes be interpreted as an indication of the absence of economic growth (Income Inequality by Country, 2023).

Hence, the essence of SGD 10, “the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of global goals that were adopted by the United Nations in 2015”. SDG 10 is specifically focused on reducing inequality within and among countries. This goal aims to reduce inequalities in income, opportunity, and access to basic services, such as education and

healthcare. It also seeks to address inequalities based on factors such as gender, race, ethnicity, disability, and in age. As this has a negative impact on economic growth. Studies have shown that countries with high levels of inequality tend to have slower economic growth than countries with lower levels of inequality, a negative impact on the health sector and the well-being of the people. It further shows that people who live in countries with high levels of inequality tend to have shorter life expectancies, higher rates of chronic diseases, and lower levels of happiness. (Costa-Font, J., & Hernández-Quevedo, C. 2012). The “concept that equality is synonymous with equity functions as a guiding principle at the national as well as the international level”. In this context, a debate between two primary concepts of equity is possible. The first view takes into account formal equality as the only criterion for determining whether or not equity has been achieved. In this sense, the formal legal equality of states serves as the foundation for determining whether or not measures are fair. The effect of formal equality in terms of legal responsibilities is that each state takes on the same commitments as all of the other nations who are parties to a certain treaty. This is ‘the result of formal equality’. At the level of the individual, formal equality might be understood to mean that every person has the same rights and responsibilities. For example, human rights are said to be universal since they apply in the same manner to everyone who is legally regarded as a bearer of rights. (Said, 1979).

Furthermore, the present situation of the planet demonstrates that "reducing inequalities within and between countries" is an incredibly difficult and complicated aim to fulfill, despite the fact that "reducing inequalities within and between countries" is a goal in and of itself that inspires the global community to international collaboration (Cojocar, et al 2022). SDG 10, has a series of targets that address a “wide range of inequality issues, including: achieving and sustaining income growth for the top 40% of the population at a rate above the national average, promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status; ensuring equal opportunities and reducing inequality of outcomes,

including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions to this end; adopting policies, in particular tax, wage and social protection policies and progressively achieving greater equality; improving the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthening the implementation of these regulations, ensuring greater representation of developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions, facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies, implementing the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, encouraging financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to countries where the need is greatest" (Tangcharoensathien, et al. 2015). According to the available research literature, inequality is associated with a variety of unfavorable outcomes. Therefore, reducing inequality is very necessary in order to construct a world that is more fair and equitable. This objective may be accomplished by the implementation of a variety of programs and procedures, including the following:

- 'entail social justice in the form of a decrease in poverty', illiteracy, and sickness, as well as the disparity between men and women;
- 'Making investments in education and healthcare available and fostering equality between men and women combating prejudice in all its forms and ensuring that everyone has equal access to basic'.

3. Research Objectives for Reducing Inequality within and among Countries.

The core research objectives for an exploratory discourse on the impact of SDG 10 - "Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries" - encompass a comprehensive examination of inequality's dimensions, causes, impacts, policy interventions, global partnerships, and opportunities for future action. By pursuing these objectives, the research aims to contribute to the understanding and implementation of strategies to

foster a more equitable and sustainable world through the followings;

1. **Assessing the Current State of Inequality:** The primary research objective is to assess the current state of inequality within and among countries, examining disparities in income, wealth, access to resources, education, healthcare, and social services. This objective aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the magnitude and nature of inequalities globally and regionally.
2. **Identifying Drivers and Determinants of Inequality:** Another objective is to identify the key drivers and determinants of inequality, exploring the socio-economic, political, and cultural factors that perpetuate disparities. This objective seeks to uncover the root causes of inequality, including historical legacies, discriminatory practices, and unequal distribution of resources.
3. **Exploring the Impacts of Inequality on Various Dimensions:** The research aims to explore the impacts of inequality on various dimensions of human development, such as education, health, employment, and overall well-being. This objective seeks to understand how inequality affects individuals and communities differently, particularly vulnerable and marginalized populations.
4. **Analyzing Policy Interventions and Strategies:** The research objective involves analyzing existing policy interventions and strategies implemented by governments and international organizations to reduce inequality. This exploration will assess the effectiveness, challenges, and best practices of these interventions, identifying lessons for future policymaking.
5. **Investigating the Role of Global Partnerships:** This objective seeks to investigate the role of global partnerships, international cooperation, and financial mechanisms in addressing inequality. It aims to assess the impact of foreign aid, trade policies, and international development initiatives on reducing inequality within and among countries.
6. **Examining Case Studies of Success and Challenges:** The research will explore case studies of countries or regions that have made significant progress in reducing inequality. It will also investigate contexts where inequality remains persistent and challenging. This objective aims to provide nuanced

insights into the contextual factors influencing outcomes.

7. **Exploring the Interconnections between SDG 10 and Other SDGs:** This objective aims to explore the interconnections between SDG 10 and other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The research will investigate how progress towards SDG 10 impacts the achievement of other goals and vice versa, emphasizing the importance of an integrated approach to sustainable development. **ii.**
8. **Identifying Opportunities for Future Action:** The research objective seeks to identify opportunities and innovative approaches for future action in reducing inequality. It aims to propose policy recommendations and interventions that can accelerate progress towards achieving SDG 10 **iii.** targets.
9. **Assessing the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Inequality:** Given the unprecedented global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, this objective will explore how the pandemic has exacerbated existing inequalities and identify measures to build back more inclusive and resilient societies. **iv.**

4. SDGs 10 Hypotheses

The 2030 Agenda prioritizes inequality reduction **v.** "SDG 10-Reduce inequality within and among countries" is an expectation or a forecast to evaluate or predict the implementation of targeted policy interventions that aspires to reduce income and wealth disparities that will lead to measurable reduction in inequality within and among countries.

This Hypothesis helps to access quality education and vocational training programs for marginalized populations will positively correlate with increased social mobility and a decrease in intergenerational inequality. Strengthening social protection programs, including cash transfers and healthcare services, will have a significant impact on mitigating the negative effects of inequality on vulnerable populations and reducing poverty rates.

Consequently, the assumptions were to guarantee no one is left behind in four pertinent areas of life such as social, economic, and political inclusions within countries, and to increase prosperity, and social protection. Accordingly, the other three assumptions of SDG 10 should address the cross-border movement of people for a better settlement and green pasture without hesitations and

restrictions, and voice in global institutions to eliminate inequality.

Other includes the following;

Ha₁: There is a considerable correlation between a country's gross domestic product and the amount of money spent by households worldwide as the Kuznets hypothesis is correct, and income inequality will eventually decrease as countries develop economically.

Ha₂: Population growth has a significant relationship with the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments globally by proving interventions such as fiscal, wage, and social protection policies can help to reduce income inequality between genders.

Ha₃: The percentage of the population that is actively looking for work has a direct bearing on the pace of global economic expansion. while the relationship between income inequality and economic development is more complex than the Kuznets hypothesis suggests, and there are other factors that also influence inequality.

Ha₄: Globally, the number of refugees in each nation has a substantial correlation with the country's overall population increase.

Ha₅: The amount of official development aid that an LDC country receives has a considerable association with the rate at which its GDP grows by improved regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions that can help to reduce income inequality.

5. The Significance of SDG 10- Reduce inequality within and among countries

Sustainable Development Goal 10 is part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development laid out by the United Nations which carries a great deal of weight since it is an essential component of that agenda. SDG 10, which is titled "Reduce inequality within and among countries," tackles the critical problem of inequalities and injustices that continue to exist on both the national and international levels. The reduction of inequality across a variety of dimensions, including income, wealth, access to resources, and opportunities, is the primary emphasis of this objective, which aspires to make the world a more inclusive, fair, and sustainable place. (Cowell & Flachaire, 2023). The following essential components are necessary to

comprehend the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 10 (SDG 10):

- A. Advancing Social Justice and Human Rights:** Goal 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals reflects the values of social justice and human rights, highlighting how important it is to provide equitable opportunities for all persons, regardless of their background or circumstances. The objective is to establish societies in which everyone has the opportunity to fully develop their potential and live lives that are worthy of dignity. This will be accomplished by correcting inequities in education, healthcare, social services, and other important resources.
- B. Advancing Sustainable Development:** Inequalities may be a barrier to sustainable development since they may have a role in the continued existence of poverty and exclusion. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 10 acknowledges that supporting economic development, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability all require decreasing inequality. This aim will help to the establishment of resilient and affluent societies for future generations by emphasizing the importance of inclusive development.
- C. Addressing Global Challenges:** Goal 10 of the SDGs Agenda recognizes that inequality is not restricted to inside the boundaries of individual nations but also occurs across nations. In order to effectively solve issues that affect the whole world, such as poverty, climate change, and migration, it is imperative that international income, trade, and access to technological imbalances be reduced. The overarching objective is to bring about a world that is more stable and interdependent via the promotion of international cooperation and solidarity. Sustainable Development Goal 10 acknowledges that increasing inclusion and decreasing inequities are both important factors in sustaining peace and stability to avoid social tensions and conflicts of inequalities and social exclusions. (Thresia, 2014). The objective, therefore, is to establish circumstances for civilizations to prosper and foster peaceful relationships among varied people. This will be accomplished by addressing the underlying causes of social unrest.
- D. Assuring that No One is Left** underlying the primary idea underlying SDG 10 is that no one should be left

behind. Reaching out to the most defenseless and disenfranchised members of society, such as women, children, people with disabilities, and members of underrepresented racial and ethnic groups, is a primary focus of this objective. Goal 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals aspires to produce equitable development results for all people by guaranteeing their inclusion and involvement.

- E. Accountability and a worldwide Commitment:** The adoption of SDG 10 indicates a worldwide commitment to addressing inequality in all of its manifestations. This commitment is reflected in the word "commitment." In order to put into practice policies and programs that support equality and social inclusion, collaboration among governments, international organizations, civil society groups, and corporations in the private sector is requested. Creating a more open and accountable method of development is one of the goals of this project, which will be accomplished by holding stakeholders accountable.

5. Methodology

This study adopted an exploratory research design to gain a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of SDG 10 on reducing inequality within and among countries. This design allows for open-ended inquiry, exploring multiple dimensions of inequality and its implications through various literature by analyzing the progress made toward Sustainable Development Goal 10 and the metrics it set out to achieve. Secondary data on the variables of the research were obtained from the World Bank's development indicators (which may be found at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>). The first step of the study consisted of cleaning the data in Excel, and then after that, the data were imported into the STATA program for a more extensive analysis. The descriptive exploration analysis draws conclusions based on the findings and discusses the implications of the research for policymakers and practices by implementing Organizations in the context of SDG 10 targets and inequality reduction. In addition, further areas of research and exploration to deepen the understanding of SDG 10's and its impacts on reducing inequality were employed to understand the behaviors of the data so as to avoid violation of

the normality assumptions. In the context of SDG 10 targets and inequality reduction, this was done to avoid violation of the normality assumptions. An exploratory research technique was employed in this study, and correlation analysis was performed to gain answers to the study hypotheses. This gives a thorough and nuanced knowledge of the implications of Sustainable Development Goal 10 on decreasing inequality both within nations and across countries.

By combining qualitative and quantitative data from various sources offer valuable insights and

contributes to evidence-based policy for recommendations and interventions. (Paré et al., 2015).

5.1 Findings

In this part, the outcomes of the research's overview of statistics and normalcy tests as well as the specific goals of the study are presented.

5.2 Summary of Statistics and Normality Test of the Variables

The chapter covers the normality test and descriptive statistics of the variables. The findings are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics and Normality test of the study variables

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normality test (P-value)
Global households final consumption expenditure from 2015 to 2021 (current US\$)	7	42641267170188	52990062542156	47176198520349.46	0.513**
Global National income from 2015 to 2020 (current US\$)	6	61749850942580	71242005961239	66795922100661.73	0.410**
Global Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments from 2015 to 2021 (percent)	7	22.85	26.13	24.2821	0.814**
Global Labor force participation rate from 2015 to 2019 (% of total population)	5	66.41	66.51	66.4463	0.048
Global GDP growth from 2015 to 2021 (annual %)	7	-3.11	5.87	2.5581	0.725**
Global Refugee population by country of origin from 2015 to 2021	7	21351533	27119816	24956364.14	0.143**
Official development assistance received by LDC from 2015 to 2021 (current US\$)	7	43251279693.60	64458440105.44	52567775656.8364	0.249**
GDP growth in LDC from 2015 to 2021 (annual %)	7	.68	4.86	3.2265	0.182**

World population growth from 2012 to 2020 (Billion)	6	7.40	7.80	7.6167	0.804**
**Variable normally distributed at 5% level (Null hypotheses assumes normal distribution)					

Source: World Bank (2023)

The results in table 1 reveal that all the variables were normally distributed at a 5% level of significance except the global labor force participation rate.

5.3 Relationship between national income and household consumption expenditure globally

The primary purpose of the research was to investigate the connection that exists between the

level of national income and the amount of money spent on household consumption worldwide between the years 2015 and 2020. The primary objective of sustained Development Goal 10 was to guarantee that there is sustained growth in income by increasing the amount that households spend. Table 2 is a presentation of the findings that makes use of Pearson's correlation.

Table 2: Pearson's correlation between national income and household consumption expenditure globally from 2015 to 2020

		National income	Household consumption expenditure
National income	Pearson Correlation	1	.998**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	6	6
Household consumption expenditure	Pearson Correlation	.998**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	6	7

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: World Bank (2023)

The correlation between total national income and total expenditures made by households throughout the world is shown in Table 2 for the years 2015 through 2020. According to the findings, between the years 2015 and 2020, the level of national income showed a robustly positive and statistically significant connection with the amount of money spent by households on consumption internationally ($r=0.998$, $P\text{-value } (0.000) < 0.01$). This suggests that there has been an increase in household spending as a result of the expansion in national income that has occurred all over the world, and this is in line with the proposal made by SDG 10. For this reason, further efforts should be

made on a worldwide scale to consistently boost family income and spending.

5.4 The relationship between population growth and the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments globally

Increased political inclusion for people of all genders across the world was one of the sub-goals of the second aim of Sustainable Development Goal 10. In light of this, the purpose of the research was to determine whether or not there is a correlation between the rise in worldwide population and the percentage of parliamentary seats held by women between the years 2015 and 2020. The results are detailed in table 3, which can be seen here.

Table 3: Pearson Correlation between population growth and the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments globally

		World Population growth	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
World Population growth	Pearson Correlation	1	.948**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.004
	N	6	6
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	Pearson Correlation	.948**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	
	N	6	7

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: World Bank (2023)

The correlation findings in table 3 reveal that population growth had a strong positive and significant relationship with the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments globally ($r=0.948$, $P\text{-value} (0.004)<0.01$). The findings may imply that there is increased inclusion of women in the national parliament as the world population increases. This is in agreement with SDG 10 which recommends political inclusion.

5.5 The relationship between labor force participation rate and GDP growth rate globally

SDG 10 recommends the adoption of the wage for greater equality globally. Thus, the study examined the relationship between the labor force participation rate and GDP growth rate globally from 2015 to 2019. The findings are presented in table 4.

Table 4: Pearson correlation between labor force participation rate and GDP growth rate

		Labor force participation rate (%)	GDP growth (%)
Labor force participation rate (%)	Pearson Correlation	1	-.070
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.910
	N	5	5
GDP growth (%)	Pearson Correlation	-.070	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.910	
	N	5	7

Source: World Bank (2023)

The study found a negative and non-significant relationship between the labor force participation rate and GDP growth rate globally from 2015 to 2019. This implies that the GDP growth rate is not dependent on the labor force participation rate. However, the negative association between the labor force participation rate and GDP growth rate is not consistent with the recommendations of SDG 10. Therefore, countries globally are requested to invest in sectors like industries to increase employment opportunities and GDP growth.

3.5 The relationship between population growth and refugee population by country of origin globally

SDG 10 also had a target to facilitate and provide safe migration of refugees to other countries. Thus, the study sought to establish the relationship between population growth and refugee population by country globally. The findings are presented in table 5.

Table 5: Relationship between population growth and refugee population by country of origin globally

Correlations		World_PopninBillion	WorldRefugeepopulationbycountryorterritoryoforigin
World_PopninBillion	Pearson Correlation	1	.921**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.009
	N	6	6
WorldRefugeepopulationbycountryorterritoryoforigin	Pearson Correlation	.921**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	
	N	6	7

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: World Bank (2023)

Table 5's outcomes demonstrate that an increase in population had a significant and positive link with the refugee population by country of extraction worldwide from 2015 to 2020 ($r=0.921$, P-value $(0.009) < 0.01$). This can be seen in the graph below. This indicates that the majority of nations throughout the world have enabled and offered safe acceptance for refugees as the population rises, and this is in accordance with the goal indications of Sustainable Development Goal 10 (SDG 10).

5.6 The relationship between official development assistance received and GDP growth in LDC

It is recommended that least-developed countries get formal development aid as part of SDG 10, which aims to increase global equity. As a result, the research explored whether or not there was a correlation between the amount of official development aid a country got and its rate of growth in GDP. Table 6 contains the results of the study.

Table 6: Relationship between official development assistance received and GDP growth in LDC

		Official development assistance received by LDCs	GDP growth in LDCs
Official development assistance received by LDCs	Pearson Correlation	1	-.564
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.187
	N	7	7
GDP growth in LDCs	Pearson Correlation	-.564	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.187	
	N	7	7

Source: World Bank (2023)

The findings in table 6 reveal that official development assistance had a negative but insignificant relationship with GDP growth in LDCs from 2015 to 2021 ($r=-0.564$, P-value $(0.187) > 0.05$). This suggests that the decline in GDP in LDCs is not attributable to the aid provided by official development organizations. On the contrary, least developed countries (LDCs) have not stopped

getting state aid for development despite the slowdown in growth in their economies.

6. Recommendations

The article recommends reducing inequality as an important issue in a shared vision for a more equal world where there is a crucial need to create a more just and equitable world in addition to the specific recommendations listed below, it is also important

to have a broader conversation about inequality from the root causes. (Krieger & Le Compte, 2014). This paper tries to understand the root causes of inequality and how it manifests itself in different societies, whereas SDG 10 is an ambitious goal worthy of striving for. By working together, there are synergies that can create a world where everyone has the opportunity to reach their full potential, regardless of their background. The followings are thereby recommended;

- 1) Increase access to education and healthcare for all people. This is one of the most important things that can be done to reduce inequality, as it gives everyone the opportunity to reach their full potential.
- 2) Promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Women are often disproportionately affected by inequality, so it is important to take specific steps to address this.
- 3) Reform tax systems to make them more progressive. This means that people with higher incomes should pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes. This would help to redistribute wealth and reduce inequality.
- 4) Invest in infrastructure and social safety nets. This would help to create jobs and provide a safety net for those who are struggling.
- 5) Strengthen labor laws and regulations. This would help to protect workers' rights and ensure that they are paid a fair wage.
- 6) Encourage responsible business practices. Businesses should be held accountable for their impact on inequality. This could include things like paying their workers a fair wage and avoiding environmental damage.
- 7) Support social movements and civil society organizations. These groups are often at the forefront of the fight against inequality. They can help to raise awareness of the issue and advocate for change.
- 8) Measure and track progress on inequality reduction. This is vital to verify that progress is being achieved and to pinpoint areas where there is still a need for more investigation to be conducted.

6. Conclusions

Sustainable Development Goal 10 (SDG 10) is an essential component of the 2030 Agenda, serving as a solution to the complex problem of inequality both within and between nations. Its relevance comes in the fact that it has the capacity to advance social justice, promote sustainable development, solve global concerns, strengthen peace and security, and make sure that no one is left behind. By emphasizing the elimination of inequalities and the promotion of inclusiveness, Sustainable Development Goal 10 (SDG 10) is playing a crucial part in the creation of a more just and prosperous future for the many different populations of the globe. (Moallemi et al., 2022). According to the findings of the research, SDG 10 has made a marginal advancement in terms of the performance of the indicators. According to the conclusions drawn from the research, there has been a rise in the amount of government funding for development received by LDCs, as well as an improvement in household expenditures, political inclusion, the refugee population by country of origin, and official development assistance overall. The trajectory in the labor force participation rate, on the other hand, has not moved in any particular direction, which indicates that further assistance is required. Going by this, The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were developed as a direct response to the aspirations of nation-states to create a more equitable and prosperous global society free from poverty. The new 2030 Agenda is an ambitious plan that outlines principles and behavior patterns for states while also including all of the players that act in contemporary international society. This plan was created as part of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the framework in which these aims are to be implemented must-have elements of a legal character in addition to those of a political one. This is because legality is not something that can be legislated. It is not sufficient to pursue simple political objectives, which, in the event that they are not achieved, do not carry any kind of international accountability. (Ibragimov & Assanova, 2022).

The method in which the states have declared the SDGs makes reference to both the fundamental

principle upon which development is built as well as the primary aspects through which the concept is now articulated. This is because the SDGs were originally drafted with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in mind. It is difficult to provide a clear definition of the concept of sustainable development, and it is difficult to minimize its meaning in terms of legal complexities.

References

- [1] Abidde, S. O., Hall, M. R., & da Cruz, J. D. A. Introduction: Understanding Xenophobia and Nativism in the Global South. In *Xenophobia and Nativism in Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean* (pp. 1-11). Routledge.
- [2] Cojocar, T., Ionescu, G., Firoiu, D., Cismas, L., Oțil, M., Toma, O. (2022). reducing inequalities within and among Eu countries—assessing the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development Targets (sdg 10). *Sustainability*, 13(14), 7706. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14137706>
- [3] Costa-Font, J., & Hernández-Quevedo, C. (2012). Measuring inequalities in health: What do we know? What do we need to know? *Health Policy*, 106(2), 195–206. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthpol.2012.04.007>
- [4] Cowell, F. A., & Flachaire, E. (2023, March 6). Inequality Measurement and The Rich: Why Inequality Increased More Than We Thought. *Review of Income and Wealth*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/roiw.12638>
- [5] Ibragimov, Z. I., & Assanova, T. (2022). Article XX of the GATT 1994 and WTO Members: sufficient freedom to define and pursue environmental policy objectives. *BULLETIN of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. Law Series*, 138(1), 38–46. <https://doi.org/10.32523/2616-6844-2022-138-1-38-46>
- [6] Ketover, K. (2001, December 1). Free Trade and the Widening Gap Between Rich and Poor Countries. *Policy Perspectives*, 8(2), 24. <https://doi.org/10.4079/pp.v8i2.4225>
- [7] Krieger, N., & Le Compte, C. (2014, May 30). Addressing Social Inequities to Create a More Just, Fair and Equitable World. *HPRH Journal*, 2014(1). <https://doi.org/10.54111/0001a/1>
- [8] Krieger, N., & Le Compte, C. (2014, May 30). Addressing Social Inequities to Create a More Just, Fair and Equitable World. *HPRH Journal*, 2014(1). <https://doi.org/10.54111/0001a/1>
- [9] Moallemi, E. A., Hosseini, S. H., Eker, S., Gao, L., Bertone, E., Szetey, K., & Bryan, B. A. (2022, September). Eight Archetypes of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Synergies and Trade-Offs. *Earth's Future*, 10(9). <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022ef002873>
- [10] Paré, G., Trudel, M. C., Jaana, M., & Kitsiou, S. (2015). Synthesizing information systems knowledge: A typology of literature reviews. *Information & Management*, 52(2), 183–199. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.im.2014.08.008>
- [11] Said, A. A. (1979, January). Precept and Practice of Human Rights in Islam. *Universal Human Rights*, 1(1), 63. <https://doi.org/10.2307/761831>
- [12] Stanley, A. (2022). *Global Inequalities*. International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- [13] Tangcharoensathien, V., Mills, A., Palu, T. (2015). Accelerating Health Equity: the Key Role Of Universal Health Coverage In The Sustainable Development Goals. *BMC Medicine*, 1(13). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-015-0342-3>
- [14] Thresia, C. U. (2014, February 3). Social Inequities and Exclusions in Kerala's 'Egalitarian' Development. *Monthly Review*, 65(9), 28. https://doi.org/10.14452/mr-065-09-2014-02_3
- [15] World Bank. (2023). *World Bank Development Indicators*. World Bank Group.
- [16] World Inequality Report, World Inequality Database (2022) <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/income-inequality-by-country>