**Introduction**

The world we live in is very unequal and is even getting more so. Over the past 40 years or so, inequality has been increasing in almost every country in the world, and the gaps between the rich and the poor are widening.

These differences between people are justified by inequalities in the distribution of resources and of income and wealth between individuals and households.

According to an OECD report, economic growth over the past 20 years has benefited the rich more than the poor. In some countries, including Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway and the United States, the discrepancies between the rich and the middle class has apparently increased as well.

Countries with a wide income distribution tend to have higher levels of income. In addition, social mobility is less important in countries with high inequality, such as the US, Italy and the UK, while in the Nordic countries, where earnings are more evenly distributed, there is more social mobility.

Income distribution can be a determining factor in the emergence of the crisis. In turn, the crisis itself is a factor of inequalities.

studies show that income redistribution has mainly benefited the rich and very rich (the top 1% of the population), giving rise to what Dew Becker and Gordon (2005) have called the 'superstar economy'.

So, what are the various factors of inequality and the causes of the enrichment of the richest 1%?

Economic has always changed and evolved over time. After the second world war the world experienced one of the greatest periods of economic expansion. this period which was historically very strong growth and was known as the golden age of the capitalism that the West has known until the mid-1970s. This economic expansion continued in europe: from 1950 to 1973, in fact, the annual growth of the twelve countries that would join the European

Community was on average 4.6%. The cities were expanding and consumption was growing. Technological catching up with the United States, especially television, changed lifestyles. The American dream becomes reality. unemployment in Europe falls to 2.4% of the working population. Moreover, this period was also known for the development of the tertiary sector, a better health care system and a large percentage of people accessing education and higher studies. This prosperity was interrupted by the oil shock of 1973 which marked the beginning of a long depression and economic disorder. Indeed, the western economies were very much affected by the 1973 oil shock as they were dependent on oil which provided 70% of the energy consumed in Europe. With this shock, the whole economic model of the post-war years was shattered. At the same time, the globalisation of the economy was accelerating in the context of a liberal capitalist system. This was the victory of market liberalism over Keynesian interventionism.

Economic globalisation has enabled many countries to open their borders and allow international trade. But the problem is primarily one of distributing gains so that losers can be compensated with a share of the gains commensurate with their loss. This phenomenon has led to the development of economic and social inequalities with huge differences between individuals or social groups in terms of income and therefore consumption and savings on the one hand and the enrichment of the richest on the other. This system is one of the factors that promotes the growth of winner-take-all markets, for example Google and Microsoft.  Google dominates the market of internet search due to a combination of economies of scale and a quality algorithm. Whereas Microsoft is definitely the software empire of the 20th century. The models of the two companies are very different Microsoft seles software and Google sales advertising.

The "winner takes all" principle can be explained in terms of the power laws that apply in economics, finance and also in the process of artistic, literary or scientific creation. The power law operates by determining an "all or nothing» in which a single winner takes all the money while the majority of the other players get nothing. Another aspect is "Winner-take-All Society" which means a society in which the dominant one is the star who crushes the competition thanks to the network effect and globalisation. We can give here the example of influencers or stars like Kim Kardashian who has millions of followers on social networks

compared to others who have only a few hundred followers. In the world of large Internet platforms, such as Amazon, Facebook, Google, Netflix, Uber or spotify, performance increases with scale, the bigger you are, the more users you gain and the more you eliminate the competition. The effects of the network push for a concentration of power, The rich are getting richer and ever fewer, and subsequently the evolution of the markets where the Winner Take-All-Economy.

This phenomenon has led to the development of economic and social inequalities with huge differences between individuals or social groups in terms of income and therefore consumption and savings, and thus the enrichment of the top richest. The evolution of technology and telecommunication have also contributed to the growth of the market where winner take all economy.

In conclusion, we can see that the economy is constantly evolving, but unfortunately the differences between the rich and the poor are also increasing. There are also many differences between rich and poor cities also between large and small towns in terms of employment and access to education. The The covid 19 pandemic will further increase inequalities as the health crisis has caused a real economic crisis and also an education crisis especially in poor countries in which they,huger already have unemployment problems, hunger and poverty. For example during the lockdown many students did not have a computer and an internet connection to follow the lessons from home, and many have lost their work due to the pandemic. All these factors are more reasons for the increase in inequality and the enrichment of the top rich 1%. This enrichment of the % continues to increase and does not seem to want to end.