

The between-country inequality is morally unacceptable because no human being should be living in destitution while other parts of the world are taking basic necessities of life for granted. Due to huge impacts in globalization, these contributions have caused the rise in inequalities within-countries. Poor countries now rely on rich countries for trade and foreign aid and become negatively affected by the global markets. Since changes in labor markets, technological advances and capital production affect countries that trade, this can negatively impact a country due to the poorly written policies and dictatorship creating large levels of within-country inequality. Considering all of the globalization changes, it can exert influences on how a government in a country operates and how they write their policies that evidently affect their citizens leading to negative consequences creating morally unacceptable living conditions. The connection between the government and the governed is a negative relationship due to its poorly designed systems.

The government is the biggest concern regarding within-country inequalities. Deaton states that within the majority of the world, the police prey on the citizens they are supposed to protect. The issue is within the government system itself and Deaton supports this argument with the example of children dying in hospitals not due to diseases, but because they were born into a country with a poor government system that results in the lack of resources for efficient care. As Deaton states, “without state capacity, enforcement and regulation fail to operate” (Deaton, 2014). This lack of system's care ultimately results in inefficient growth as citizens fail to open business and innovate their ideas within a flawed state capacity. The within-country inequality also stems from more wealthy countries reducing aid and creating higher trade barriers. These barriers and reductions in the amount of aid, can then affect how the country operates its state capacities.

According to Deaton, the policies that enforce trade and bypass governmental systems in order to provide relief and aid would greatly benefit poor countries. Deaton states that most governments lack proper policies such as lack of contracts, official parliament, and no proper tax collection systems in regard to proper distribution foreign aid money which disproportionately affects citizens in need. This foreign financial aid ultimately serves as useless to these poorly constructed countries since their governments lack proper guidance and intentions to serve and support their citizens. If these poor countries had a more proper government system the foreign aid provided by the wealthier countries may help reduce the between-country inequality.

