



## As An Alternative to Socio-Economic Paradigm; From Sustainable Development Perspective Poverty And Poverty Knot

*Dr. Aynur SARAN*

**ORCID:0000-0002-6343-503X**

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*Dr. Aynur SARAN*

*ORCID:0000-0002-6343-503X*

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Abstract

*O* On the basis of this belief, the concept that "The natural environment was not inherited from our ancestors, we borrowed it from our children" was popular. Today's cultures perceive themselves to be mired in a maze of issues and to be in the midst of a severe economic downturn. The causes of this crisis are shown to be high inflation and unemployment, problems in energy production and consumption, problems with health and nutrition, increasing population and the environment related to it, and problems with crime and violence. As a result, such developments cause similar biological, psychological, social, and environmental consequences all over the world (Yayli, 2007).

## Limitedness

The subject in the light of world literature and data. The research was limited to closely related author and literature topics. Restricted by literature review.

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## Ethical Statement

Publication ethics of the relevant regulations of our university; It is a national-based scientific study that aims to ensure that scientific research and publications are carried out in accordance with basic principles such as honesty, openness, objectivity, and respect



for the findings and creations of others, and works for the realization of these principles in the field of related sciences.

## Abstract

The term "sustainability" was first used in conjunction with the idea of "sustainable development" in the Brundtland Report, which was published in 1987. This definition began to indicate a shift in the way people think about development. In the study, the term "sustainable development" is used; it has been defined as "development that meets the needs of today's generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" and has been proposed as the ideal embodiment of the notion. The most essential characteristic of the idea is that it incorporates the notion of justice, which is attempted to be applied across nations and regions, into the framework of intergenerational social justice and equality. After the rise of poverty and ecological issues in the 1970s, "sustainability" began to be acknowledged with its economic, social, and ecological components, despite the fact that it was first approached from an economic point of view. While "sustainability" was initially determined as an alternative to the socio-economic paradigm, it was initially handled from an economic point of view. The restructuring of Western economies in the 1970s was followed in the 1980s by neoliberal economic policies, globalization, and post-cold war circumstances, all of which have had an impact on the political and economic structure of the globe. While some nations saw a gain in wealth as a result of globalization and the free movement of labor and capital, many other nations saw an increase in poverty and inequality in the distribution of income as a result of globalization. As a result of the fact that the issue brought about by this gap is now taking place on the agendas of the nations of the globe, the "fight against poverty" has begun to be debated as an issue that affects the whole world. The need to shift away from a competitive approach and embrace a sharing paradigm has been emphasized all over the globe as a consequence of the fact that in order to combat poverty and inequities, it is necessary to move away from a competitive approach. The purpose of this research is to, in addition to elucidating what is meant by "sustainability," conduct an examination



of what is meant by "poverty" from this vantage point, and then evaluate how worldwide efforts are reflected in the "Millennium Development Goals" in order to eradicate poverty everywhere in the world.

*Keywords: Sustainability, Sustainable Development, Poverty, Brundtland Report, Millennium Development Goals*



## Introduction

When the economic pressures that formed due to the oil crisis and economic recession in the late 1970s and early 1980s made their effects be felt fiercely all over the globe, the requirement of a more environmentally friendly economic model started to be acknowledged on a global scale. This acceptance came about when the consequences of the oil crisis and economic recession in the late 1970s and early 1980s made their effects felt keenly all over the world. On the basis of this belief, the concept that "The natural environment was not inherited from our ancestors, we borrowed it from our children" was popular.

Today's cultures perceive themselves to be mired in a maze of issues and to be in the midst of a severe economic downturn. This crisis is shown to have been caused by high rates of inflation and unemployment, problems with energy production and consumption, health and nutrition problems, increasing population and the environment related to it, as well as problems with crime and violence. As a result, such developments cause similar biological, psychological, social, and environmental consequences all over the world. (Yayli, 2007). They emphasize that aside from this view, the world is treated with a new ecological viewpoint (Capra, 1992). This is despite the fact that many philosophers claim that the reason for these outcomes is the emphasis on the mechanical view of Cartesian-Newtonian science, which they believe is the cause of these results. Unfortunately, inflation that has reached double-digit levels and chronic unemployment rates, which threaten all nations in the globe in the present day, drive all country managers to generate various answers, independent of the political systems and development models that their countries use (TSV. 1990a).

In this regard, development has been an important focus in recent times, particularly for economic reasons. However, because of the sources of development and the bad effect that it has on the environment, the inability of the resources to be sustainable has highlighted the requirement of re-evaluating this connection. This re-evaluation is necessary because of the necessity of finding sustainable resources. To be more specific, it is widely acknowledged that human progress and the natural environment have a



distinct connection to one another. However, despite the fact that it is common knowledge that the production elements necessary for growth may be acquired from the natural world, business owners continue to see these natural resources as "free goods" (Akcal, 1995). In this light, with regard to the utilization of natural resources, in order to ensure the continuation of development and to guarantee the future and happiness of future generations, it has become necessary to put into place appropriate economic policies in order to implement a strategy that is based on the protection of these resources in a manner that will allow them to be utilized in the future and to continue growth, as well as the distribution of these resources between production/consumption and the environment. This is necessary in order to guarantee the future and happiness of future generations. (Kuleli and Art, 1995)

Natural disasters, poverty, inequality, and epidemics began to increase in the world in the mid-1990s as a result of the erosion of the understanding of "social development" caused by the neo-liberal policies of the 1980s. This was exemplified by the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. The political events that took place not only generated social and political difficulties inside the area and within the rights of the region, but they also spurred the formation of effective global crises such as the Asian Crisis in 1997 and the Russian Crisis in 1988. Both of these crises were a direct result of political events. As a direct result of the effects of these crises, unemployment and, as a direct result of that, poverty have multiplied around the globe. Beginning in the 1960s, the phrase "decades of development" started to see a gradual decline in its significance during the 1970s and 1980s. He proclaimed the years 1996–2007 to be the first 10 years of the strategy for “eradicating poverty, hunger, and poverty.” This method began in 1996. (Co- kinat, 2016).

In this investigation, following an analysis of the origins of the sustainable development strategy as well as its historical context, an attempt will be made to arrive at a conclusion with a critical point of view. This will be accomplished by considering the issue of "poverty" from this vantage point, as it is one of the discourses that carries the sustainable development message.



- *Development, growth and sustainability concepts, definitions and scope*
- *Development and growth*

The terms "economic growth" and "economic development" do not refer to the same thing, despite the fact that they are often used interchangeably. There is a distinction to be made between economic growth and economic development.

According to Sinanoglu and colleagues' research from 2020, economic growth is defined as the "real increase in the gross domestic product per capita (GDP) of countries from one year to the next," which is defined as the "difference adjusted for inflation." Therefore, economic growth is a quantitative notion that indicates the productivity of markets with the rise in the production of goods and services over a specific period of time. It is a measure of the rate at which the economy is expanding.

In contrast to economic growth, economic development is defined as the process through which economic and social welfare may be enhanced via qualitative changes that provide added value. The fundamental driver of this process is competitive human capital and the innovations that this capital will generate (Sinanoglu, 2020). In this context, the term "economic development" refers to the equitable distribution of income and the maintenance of steady economic growth, both of which strengthen the capacity of a nation to generate wealth and improve the standard of living of its citizens. Even if growth is included in its definition, the term "development" in this setting refers to something far broader and more all-encompassing than growth does. To be more specific, development involves a change in structure, and this change necessitates a change in mentality, way of thinking, and socio-economic structures, in addition to an increase in investment, technological development, increase in productivity, increase in real income, and increase in education level (Ozguven, 1988). Development also involves an increase in investment, technological development, increase in productivity, increase in real income, and increase in education level.





## Sustainability, Sustainable Development, Scope and Definitions

The capacity to remain unbroken, continuous, and continuous is how the Latin word "sustain" is translated into the English term "sustainability." The English word "sustainability" relates to the Latin word "sustain." According to Yuksel (2010), the primary definition of the idea is that it contains economic, social, and environmental substance. This is true despite the fact that the concept is utilized today for a variety of objectives and in a variety of disciplines.

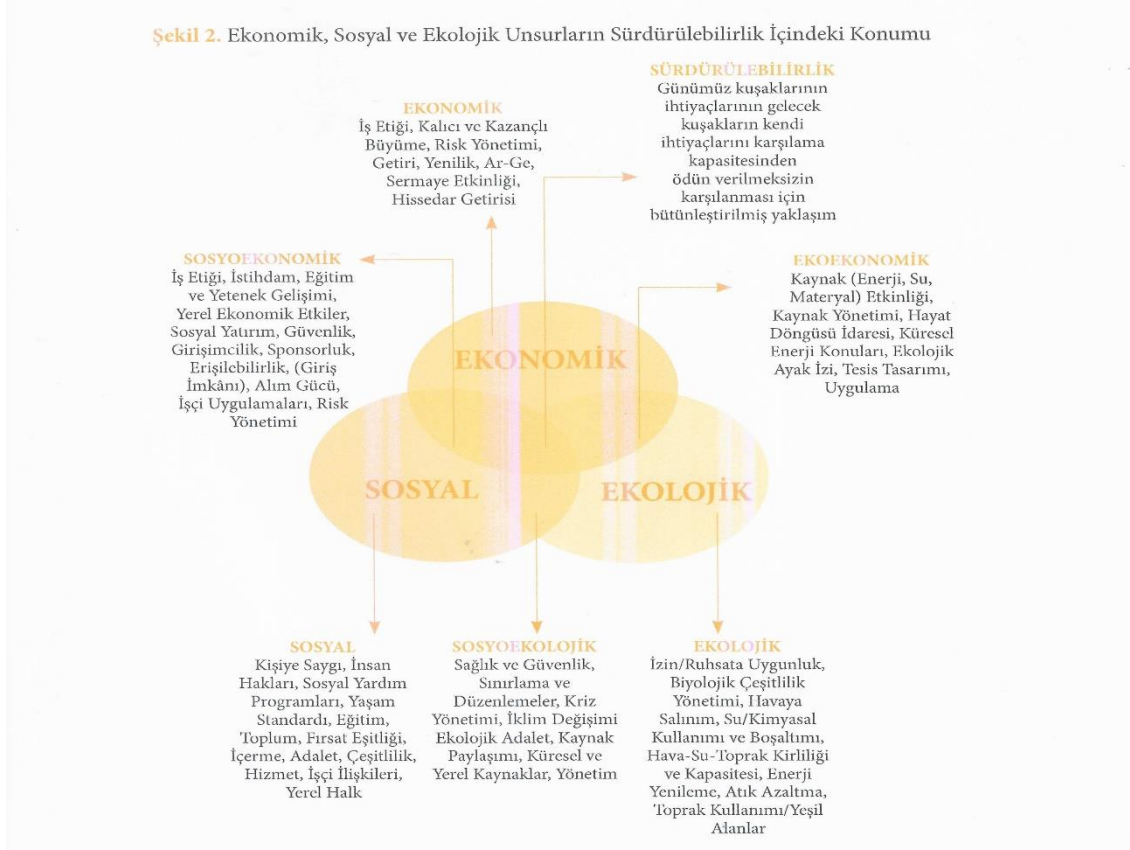
The point that should be emphasized throughout all possible usages is; According to the study titled "Our Common Future" that was developed in 1983 and presented to the United Nations General Assembly in 1987, it established a consensus between the development's ideology of the 1960s and the ecological ideology of the 1970s (Tekeli, 1996). This report was prepared in 1983. Due to the ever-worsening state of the environment, XX. emphasizes throughout the report that the continuance of environmental and economic growth in tandem is the only option for mankind to find a solution to the difficulties that we face as a species. It was mentioned that human activities between the beginning of the century and the end of the century did not only influence the local ecosystems but also affected all of the ecosystems throughout the globe (Kula, 1998). As a result, the goal of "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" was presented in the Brundtland report as a vision for the future. To provide a definition of sustainability in terms of the word itself, we might say that it means "maintaining diversity and productivity": "Continuing the life of humanity while simultaneously ensuring the continuation of production and diversity" (<https://incitas.com.tr/blog>) Because the concept of sustainable development shows that economic activities and the environment are inseparable parts of each other, there is a concern to establish a permanent harmony between environmental protection and economic development (Sahinoz, 2019). The fact that the words development and sustainability are used together in the concept of sustainable development shows that economic activities and the environment are inseparable parts of each other.



Because of this, the notion of sustainability was proposed as a societal response, and it was requested that all living forms on the planet be assessed together while simultaneously using the potentials of nature for the benefit of mankind with the concept of an economic system that is compatible with nature (Guclu, 2007).

According to Holmberg and Sandbrook (1992), sustainable development may be broken down into three distinct categories: the economic, environmental (ecological), and social elements.

- 1- ***The economic dimension:*** *A sustainable system should be capable of producing products and services in accordance with continued principles, managing foreign debts by preserving stability in the government, and preventing imbalances in agriculture and industry that might be detrimental to the system.*
- 2- ***The environmental (or ecological) dimension:*** *A sustainable system should avoid the exploitation of renewable resource systems, consume non-renewable resources obtained through investments while taking care to maintain the stability of the resource base, and protect biodiversity, atmospheric balance, and other ecological systems.*
- 3- ***The social dimension:*** *A sustainable system in this dimension should ensure the development of health, education, gender equality, different needs brought forward by putting people at the center, social participation and social cohesion of all segments of society, and the participation of stakeholders in decision-making processes in a democratic environment, or, to put it more succinctly, their ability to take political responsibility.*



Source: 2002 University of Michigan Sustainability Assessment, International Union for Conservation of Nature, [www.verifysustainability.com.blogs.oregonstate.edu,noonventures.edublogs.org.olis.uoregon](http://www.verifysustainability.com.blogs.oregonstate.edu,noonventures.edublogs.org.olis.uoregon) Figures in the sources [www.vander-bilt.edu](http://www.vander-bilt.edu), [www.ursinus.edu](http://www.ursinus.edu) were drawn by examining (N. Özgenc)

As a result of these explanations, it is clear that sustainable development is not solely concerned with issues pertaining to the environment; rather, its primary focus is on ensuring a higher standard of living for future generations. In order to do this, it is necessary to simultaneously accomplish four primary objectives on every continent of the planet.

- Social progress recognizing the needs of everyone
- Effective protection of the environment



- Prudent use of natural resources
- Maintaining high and stable economic growth and employment levels (Zabihi et al., Habib, 2012).

In addition, the idea of sustainable development encompasses the following: It is founded on three moral imperatives, including the fulfillment of human needs, the promotion of social equality, and the protection of environmental limits (Holden et al. 2017). In this context, sustainable development may be described as "progress that combines urgent and long-term needs with global needs, and sees social, environmental, and economic needs as inseparable and interdependent components of human progress" (Gedik, 2020). This definition is based on the idea that social, environmental, and economic needs are inseparable and interrelated components of human progress.

## Emergence and Historical Background of Sustainable Development

Although the idea of sustainable development can be traced all the way back to ancient times, it didn't really take off until the 20th century. During the latter quarter of this century, there has been an increase in the frequency with which this idea is used. It is defined as an environmentalist worldview that aims to ensure economic development, provided that the rights and benefits of present and future generations are also taken into consideration (Keles, 1998). This concept can be found in the Dictionary of Urban Science Terms as "using environmental values and natural resources with rational methods in a way that does not cause waste."

Even though it is not known precisely for what reason the notion was initially utilized, the emergence of the concept is ascribed to the "Medieval Ages" and even farther back, to Ancient Greece. To be more specific, O'Riordan asserts that this idea originated with Gaia, the goddess of the earth in Greek mythology. This is due to the fact that the Goddess Gaia nourishes, cares for, and nurtures all species as if they were her own children. Gaia is the matriarchal figure of the Greek gods since she is the fertile Mother Earth and the progenitor-mother of all life. Because Gaia is known as the "Great Feeder,"



everything originates from her, and when she passes away, everything will make its way back to her. The ancient Greeks had the belief that Gaia would reward the rulers of the nation if they did a good job of governing the country, but that Gaia would punish the rulers if the government was not selfless and things were growing worse. According to O'Riordan (1998), this is one of the primary reasons why there should be continuous peace and prosperity in the nation. This state of affairs should also be preserved. This notion may also be found in Eastern societies, indicating that concepts very similar to these have been present in traditional cultures for many centuries.

XIX of the idea of environmental responsibility. It was mentioned in the book "General View of Agriculture of Hertfordshire" written by Arthur Young in 1804 that it entered the literature in the beginning of the 19th century and was notably disclosed about renewable resources such as agriculture, forests, and fisheries (Kula, 1998). Young's book was published in the year 1804. The formation of the notion that sustainable development should be pursued needed a lengthy procedure. Studies have been conducted to a significant degree by a large number of international organizations, particularly beginning in the 1970s. The fact that every action and activity is appropriate for the sake of development, the fact that the plundering of the environment is not questioned, and the fact that the development is seen as a natural and tolerable result have all revealed the concern that this situation is not acceptable and is therefore "unsustainable." These problems were caused by the developmentalist ideology that was preferred in the 1960s. In addition, the fact that every action and activity is appropriate for the sake of development. In order to refer to these thoughts, many authors have produced works that draw attention to "environmental pollution," and the Club of Rome, which was founded in 1968, commissioned MIT scientists to prepare a report called "Limits to Growth," which examined social, economic, environmental, and cultural problems under the name of "world problematic." In order to refer to these ideas, many authors have produced works that draw attention to "environmental pollution." aspired to provide answers that were relevant. In relation to these problems, the research highlighted five emerging trends:



- 1- *Acceleration of industrialization*
- 2- *Rapid population growth*
- 3- *Global nutritional deficiency*
- 4- *Depletion of non-renewable resources*
- 5- *Pollution and destruction of the environment*

The release of the study had significant implications all across the globe, and scathing criticism immediately started coming in from a variety of directions. This report, which was published in 1972 by the Club of Rome, whose mission it was to make predictions on the future of the world and humanity, had a cold shower effect in the western world. This was due to the fact that capitalism was in its golden age, and the production-consumption balance in the capitalist order was growing considerably. On the other hand, this study exposed the shocking realities with all of their nakedness, which stands in contrast to the pleasant fantasies that the capitalist society promotes.

It is stated in the study that "if these identified situations continue unchanged, the absolute limits of growth on our planet will be reached at any time in the current century, because the feedback limits of the world have been exceeded" and XXI. This is a summary of the report. It was hypothesized that the global system would fail somewhere between the middle and end of this century; alternatively, if a "balanced world" was to be achieved, the principles of sustainability would have to be put into practice.

The scientists who worked on this paper back in 1972 got a lot of things correct, including the fact that there was no evidence of climate change at the time and that capitalism was still in its heyday. Henry W. Kendall penned the "Warning of the World Scientists to Humanity" in the year 1992, after a period of twenty years during which there was widespread concern among 1700 experts. They made the statement public and attached their signatures to it before publishing it. He read the first line of the article out loud, which made a reference to the "Limits to Growth" study. The statement said, "Mankind



and the natural world are on the verge of collapse," and he listened to this sentence loudly. It was clearly recognized and proclaimed that living natural resources must be exploited without being harmed since natural resources would ultimately run out. (<http://gelenekefuture.com//globalization-economic-and-toplumsal-iflasi-haluk-bascil>) This was because natural resources will eventually run out. The energy resources that we make use of will, in turn, become depleted. Even if it is considered that certain resources can be substituted with new resources of similar value to consumption, that is, new resources are discovered that can substitute consumption of copper and oil, there is no resource that can replace the "ozone layer." This is according to Berkes (1991), who states that there is no alternative to the "ozone layer. "Concerning this topic, EF Schumacher, in his book titled "Small is Beautiful," which he authored in 1973, argued that individual and collective greed lead mankind into a grave calamity, and he also made reference to the notion of "economic continuity" (Schumacher, 1995). Since the 1970s, when strong ecological discussions started, "sustainability" has been the primary topic of discussion. In the decades that followed, more moderate and compassionate "sustainable development" strategies began to replace more aggressive development methods (Dincer, 1996). It has been brought up for discussion in the commissions that deal with development and the environment. The United Nations came into existence in 1983. In 1987, the Commission produced the report titled "Our Common Future," which brought environmental and development issues into the same conversation for the first time, so laying the path for the discussion of "sustainable development." (Sahin, 2004) adopted the 5th Action Plan with the title "Towards Sustainability," and provided local governments the opportunity to take initiative. Additionally, the program was founded on the concepts of "joint responsibility" (Keles and Ertan, 2002). It has been stated that the goal of sustainable development and development is "to develop equal and reconciliatory management models at all levels that are open to change and renewal, and to ensure a development that makes the economic development process possible and continuous, respectful to the ecosystem and the individual" (Bozlogan, 2002). In this context, the goal of sustainable development and development has been expressed as "to develop equal and reconciliatory management models at all levels that are open to change and renewal from June 3rd to



the 14th, 1992. The Environment and Development Conference was held with the participation of 178 states, and during this meeting, the work that needed to be done "to create a balanced relationship between environmental protection and development" in the world until the year 2000 was laid out and concreted as an action plan called "Agenda 21" (Yikilmaz, 2002). This conference was attended by 178 countries. The opening phrase of Agenda 21's section on "sustainable development" as we go into the 21st century; "XXI. It opens with the statement, "Humanity is at a historical turning point" and calls specific attention to inequities at the level of states or within nations, rising poverty and hunger throughout the globe, sickness and particularly illiteracy, and destruction in the ecology. The five-hundred-page study known as "Agenda 21," which also goes by the name "World Strategy for Sustainable Development," is a comprehensive document in which fundamental ideas are embraced. In line with the objectives of sustainable development, it also proposes principles such as the creation of environmentally friendly technologies, the improvement and raising of living standards, the expansion of economic development while maintaining control of population growth, and the equitable and fair distribution of the benefits derived from natural resources. In the action plan that was presented at the Copenhagen Social Development Conference in 1995, which supports Agenda 21, the global view that the establishment of international "partnership" and in this context, the indispensable foundations of sustainable development are democracy, transparency in all sectors, and a government that is accountable to the public (Indestructible, 2002). In addition, the global view that the establishment of international "partnership. Four Discussions Regarding Environmentally Responsible Development The idea of sustainable development, which was proposed as the result of decades of work, has now evolved into a "key word" on which planners from all over the globe, from every perspective, and even from every political stance may agree. This is because sustainable development is a concept that was put forth as a product of decades of effort. Additionally, international organizations consider it necessary to make use of and take ownership of this term. It is because of discourses like "meeting everyone's basic needs, efforts to reduce poverty, integrating environment and development policies, that future generations have the right to meet their needs, and the necessity of rational use of natural





resources" that sustainable development has become successful and gained prestige. The four key topics that were stressed in this accomplishment were: the rights of future generations, the fulfillment of fundamental requirements, ecological, issues, and poverty;

## The Rights of Future Generation

It was revealed as a dominant view in the Western world as of 1970, whether today's people have responsibilities and obligations towards future generations, which was not on the agenda much before 1970, but was treated as a discussion topic in the field of moral philosophy, and it started to enter academic studies as well (Sahin)., 2004). It was not on the agenda much before 1970, but was treated as a discussion topic in the field of moral philosophy, and it started to enter academic studies as well. The natural equilibrium of the globe began to shift as a result of fast population growth that occurred with the advent of the steam engine in England by James Watt. This change came about as a result of the blessing of the industrial revolution, which began with the creation of the steam engine by Watt. The tremendous economic expansion that followed World War II was solely focused on addressing social and economic issues. As a result of the "global warming" problem that industrialization and rapid growth cause, and the "global warming" problem that started to be noticed after the 1960s, and as a result of the "global awareness" that developed in the 1990s, sustainable development, based on the idea that "we do not have a spare planet to live on," as a result of the "global warming" problem that industrialization and rapid growth cause. According to Sahinoz (2019), it has been recognized as a sensitive and courteous economic approach, which explains why it has been adopted all around the globe. The idea that "the natural environment was not inherited from our ancestors, we borrowed it from our children" revealed the understanding that future generations also have the right to the natural resources we benefit from today, because economic growth increases the use of renewable or non-renewable natural resources and harms biodiversity. In this context, the idea that "the natural environment was not inherited from our ancestors, we borrowed it from our children" revealed the understanding that future generations also have the right to the natural resources we benefit from today. The "negative externalities" of this condition, which include global warming and the thinning of the ozone layer, will be passed down



to subsequent generations as an inheritance. These perspectives have gained greater prominence and been modernized as a result of sustainable development (Sahin, 2019).

## *Ecological Concerns*

From the discovery of new continents in the nineteenth century, developed industrial countries, XVI. Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, they have utilized all of the earth's resources, whether they are renewable or non-renewable, whether they are beneath or above ground, as if they were stealing from the globe. As a consequence of this interpretation of "wild freedom," which has contributed to the development of global warming and other environmental concerns, all of the nations of the globe are now confronted with a significant environmental catastrophe. Industrialized nations are responsible for 75 percent of the negative contribution to the gas emissions that cause global warming. The fact that a person in an industrialized nation uses 20 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> gas per year demonstrates how responsible this country is in this respect (Sahinoz, 2019). The fact that a person in a developing country uses just 100 kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub> gas per year demonstrates how responsible developing countries are in this regard. According to the statistics provided by the European Commission, the European Union (EU), the United States of America (USA), Canada (Canada), Russia (Russia), Japan (Japan), China (China), and India were all cautioned in the "Kyoto Protocol," which was first brought up at the Rio meeting in 1992 and became official on February 16, 2005. It has come to light that it owes what is known as an "ecological debt" to less developed nations; moreover, this obligation is not one that can be paid off by "monetary compensation" (Yayli, 2007). Concern that the radioactive wastes produced by nuclear technology and the waste load left by industry to nature will remain in the environment until an undetermined future was the first of the main discourses that were emphasized in social movements related to green policy after 1970. The second concern was that natural habitats will not be left for people who will live in the future. Both of these concerns were emphasized in green policy social movements after 1970. It was the concept of "sharing" it with others who would come after us. This theory was the moral starting point of the green intellectual and green policy movements, and as a result, the negative externalities of global expansion caused by



affluent nations stayed with underdeveloped countries. In Chile, one of the South American Countries, there was a civil society organization called "Institut Ecologica Politica" in the 1990s. This organization, in return for the debts requested from them, said, "Okay, we owe you dollars, but by creating the ozone hole, you have destroyed our environment and effected future generations in a negative way." (Sahinoz, 2019) While it is obvious that because of this damage to nature, a debt arises for future generations and as a kind of recompense, he introduced the idea of "ecological debt" by stating that you owe us more than an apology for the mishap. Some points of view have addressed the issue of the debt that people owe to the world for what they take from the world. These points of view are environment-centered and human-oriented, and they argue that humans "owe the world" for what they take from the world. Our planet is not just a shared resource, not simply the property of wealthy nations or individuals, but also that of current and future generations, something that has been bequeathed to us by our forebears. Native Cree people had a saying that described this sentiment succinctly: "when the last tree is cut down, the last river is poisoned, and when you catch the last fish, you will see that the money in your hand will not feed your stomach" (Kilinc, 2016). This adage is attributed to the Cree people.

## Meeting Basic Needs

An anthropological idea is referred to as a discussion of fundamental requirements. The transformation of these human and essential processes into a need that must be met is one of the ways in which science lays the foundation for perception. According to Celik (2006), our perception of what constitutes "basic needs" is inextricably linked to the culture of the society in which we are immersed. The Bruntland Report addresses the issue of fundamental requirements within the framework of sustainable development; It requires attending to everyone's fundamental requirements and presenting everyone with the chance to fulfill their aspirations for a more fulfilling existence. Because the idea of "everyone" as it is employed in this context encompasses all of the individuals in the globe, the reality that everyone has certain expectations for their existence is made clear.



The "hierarchy of needs" proposed by Maslow also classified basic requirements into five distinct groups. These;

*1-Physiological needs (such as hunger, thirst....)*

*2-Security need (Protection from hazards)*

*3-Social needs (such as belonging, love, acceptance.....)*

*4-Need for esteem / esteem (such as status, success, reputation, recognition.....)*

*5-Self-actualization (Development, achievement, creativity.....)*

According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, a person cannot advance to the next level of a specific hierarchy of needs unless they have satisfied the requirements at the level below them. This is one of the most fundamental tenets of the theory. In order for a person, who is by nature a social creature, to be able to interact with others and have fulfillment in life, his fundamental bodily requirements must first be satisfied. The elimination of hunger and thirst, the provision of clean air and water, the provision of a comfortable night's sleep in a secure shelter, and the ability to live with one's family in a healthy and safe environment away from chaos, confusion, and hostility are the first two steps in the process of ensuring a person's survival and extensively cover their physiological needs. It is clear that the requirements for the subsequent phases are for social and psychological requirements. For a person who has not met these needs, other needs are of no importance; however, in order to be happy and reach life satisfaction, it is necessary to meet not only physiological needs but also social expectations, needs, and desires. According to Maslow, the physiological needs are the most important of all needs because for a person who has not met these needs, other needs are of no importance. must be fulfilled. Therefore, when a person takes their life as a whole into consideration, they will assess their level of happiness and the degree to which they can achieve their goals. According to Dost (2007), a person who is content both physically and mentally will have a more positive outlook on life, experience greater levels of happiness and contentment, and have more favorable social relationships. This situation highlighted that the



expectation of "reaching a better life" is a "right," but the importance of competing, adapting to the system applied in industrialization, and targeting development in order to reach these standards, so meeting the basic needs is a necessity. The statement "requires providing the opportunity to satisfy their expectations" can be found in the Bruntland Report. (Sahin, 2004) He emphasized his conviction that it relies on realizing its maximum development potential.

## Poverty

The idea of poverty, as well as its definition, historical evolution, and the many origins and varieties of poverty

The brutal destruction of nature, the mass death of people living in exploited countries due to starvation and epidemics, the suffering and horrors caused by wars, and the poverty caused by the destruction of nature have all been seen as "a fate they cannot escape" in these countries ever since the colonial era. On the other hand, poverty is a condition that is associated with the insufficiency of policies that involve the establishment of a satisfactory level of life. Why is it that poverty, a term that is as ancient as the history of mankind, is a problem that is experienced in all nations? The word "poverty" was first used by Seebohm Roventree in 1901. He defined it as "the food, drink, clothing, and other items necessary for the total income to continue its biological existence." According to Dumanli (1996), "it is not sufficient to meet their minimum physical needs." Due to the fact that this individual does not have adequate money, he is unable to live the typical, standardized life style that is prevalent in society; as a result, he is deprived of a normal existence. (Aktan, 2002) defines as "the state of being deprived of the opportunities that are required by life in general." It is an ongoing occurrence that has a significant impact on each and every nation on the planet and is the focus of efforts to provide potential remedies. 1.2 billion people across the globe are still attempting to eke out a living on less than \$1 per day in today's economy. According to Panahi and Malek Mohammadi (2011), there are more than 800 million individuals who go hungry every year. Because of this, indexing poverty only to income and calorie accounts causes the social and moral dimensions of the event to be ignored. Poverty means that the person is deprived of



opportunities to lead a quality life, and in this context, due to both the economic and social effects of poverty, the person cannot position himself in a desired status in the society (Odabasi, 2010). According to Seyyar (2003), one is considered to be living in poverty if they are unable to satisfy the fundamental material and socio-cultural necessities of their lives. This indicates that they are not living a life that is worthy of human dignity. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) drew attention to the cultural and subjective dimensions of the event by defining it as "deprivation of the necessities that are essential for human development," as well as that it is not correct to reduce poverty to a monetary content only (Arpacioglu, 2011). This was in opposition to the viewpoint of the World Bank, which defines poverty in terms of monetary income. One of the most significant challenges that mankind has faced throughout its history is poverty, and despite significant advances, it continues to be a persistent obstacle today. Thinkers and theorists have been studying the difficulties of widespread poverty and the role that economic disparity plays as a cause of it since the late 1700s. As nations improve their standard of living, they see the growing prevalence of poverty as a challenge posed by their monetary systems. Adam Smith, in his book titled "The Wealth of Nations" (Smith, 2020), referred to the explanation of how the income of the poorest citizen is modified as an indication in the process of finding a solution to this conundrum. This is because of the reason stated above. Earlier on, the "property rights" studies of the intellectuals of this century, such as John Locke at the beginning of the 17th century, created the framework for the creation of the theory of poverty. This theory is still in use today. XVIII. It should be considered a social problem at the social, economic, and cultural level in all industrializing countries, but especially in England, because it led to an increase in the number of people living in poverty in the 19th century, despite the fact that industrialization had the effect of enriching some people in the UK at the time (Senses, 2014). Additionally, the employment of women and children in the industry for lower wages led to an increase in the number of people living in poverty. Following the completion of the Industrial Revolution, the I. and II. After then, the effects of the World Wars and the Great Depression of 1929 were felt over the world. II. After World War II, "Development Economics" was a hope for the avoidance of impoverishment. However,



there was no major improvement; instead, poverty and income disparity expanded even more in the 1970s; and with the "Redistribution with Growth" approach:

- a) *Meeting basic needs and services*
- b) *Ensuring access to production factors*
- c) *It is aimed to increase employment.*

The implementation of neoliberal economic policies in the 1980s brought about the problem of an increase in "underdeveloped" countries (Enes, 2016), but poverty, which was intended to be covered by the concept of "development," was therefore only dealt with financially. This is because the concept of "development" was only dealt with financially. According to the words of Gustava Estava, development in this sense began with the definition of underdevelopment, and within the scope of this definition, millions of people were determined to be poor (Estava, 1992). Specifically, the United Nations and development organizations have dealt with poverty at the level of meeting universally accepted needs. Since it was defined as "the demand for products that can be consumed by the masses, but this demand is not met," the masses that were considered to fall under the category of "the poor" (Sahin, 2004) were taken into consideration while applying this definition. In this particular setting, Illich argued that he made universal needs a "right" to secure the validity of the notion of development and that he utilized it to make consumption obligatory by establishing its limitations within the production-consumption cycle (Illich, 1992). He stated that he did both of these things in order to ensure the legitimacy of the concept of development. In terms of being a "social person", when the low level of social life is considered to be "poverty" in a broad sense (Atasever, 2010), in addition to the needs of eating, drinking, and sheltering, having a problem with social security, being weak in terms of human capital, and experiencing geographical deprivation. In addition to the reasons such as having difficulty in finding resources, not being able to find a job opportunity, experiencing employment problems, and thus facing insecurity in their. According to Senses (2003), poverty is caused by a variety of factors, including choices in lifestyle, migration from rural to urban regions, and drought. In this



particular setting, poverty as a consequence; It has a social, ecological, and economic relationship; yet, despite the fact that the reasons of poverty produce poverty, it may turn into a paradox by feeding on the poverty that occurs; thus, it is extremely difficult to establish the causes of poverty in this regard, and it becomes questionable to locate the appropriate cause. However, the beliefs that tie poverty to the unfair allocation of resources or to a cause such as the ineffective and inefficient use of resources that already exist are the ones that are focused on. The following are some of the more prevalent hypotheses regarding the root causes of extreme poverty: war, terrorism, natural disasters, economic growth that exacerbates existing inequalities, inflation, inadequate employment opportunities, low wages, policies of privatization, inequity in the tax system, high levels of external debt, inadequate levels of human capital, economic crises, monopolization, inequalities in the legal and judicial system, rapid population growth... There are many explanations for this, some of which are (Aktan, 2002; World Bank, 2000). The United Nations has accepted this concept and defined poverty as "human poverty," which is often indicated using non-monetary indicators (Kabas, 2009). Amartya Sen defines poverty as "capacity -- the inability to do and sustain," and the United Nations has defined poverty as "human poverty." It is defined as the severe deprivation of human needs such as food, health, education and access to information, shelter, and safe drinking water (Bildirici, 2011). Although many types of poverty are explained, absolute poverty is defined as "absolute poverty" in the World Summit Report held in Copenhagen in 1995. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) developed the "Human Development Report" in 1997 by expanding the concept and measurement approaches of poverty. Both the "Human Poverty Index" and the "Human Development Report," which it put forward, developed indicators that will enable comparisons to be made between different nations. the index measuring human poverty; The "Multidimensional Poverty Index" and the "Gender Inequality Index" are used as complements to the index (INGEV, 2019). The "Multidimensional Poverty Index" is a study that is based on three primary criteria such as a short life expectancy, a lack of access to public and private resources, and a lack of access to basic education (Gunes, 2009). The KOF Index Measures the Degree to Which Globalization Contributes to Poverty. In reality, the concept of "globalization," which is





also known as neoliberalism, globalization, and postmodernism, dates back to the 16th century. It is described as the expansion of the chain of exploitation by establishing imperialism on a worldwide scale in terms of political, cultural, and economic elements. The roots of imperialism were built in the 19th century; therefore, it is considered to be a phenomenon of the 20th century. XX. In spite of the fact that it became the dominant idea in the closing decades of the century, its origins may be traced back to the nineteenth century. In this sense, it is characterized as "the process of the world becoming a single place" (Aytac, 2007). It is the renaming of capitalism, which is an element that was pushed forward by creating its social, economic, cultural, and political foundations in the western world throughout the 19th century. has transformed into a market, a phenomena or event that occurred in one region of the world has the potential to spread beyond national boundaries and have an impact on other nations across the globe. According to Talas and Bildirici (2016), the inequitable distribution of income, namely poverty, has emerged as the most significant of these impacts. The KOF Globalization Index is an indicator that was produced by the Swiss Economic Research Institute. Its purpose is to quantify globalization and takes into account its social, economic, and political aspects simultaneously. The globalization index for OECD nations grew between 2009 and 2017, as shown in the table that follows; yet, as a result of the changes and advances brought about by globalization, it is clear that there has been a major decline in the fairness of income distribution throughout the globe. This predicament has arisen as a consequence of the fact that global wealth and possibilities are not divided fairly, the economic policies that have been adopted, the incorrect politics that have been carried out in the socio-economic arena, and the greed that is founded on exploitation. When one examines the past of the nations that are still developing today, one discovers that colonialism is a legacy that has been passed along. (Talas and Bildirici, 2016)

Table 1- Country Ranking by KOF Globalization Index (2016)



Genel Küreselleşme		Ekonomik Küreselleşme		Sosyal Küreselleşme		Politik Küreselleşme	
Ülke Adı	Endeks Değeri	Ülke Adı	Endeks Değeri	Ülke Adı	Endeks Değeri	Ülke Adı	Endeks Değeri
Hollanda(1)	91.70	Singapur(1)	96.06	Avusturya(1)	91.30	İtalya(1)	97.53
İrlanda(2)	91.64	İrlanda(2)	93.08	Singapur(2)	91.15	Fransa(2)	97.29
Belçika(3)	90.51	Hollanda(4)	90.89	İrlanda(4)	90.98	Belçika(3)	96.51
İngiltere(20)	81.97	Belçika(9)	85.95	İngiltere(12)	86.08	İngiltere(6)	94.95
İtalya(24)	79.59	İngiltere(59)	67.62	ABD(28)	79.15	Hollanda(9)	94.01
Türkiye(44)	69.95	İtalya(62)	67.02	İtalya(31)	78.40	Türkiye(14)	92.53
Rusya(45)	69.40	Almanya(81)	61.08	Türkiye(55)	67.23	ABD(16)	92.19
Çin(73)	60.73	ABD(89)	59.40	Rusya(56)	66.55	Rusya(18)	92.10
Hindistan(107)	51.26	Türkiye(107)	55.42	Hindistan(151)	39.45	Singapur(93)	69.33
İrak(161)	40.70	Rusya(111)	54.91	Kenya(168)	25.14	İrak(129)	55.71

Kaynak: KOF, <http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch> (29.10.2017).

## VI. Poverty and the Poverty Knot from a Sustainability Perspective

After Harry S. Truman was elected president of the United States of America in 1949, development thought began to emerge as a viable option on a global scale (Estave, 1992 and Illich, 1992). II. During the time that colonialism was dismantled after World War II and the new nation-states were ostensibly being civilized by the West through the implementation of development policies, the lands of the countries that make up the Third World were transformed into timber and waste warehouses that were filled with plantations in exchange for the developing technology, industrial production, and service sector that was brought to these states. In addition to this, a significant portion of the globe has been recolonized as a direct result of the United States' aim for global dominance, which has led to great pressure in the areas of education, consumerism, and entertainment (Baskaya, 2002). Nevertheless, the most significant objective of the "development ideology" is to build a rich world by doing away with poverty and unemployment. This is the "development ideology's" most crucial argument. This idea, which was proposed in the 1990s as "Sustainable Development" and discussed within the context of an understanding of the distribution of resources, had as its goal "sustaining the resources at a speed that will allow them to be used in the future," as well as a long-term growth and development that will ensure the happiness of future generations. During the 1990s, this concept was known as "Sustainable Development." a plan has been put up (Kuleli, Sanat, 1995), and in this framework, the social, economic, and ecological interaction of poverty has been articulated in depth in the Brundtland Report. It was indicated in the study that poverty is one of the primary causes of environmental issues, and that in order to battle



poverty, it is important, first and foremost, to promote the economic growth of impoverished nations and to share the economic resources of the globe. Additionally, it was said that in order to combat environmental problems, it is required to combat poverty. Following the choices that were made under "Agenda 21," which serve as the primary text for policies on sustainable development, international organizations have been working together in an attempt to produce economic policies at the global level that are socially just, tolerable, and successful. However, despite all of this, developed countries reduced the amount of aid they provided to poor countries and reduced poverty after the end of the "cold war" in 1991. The World Bank added the "environmental" condition to its financial aid to developing countries, which revealed the importance of sustainable development (Sahinoz, 2018). As a consequence of imperialism or expansionism leading countries and nations in accordance with their own interests, global poverty has expanded, modern colonialism has been resurrected, and there has been a revival of modern colonialism (Sahinoz, 2019). Instead of battling against terrorism, the globe has begun to become the site of imperialist sharing. The essence of the vision, which was articulated as "Sustainable Development" in the Brundtland report in 1987, is a phenomenon that aims solidarity, social and global responsibilities, economic development, and environmental management without sacrificing the quality of life and rejecting the values of the consumption society (Ozmehmet, 2012). The "eradication of poverty" and the duties of nations and international institutions for this was found to be the most significant topic covered at the summits in subsequent surveys that were conducted after the report was published. It has been stated that there is a need for appropriate financing methods. In this sense, it is stated that poverty is caused by the incorrectness of the applied international economic systems, that developing countries are in debt swamp due to the development loans they have received, and that as a result, they transfer their natural and scarce resources to pay their debts. It has also been stated that "global poverty cannot be reduced by these methods, that is, by the efforts of poor countries." In this light, the United Nations and the Rio Conferences are the places where the concept of sustainable development is presented as a coherent, overarching totality. (Erdinc, 2016) The purpose of his conferences is to encourage governments to assist in the creation of policies for



sustainable development and to foster a shared mindset towards the topic. The effects of globalization, which have been felt over the last four decades, have resulted in the widening of existing disparities between developing nations and industrialized countries on a variety of fronts, including the economic, the technical, the social, and the cultural. However, this modeling should be done without commoditizing the natural environment, by understanding the close relationship between the environmental problem and poverty, and with the awareness that the problem is global, without moving away from the goal of "ecological economy," which is the reproduction and maintenance of human life and nature (Sahinoz, 2007). It should be realized with an economic modeling that will be suitable for its internal dynamics and consumer demands. 2019). This circumstance is made abundantly clear in Agenda 21. In order to accomplish the goal of sustainable development, it has been emphasized that "the strategy of combating poverty is the basic condition, but the existence of people who make a living from these resources should be taken into account while protecting and making sustainable ecological resources" (Sahinoz, 2019). It is not feasible to speak about a "single correct strategy" when combating poverty within the framework of sustainability; thus, it should be assured that the aim is reached both now and in the future by analyzing the impacts and externalities for various regions (Ozgenç, 2015).

## Poverty Knot

This phenomenon has found the opportunity to be expressed in real terms by including the time dimension as well as the effects of indirect and direct interaction between the elements in the multidimensional sustainability vision of poverty. The multidimensionality of poverty is a well-accepted phenomenon, and this phenomenon has found the opportunity to be expressed in real terms. In this context, the various policy areas of the countries, the practices they create according to their own priorities, and the secondary effects that arise as a result of the practices' externality create a complex situation, so the event is knotted. Frequently, the same policy tool is different socio-economically and reveals different outputs in systems with ecol. The term "poverty knot" was used to describe this predicament by Ozgenç (2015). The goal of the poverty node is to increase knowledge among policymakers on their capacity to develop policies that are



consistent and viable, otherwise known as sustainable. Aside from that, it does not intend to provide a static structure, but rather it demonstrates the "complex, dynamic, and systematic" structure of the interaction mechanism that results in poverty. Because the structures that make up the node are dynamic and systematically modify each other's locations, effects, and directions of influences, some parts of the node may vanish over time while others may be added. Even though this structure seems to be an adaption of the "chaos theorem," the constructive usage of the interaction chain plays a significant role in unraveling the knot of partnership, honesty, communication, and collaboration that exists between distinct units (Ozgenc, 2015). According to Ozgenc (2015), the fulfillment of fundamental human needs and the eradication of poverty in each and every nation throughout the globe are both necessary conditions for long-term prosperity.

## Millennium Development Goals

Despite the increase in welfare in the global economy, the most important problem of the world today is "poverty".

Due to the distortions in the global economy, along with the increasing wealth, there is widespread poverty on the other. The reasons for this in some poor developing countries; In addition to macroeconomic problems such as policies implemented, low growth rates, high inflation, external deficits and unsustainable budget deficits, microeconomic reasons such as insufficient physical and human capital, deficiencies and disruptions in credit markets, and high fertility rates. In addition, an important cause of poverty is; Administrative and legal reasons such as democracy deficits, limitation of rights and freedoms and human rights violations.

II. After the World War II, political scientists and economists put "economic development" at the forefront and assumed democracy and human rights and freedoms as secondary. In the 1980s, the conditions changed with the wave of neoliberalism, this time these rights and freedoms were accepted as prerequisites. With neoliberalism, this time the resources allocated to social policies and public services have decreased and social rights have been eroded (Akyildiz, 2011).



UN in 2000. A special session was held by 147 heads of state and government and representatives of 189 nations and whose main purpose was to “fight against poverty”. Until 2015, determination and consensus were demonstrated to create significant improvements in the economic, environmental and social conditions of the world's poor, and "taking urgent measures against poverty" became the priority of the global development agenda. Thus, at the summit held in New York, the main target was determined as halving the world's extremely poor population by 2015. The Millennium Declaration, which is a global commitment to reduce poverty as well as to realize human development and human rights, has been accepted as 8 goals and 18 sub-targets. Among the Millennium Development Goals accepted by 192 states and 23 international organizations today, XXI. The basic values that are obligatory in the international relations of the 20th century are also included. These core values are; freedom, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and common responsibility. “Respect for nature”, which is expressed as a value in which the principles of “sustainable development” are explained; in line with the principles of sustainable development; While it is explained that "the management of all living species and natural resources should be taken care of, only in this way, the endless riches that nature offers us can be preserved and transferred to future generations" (Akyildiz, 2011), while the 9 targets determined within the 7th Goal are "integrating sustainable development principles into country policies and programs". integration and reducing the loss of environmental resources” (Eskinat, 2016).

#### - Performance Between 2000 – 2015

The year 2015 gains importance because it is the target year for the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals, and the fact that the environment of the new development agenda to be followed between the years 2015-2030 will be determined further increases its importance. “Sustainable Development Summit” was held between 25-27 September 2015. On December 6, 2015, the “Climate Change Conference” was held. United Nations “MDG. 2015 Report”, UN of that period. It was read by its Secretary-General Ban-Ki-Moon (UN-2016) and evaluated the 2000-2015 Period as "the



most effective anti-corruption fight in history" and also stated that inequality continues and women and the extreme poor are still not fully reached.

## New Development Agenda for 2015-2030

These goals are known as the MDGs.' By working together with all of the states, donors, corporate sectors, and non-governmental organizations, we will be able to accomplish this objective, which will need the provision of resources and the availability of alternative funding sources. The following are aspects of the agenda:

- a) To be inclusive, not to leave anyone out
- b) Putting sustainability at the center
- c) To produce economic policies that will give priority to employment
- d) Participatory, ensuring good governance
- e) Taking responsibility and participating in global cooperation within the framework of universality, equality, sustainability, solidarity, human rights, the right and ability to develop

Because of the uneven distribution of economic growth throughout the nation, income inequality has reached extremely significant levels. These inequities will only become much more pronounced as technological advancements and urbanization continue to accelerate. Inclusive social policies should be made by producing policies that will cover the whole society, such as successful cash transfers, provision of social assistance by local governments with a well-determined planning. Nevertheless, the correction of this poverty and the improvement of the living conditions of the worst-off are not only through revisions in economic growth policies. Rather, the only way to improve the living conditions of the worst-off is through revisions in economic growth policies. Rather than taking the advice of more developed countries in the West, the formulas that need to be developed in order to provide a permanent solution in underdeveloped countries should be put forward by specialists who are familiar with and recognize the social, socio-cultural, economic, and political characteristics of each



country's own country. It is imperative that the voices of the poor be heard in public, and it is imperative that institutions and processes be put in place to assume responsibility for this matter.

## Conclusion

XX. The idea of "Sustainability," which only gained widespread attention in the latter three decades of the 20th century, is in reality the product of thousands upon thousands of years of practical experience. The return to the idea of this thought, which has occupied the minds of philosophers for many centuries, is concretely in the XX. seen throughout the ages. concretely in the XX. XX. In the 1970s, an "environmentalist movement" came into being as a response to the growing awareness of the possibility that the world civilization as we know it may cease to exist as a consequence of the economic, ecological, and social advancements that occurred in the 19th century as well as the harm done to the ecosystem. According to one explanation of this movement, it is "a movement that aims to protect the rights and interests of present and future generations in ensuring the environmental values and natural resources with rational methods and thus economic development." In the document titled "Our Common Future Report," this pattern is referred to as "Sustainable Development." This definition is a notion that is generally regarded all over the globe as the synthesis of the environmentalist world view and the view from the developmentalist perspective. It was formed as "There is no development without sustainability, and there is no sustainability without development" and then introduced to the world. "There is no development without sustainability." On the other hand, it was seen as an unmistakable sign of environmental worries both in the North, which is the developed portion of the globe, and in the South, which is the region that symbolizes the impoverished half of the world. The fact that guaranteeing sustainability is dependent on the continuity of natural resource availability is the underlying theme that unites all of these concerns. In the 1970s, it was established that ongoing development caused poverty, and the concept of "Sustainable Development" was stymied as a result of western states' unwillingness to give up their view of profitability and the motivations of these governments and huge firms to generate greater profits. In addition, "Sustainable





Development" was hampered as a result of western states' refusal to give up their view of profitability. Nevertheless, the primary objective of sustainable development is to create a society that is free of poverty, suffering, and unemployment. This will result in a wealthier world. Environmentalist institutions, which have been expressed as "a development that can meet the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs"; Sustainable development is defined as the improvement of quality of life in a way that does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment; The criterion of sustainable development, which supports the fact that there is a concern for harmony between environmental protection and economic development, is; Environmentalist institutions, which have been expressed as "a development that can meet the needs of today without compromising the ability Discourses such as ensuring that everyone's fundamental requirements are met, recognizing that future generations have the right to ensure that their requirements are met, integrating environmental concerns and development plans, and fighting poverty are the discourses that will ensure the success of sustainable development. The efforts of "poverty" and "elimination of poverty" as a problem of global relevance were deemed to be helpful for the entire globe in these debates. Because, despite the fact that poverty is an issue that mostly affects undeveloped and emerging nations, it is a dynamic phenomenon for which solutions have been sought throughout all eras of human history. A person who is considered to be poor is one who is unable to lead a normal life, struggles with issues related to social security, and is unable to place himself and his family in society as he would want. This condition happens as a consequence of the "unfair and unequal" distribution of the value that emerges in the society among the people that make up the society. This distribution of value occurs as a result of the society's structure. It indicates that the individual lives below the minimal standard of living at a level that is unable to satisfy his material and socio-cultural demands in a manner that is not suitable for human dignity and individuality. The term "poverty trap" refers to the predicament that a person finds themselves in when they are at risk of social isolation and are unable to access financial resources. The alleviation of poverty is the primary mission of the World Bank, which is recognized as the preeminent international agency working to eradicate poverty. In this



setting, he issued the 1900 and 2000 reports with "poverty" as the primary focus of both. The United Nations, on the other hand, presented the idea of "human development" for the first time in its report from 1997 and began publishing human development indices around the same time. The components of education, health, and income are broken down and analyzed in the human development index that is compiled and maintained by the United Nations. Additionally, these global goals, which were established by the United Nations in 2016 as sustainable development goals and were prepared as a continuation of the "Millennium Development Goals" in this session held in the year 2000; eradicating poverty is a universal call to protect our planet and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity, and it also provides a plan and agenda for solving global problems such as poverty, climate change, and conflicts. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which encompass the period of time from 2015 to 2030, have the overarching objective of combating and ultimately eradicating poverty by getting to the bottom of the problem's underlying causes. Because the secondary consequences that occur within the context of the multidimensionality and struggle of poverty might bind the situation together, the term "poverty knot" comes into being as a result of this. Unhappily, the results of the KOF Globalization Index, which includes the socio-economic and political dimensions of globalization today, show that the global income inequality, the gap between developed and developing countries, and the problems in the distribution of global wealth and opportunities continue; As a result, although poverty seems to have decreased to the level of 2% in China according to the data from the World Bank 2011, it has decreased to the level of 10%, which is a significant improvement. In addition, the KOF Globalization Index results Many international organizations now use the phrases "extraordinarily poor" or "ultra poor" to describe those who are very impoverished in addition to absolute and relative poverty. According to the report for 2019 of the "Multidimensional Poverty Index," which has been used by UNDP since 2010 and is based on health, education, and standard of living, 1.3 billion multidimensionally poor people live in middle and low-income countries. This calculation was made out of 5.7 billion people in 101 countries. It has come to light that 85 percent of them are situated in the South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa regions respectively. As a consequence of this, poverty should not be seen as a



singular organization, but rather as a universal responsibility that applies to all nations of the globe and all sectors of policy. In contexts characterized by deprivation and poverty, as well as the inability to fulfill fundamental human requirements, all goals that are to be established will continue to be included in the secondary plan. When seen in this light, the objective of reducing and eventually eliminating poverty should be regarded as a precondition for the achievement of lasting success in any and all policy domains.

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