

COULD POVERTY BE TURNED INTO PROSPERITY and POOR INTO RICH IN TURKEY'S REALITY?

Asst. Assoc. Dr. Haldun SOYDAL¹

Asst. Assoc. Dr. Serkan GÜZEL²

Res. Assist. M. Göktuğ KAYA³

ABSTRACT

Arguments not only over the poverty of individuals but also over the poverty of groups, communities, nations, and countries have begun to make several kind of poverties, including individualistic, economical, regional, cultural, the main point of the escalating studies. In this sense, the main aim of this paper representing a significant indicator for studies mentioned above is determining the concept of poor and poverty, unveiling underlying factors of poverty and putting forth how to cope with poverty. One the the most crucial result of this paper highlighting the role of Turkey's policy that make inequality of income distribution, black economy and irregularity legislative is closely linked with the political consciousness that will be able to turn poverty into prosperity in general and poor into rich in particular in the reality of Turkey, via distributing internal revenue as regards contribution of individuals, groups, social classes and via improving national capital.

Keywords: Poverty, Poor, Poverty Line, Struggle Against Poverty.

JEL Codes: I38, A14, H11

ÖZET

Sadece bireylerin değil aynı zamanda grup, topluluk, ulus ve ülkelerin yoksulluğu üzerine tartışmalar, bireysel, ekonomik, bölgesel, kültürel pek çok yoksulluk çeşidini giderek artan çalışmaların temel hareket noktası haline getirmeye başlamıştır. Bu anlamda sözü edilen çalışmalara anlamlı bir gösterge oluşturan bu çalışmanın temel amacı, yoksul ve yoksulluk kavramlarını saptamak, yoksulluğun nedenlerini açığa çıkarmak ve yoksulluğun üstesinden nasıl gelineceğini öne sürmektir. Gelir dağılımı eşitsizliği, kayıt dışı ekonomi ve yolsuzluğu meşrulaştıran Türkiye'nin politikasının rolüne dikkat çeken bu çalışmanın en önemli sonuçlarından biri, ulusal geliri birey, grup ve sosyal sınıfların katkısına göre dağıtarak ve ulusal sermayeyi güçlendirerek, Türkiye gerçeğinde genel anlamda yoksulluğu varlığa özel anlamda ise yoksulu zengine dönüştürebilecek politik irade ile yakından ilişkili olduğudur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yoksulluk, Yoksul, Yoksulluk Sınırı, Yoksullukla Mücadele

Jel Kodları: I38, A14, H11

¹ Selcuk University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Department of Economics Keykubat Campus-Konya e-mail: hsoydal@gmail.com

² Pamukkale University Faculty of Science and Literature Department of Sociology Denizli e-mail: sgguzel@hotmail.com

³ Selcuk University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Department of Economics Keykubat Campus-Konya e-mail: goktugkaya@hotmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Poverty, is not only a word that commonly used in people's daily life and also it stands out against us as an important concept that takes its place in the field of social science literature as a result of various studies. In the Pre-modern period, the sūzeren that has a determining role in the feudal structure, considered their serf as the poor in general meaning whom they supply their services in exchange for food, housing and physical health needs. In this sense, poverty, hasn't become a social problem that communities the whole part of the social concern yet. By the Modern society, individuals won the opportunity of their socio-economic levels although whatever their status by won as congenital.

As well as there have been passers who passed to the upper social classes by reviewing this opportunity successfully, moving to the upper class is to one side an important indicator of there have been passers who even unable to protect their locates, is the request of people especially in rural areas who have difficulties about providing their livelihood, as living in modern society that based on city.

When it is being considered that the cities' inevitable needness to the many unskilled labor force which comes from the rural areas, it can be seen that the labor markets in the urban centers considerably growth in a short time. On the one hand the labor markets, that are important source as livelihood for the poor who comes from the rural areas; other hand has become as an important tool of the impoverishment process in the cities. Indeed, the labor that couldn't reach to the technical skills level which is made necessary by technological developments, the first previously been difficult to find a job, and later the family's food, clothing, shelter, etc.. physical needs such as difficulty taking started. Even all these negative developments is not enough to prevent the incomings from rural areas. So much so that cities, migration from rural areas even though they have fed more and more people every day to migrate to urban centers has continued stability.

Thus, the difficulties of providing livelihood that previously wasn't very unobtrusive, and perhaps restricted to only the city, has become to the migration that is a widespread social problem which involves the wider community sectors in the overall poverty directly.

Especially with the process of globalization has begun to be mentioned from the poverty not only of individuals but also groups, community, nation, country, and also of the continent. However, the fact has been ignored for a long time that the countries caused to the poverty of individuals, groups and communities and in the bloc, pact, unity and organizations that are based on the cooperation of the countries lead to poverty of nations. In other words, the poverty has become as the basic problematic of the developed countries as well as undeveloped countries because of East's goldens makes the West's riches more rich; the poor even more poor.

The developed countries which they understood that poverty will also deeply affect itself too in the later period, have encouraged not only scientists and also various international organizations for the purpose of so the concept of poverty to relieve the causes of poverty and learning how to deal with the poverty. This is the most basic indicator of quality that many types of poverty such as retail, financial, regional, cultural, etc.. are the basic starting point of the studies that increasing.

This paper that is an important data source for the studies that are concerned, on the one hand, consolidates the social meaning of the major studies that are made about poverty in Turkey further, the other hand, will gain momentum to the variety researches of poverty-related. Moreover, when it is considered that the difficulty level of practical researchings that their purposes are about the ways and methods of increasing the richness and their topics are the wealth, that can be thought that the studies which precedes the ways of coping with the poverty, will be completed sooner than expected and hence, will grow commonly.

BY WHOM AND WHAT POVERTY AND the POVERTY DIMENSIONS?

That is seen that the poverty concept, which is associated closely with "the income levels" that is not possible to returning to the capital, has different definitions in literature. In this context, the various social sciences and scientists, made the poverty as a major review object according to their interests and tried to conceptual it. However, it is suggested that "the full employment" which is defined as one of the basic problematics of classical economy, which is one of the fields of this social science, and a very important argument in terms of the combating with poverty, is utopian. This means that the individual poors and the household who are under at the bottom of the level of "The subsistence wage" or "the minimum wage" that is impossible to returning to the accumulation of capital, are able to survive in even the most ideal examples of whole proposed social relations. (Lombaa, 2000: 259-273).

The anthropology, that suggests that the poverty consists as a result of the unequal distribution of tangible and intangible value of between the individuals who create the community, more than the quantitative of the social values that are produced by a community or a society, defends that it is need that the poverty must be argued as a result, not a reason and depending on this, draws attention that it is an relative concept. The number of the social scientists who suggest that if the poverty is an result more than being a reason; one of the most important reasons is also inequality in income distribution, is on substantial level. For example, Kymlica (1990) who founded his point of view on the formulation of social and political equality, emphasises that the major reason of poverty is the political structure. Wratten (1994) who deals the participation as one of the rare vehicles that will provide the processing of poors with social, economic and political integration, tends to concept making of poverty in the formal environment of social, economic and political. Moser (1995), who establishes a relationship between the poverty in general meaning and the wrong economic policies, has highlighted in his study that was about the countries which indicate on the making the arrangements which economies makes it necessary, that actually the countries that are mentioned importance to the fight with poverty and they even were successful until a certain level, but because of hasn't given information to the public, the masses haven't wise about the works.

In this context, Moser, reveals that a study which puts forward the public support solutions and social reactions to solving the social responses, holistic", "continuous" and "indefinitely" is more meaningful than the statistical studies.

When it is considered that besides the approaches, "the minimum amount of calories that taking required", "the basic needs" and "the half of average income", the

various approaches that considers about the poverty concept like ‘‘the parcing expenditures o the food groups method’’, and ‘‘ human development index’’, it uncovers that although the poverty concept is considered in different ways, it is associated closely within living under the minimum living standard. One of the size of is focused on of The Minimum amount of calories must be taken of approach is the daily cost of individual’s balance diet, the other is the minimum non-food expenditure. This approach that bases Estimation of non-food component on the expenditure patterns of the poors, evaluates the household ,who cant take the per capita average calories that is reccommended for the whole population, in the poor category.However, because of this approach’s ignoring of the calory needless that shows diffirences according to the variables like weight, height, age, gender, profession etc., stands out our opposite as the most significant shortcoming of this approach (Paul, 1989). The basic needs approach, determines the poverty as the expenditures on the minimum level necessary food, clothing, shelter, education and health services.

However, ignoring ,the sold services are also shows differences between the region to region as well as the socio-economic status of the household who purchases the such goods and services, of this approach has made the size of universality of this approach as controversial.It is seen that The half of average income approach ,which describes ones who has income under the created income in the society as poor , that it can be easily recognized as it’s name., shows variety from society to society and from term to term (Scott, 1981; Anand, 1983). It is quiet difficult to suggest that this approach is as functional as in the societies that has less inequality like in the socities that inequality shows significant differences from one segment to another segment.

The parcing expenditures to the food groups method (Paul, 1989), that is assessed as one of the methods of idenfying the poor and the poverty, classifies the food amount that must be consume of the household, with accounting of their age, gender and job criteriasaccording to the calories and food values. If this classification is lower than the amount of calories and nutrients that daily receiving is necessary, the household is taken to the poor category. The negative side of this approach, hich is more useful than the others, is it’s requiring an quiete detailed and comprehensive study.

As can be seen on the Table-1, Unicef takes the household, who lives in the houses, that didnt made from quality materials, per room decreased the number of individuals is more than 3, have not got drinking water, and their education level is low, not able to send their children, that are in their school age, to the school, to the poor category.

Table:1 Criteria of poor households according to UNICEF

	Income poverty line	Those above the poverty line income
Not met the basic those requirements	Structured as poor Under those ones	Structured as poor ones
Not met the basic gereksinimleri requirements olmayanlar Non	New poor	Non-poor

Source: UNICEF

The world Bank that determines the size of poverty and the poor household as their share of total income, focuses on the household income’s amount of consisting of the national income in the studies it efforts. In this context, if the first %40 part of the share of household income from the total income, is less than %12; it means that it is high, if it is

between the %12 and %17; it is moderate and if it is higher than %17; it is on a low level of inequality.

Although, in terms of; revealing the lowest living standard according to the food expenditures in the society, the absolute poverty and revealing the inequality of income distribution, the relative poverty; are very functional poverty measurement tools, because of the first one includes only corresponding food and as nutrition, and the second one only includes the average per capita income or sub-group influence the criteria for revenue sharing, they have revived "The poverty according to the consumption level" concept which is a more reliable criterion on determining the poverty.

As distinct from the other two types of poverty, the poverty limit according to the consumption level, covers the person's expenses on all consumption elements. In this meaning, it considers not only the food or income but also clothing, household goods, households and households about the care and services, health, personal care, transportation, communication, culture, education, housing expenses etc. So that The poverty according to the consumption level, reveals also regional inequalities in the countries such as it's revealing that the the community's average consumption level below the rest of the poorest. Nevertheless, it should be kept in mind that The Gini coefficient which cares the self-differentiation of unit's more than making a general quantitative measure according to the three important criterias like poor people ratio, poverty gap ratio and income inequality between the poors, is accepted by many scientists. The first study on the poors was made by Charles Brown, in 1886, in England and it's results were published by Rowntree (Moser,1979), in 1902. In this practical study that went on approximately 16 years, questionnaire was applied to the households. The poor families were sub-divided into classes as being the first and second order poor, by taking consideration of the employees' housing, employment and income. United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has given place in it's study in 1996 at first time to the "social benefits of poverty" concept as well as the "income poverty" concept. This concept that isn't given place a lot in the academic studies, tries to identify what extent can meet the requirements during the human development process of the individual/ household within removing the poverty as limited with the income. The Social Facilities poverty index, is calculated with basing on three criterias like "a healthy reproductive opportunity", "healthy growth and adequate nutrition" and "literacy". First, includes the ratios of percentage of birth that realized without health staff and whether individuals produce healthy; Second, whether the youngsters, who are under the 5 years old they don't have the weight that is foreseen by international standards, are able to adequate food; Third, includes only the literacy rate of the women who are older than 15 instead of the overall literacy rate.

"The social benefits of poverty index" is reached with percentages that are obtained from these three criteria to be converted to one percent.

It is quite important that considering besides the above discussed approach, method and researches, the criterias like "The Human Development Index", "Gender-Related Development Index" and "The Human Poverty Index" that play an important role in determining the national and international development level of the societies. The human development index (HDI), that based on the Life expectancy at birth, literacy rate of adults, primary, secondary and high school enrollment rate and the per capita gross domestic product data, and which is obtained from the simple arithmetic average of "life expectancy index", "education index" and the "income index", makes it clear on the one hand the differences between the regions of the country, on the other hand the

differences between the countries. The life expectancy index, is based on the data that are about the taken stage of infant and maternal mortality, drinking water transport, per capita doctor rating, combating with the diseases like malaria, measles, AIDS,

The education index is measured according to the data like per capita in education, schooling and 5 Access to the class rate, the share allocated to education, such as women's education. The income index, is obtained by rendering of goods and services that can be bought with the national currency, to the dolar. It is accepted that the sum of these is '1': It is understandable that closer to 1 floor-level stage. It is quite meaningful that obtaining the development index (CGE) that is related to the gender which reveals the differentiation ratio at the same time life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, primary, secondary and high school enrollment and per capita gross domestic product data according to the women and men population while it is considered (Nussbaum, 2000), that women's poverty is an important data, on determining of the development level of the societies. The Human Poverty Index (hPI), that reveals the rate of the human poverty of each country's, is calculated according to the basic data that are derived from the population who live below the national poverty line and 1\$ as daily revenue, the share as for the poorest; 20% richest 20% from the GDP. The adults whose life expectancy is not up to the age of 40, who is not illiterate, unable to benefit from health services, without access to safe drinking water and have many kind that are under 5 years old, are accepted as poor. Drawing the limits of the poverty concept, identifies the determining of poor as significantly easier (Marshall, 1999: 825-828). However, considering of the "poverty line" criteria is very important at determining of the poverty concept which has two important dimensions as one is absolute and one is relative. In this context, the poverty limit can be defined as the money amount that must be paid while buying whole goods and services for purchasing the basic requirements or the minimum living level of an household. The poverty line that in a sense shows vary from time to time, and society to society, and on the other hand as a functional that segments the poor section and the rich section from each other, is determined according to the basic "food basket" criteria that will provide the food needless or greatly the actual consumption pattern of the population. The substances that are too expensive and less consumed didn't enter to the basket, the materials which are cheap and is found easily are covered to the basket: If individual/household's income or total expenditure is lower than the poverty limit, is classified as poor.

The basing on comparing of the individual/household who can't meet physical, social and cultural needs cause of they are lacked of the minimum required income, with the individuals/household who is able to meet these all needless, is made almost impossible to think of poverty as independent from the minimum living standard.

Moreover the addressing of the poverty as in the context of some misbehaviors like low income levels, inadequate and unbalanced nutrition, ill health, social isolation, low social participation, individual, psychological and economic insecurity, openness shocks; risks and uncertainties can not respond to natural environmental degradation and social environment, such as a vicious cycle (Townsend, 1999), makes it necessary to considering the individual/household who is not able to benefit from the order that is established by good, service and rights even at minimum level, as poor.

THE GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY

The 1997 Human Development Report (UNDP, 1997), that researches the relation between the absolute poverty and the economic growth, suggests that the world economic crisis which one of them effected to especially the developed countries in term of 1930–1940, the other one deeply effected to underdeveloped besides developing countries too, in term of 1950-1975, are also the two important periods on fighting against to the poverty.

The report that is mentioned suggests that the economic growth in worldwide in the term 1950-75 when it remained at %3,6 rate, increased the effects of poverty has dramatically, and in the second decade of this reduction process, it may only leave to %4s.

On the other hand, it is included in the report that the world economic growth average that saw the %6s especially in the years 1986-1991, hasnt a significant contribution to the fight against the poverty. Thus, the poverty that became in a directly relative relation with the 1980s global economic policies, has reached to universal proportions without distinction of developed or underdeveloped. However, TISK is against to the opinion of the liberalization that is the globalization process which accelerated to the deregulation and privatization programs also reinforces the poverty too, with this challenge“ in this direction meeting any determination is not possible and also doesnt applying of such as the policies, creates poverty by maintaining the vulnerability on the economic and undermining the competitive power”.

But, the following two tables (2 and 3) very clearly reveals that this opinion of TISK doesnt require to ignoring of the warnings about increasing of poverty in international context in 1990s of the economic policies that entered the universal tendency and the year when it won event in 1985.

Table 2

Countries	(1) Poor Population(%)	(2) Poor population(%)
Argentina	-	26
Brazil	28.7	17
China	23.7	-
Philippines	27.5	41
Indonesia	14.5	8
South Africa	23.7	-
India	52.5	-
Colombia	7.4	19
Malaysia	5.6	16
Mexico	14.9	34
Peru	49.4	32
Chile	15.0	-
Thailand	0.1	13
Tunisia	3.9	14
Jordan	2.5	15
Venezuela	11.8	31

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 1998

(1) Revenue per day \$ 1 (PPP with) 'lik the population below the poverty line (%)

(2) income below the national poverty line population (%)

Table 3: In industrialized countries, Poverty in some of Eastern Europe and Independent States Countries Community

Countries	(1) Population of Poors (%)	(2) Population of Poors (%)
America	19.1	14.1
Germany	5.9	11.5
Australia	12.9	7.8
Belgium	5.5	12
Denmark	7.5	7.6
Finland	6.2	3.8
France	7.5	12
Netherlands	6.7	14.4
United	13.5	13.1
Ireland	11.1	36.5
Spain	10.4	21.1
Sweden	6.7	4.6
Italy	6.5	2
Japan	11.8	3.7
Canada	11.7	5.9
Luxembourg	5.4	4.3
Hungary	10	4
Norway	6.6	2.6
Poland	11.6	20
Russia	22.1	50

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 1998

(1) median income less than half the population has income.

(2) Income \$ 14.4 daily 'lık (SPG with) the population below the poverty line

Moreover, the researches to the issue of income poverty has attention to attracted growing of the gap between the poor and rich in many countries of the world. Accordingly, the share that the bottom and the top 20 percent of the population sector has taken from the national income is below 10 percent whether the developing countries or developed. Moreover The World Poverty Map shows that the share of the most poor 20 percent segment of the population in the countries like Brazil, Zimbabwe, Mexico, South Africa, is under the 4 percent too. And in Turkey, the share from the national income, that falls to the most poor segment is 4.9 percent. Indeed, it was expressed that the poverty has reached to the universal dimension after 1985 by various international institutions (UN resources and UNDP studies).

For example, The World Bank has reported for the first time with its 1990 report that there is 1.3 billion poor in the world that is 6.7 billion population. When it is kept in mind that the countries like Mozambique, Burundi is \$ 160, \$ 180 in countries like Chad as well as Turkey that the annual \$ 80 per person its GDP, did not never report picture of poor, it may be claimed that 1,3 billion poor ratio in the year 1990 is an extremely optimistic.

However, it should be taken into consideration that after the year 1990, in the force of both UNDP and WB (World Bank) there is not a clear information about the number of poor around the world relation.

It is a fact that beyonds dispute there are different reasons of poverty, although its effects are accepted clearly for the developed countries too besides underdeveloped and developing countries it isn't became a subject of the comprehensive and detailed studies until recent. One of these reasons is corruption that leads to inequality in income distribution by taking pliers especially the developing countries (Osterfeld, 1994: 28-31). So that, the corruptions in the both developing countries and developed countries has become the basic approach of the researches in 1998. And also inequality of income distribution,

the major development dynamics of capitalism and economic globalization take their places among the important reasons of poverty in many studies. It is against out us the predicting of capital accumulation more advanced industrial countries unlike the globalization theories they consider universal distribution of foreign capital accumulation as another reason of impossibility of concentration of poverty. Indeed not only by increasing 7 segment amount of foreign investment to reaching 400 billion dolar level from 1970s to 1997s but also turning of the investments 58% of it to the industrialized, %5 of it to the eastern bloc countries and %37 of it to the developing countries clearly reveals the national capital hasnt got competitive power against to the globalized capital movements. Poverty is another reason leading to the individual / hanehalkını suddenly makes the poor are forced migrations. UNHCR in various studies, the 1995 figure of 14.5 million refugees as well as 3.5 million refugees and 5.4 million in similar situations countries forced to leave the place of the contents in the eyes reveal that draws attention. Moreover, within their own countries to migrate to UNHCR around the world only 36 million have found the number of stated. Although not directly related to the education variable, poverty, old age and childhood, mainly gender, socio-demographic variables such as campus relationship is very important to also keep in mind. Old age and the impact of childhood poverty, the poor elderly in Bulgaria in 1989-1994 between 4'lerden% to 28%, 36% from 9% of poor children in Romania out of the United States and 20% of the poor in the UK URL of the elderly occurs; America every four children in one of the income poor have in Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom every six children in one of the below the poverty line live in the general sense single-parent families with a special sense of the old woman as head of the family incomes of poor and / or as being the absolute poor are clear indicators. UNDP, working with women in equal conditions between men offering any country is not full, but nearly equal in 39 countries, pointed out that the application is made. For example, in developing countries, non-literate women constituted 60%. On the other hand the inequality between the sexes by the presence of a direct relationship between income poverty is not dry. Said that gender-related development in terms of ranking with almost equal Ecuador (73%) and Peru (76%), \$ 1 less than revenue in terms of income poverty compared to the first 31%, the latter value is 49%. Another example of gender-related development ranking of 126 the Cote d'Azor and 123 at the time while in Tanzania the population under the poverty line rate of 18%, respectively, and is 16%. Human development indicators in terms of urban male population in Turkey, 15% of rural male population, 13% of the population of urban women, rural women in the population to be in a better position; In 1990, the city of the countries of the South Asian countries and 36% of the same country 47% in rural areas live under the poverty line is, Latin America and the Caribbean, the proportion of the rural poor (58%) in the proportion of urban poor (33%) approximately 1.8 floor is greater, the capital of the Philippines in 1991, the poverty rate was 15% in Bicol town is 56%; Jakarta in Indonesia's poor rate of 10% while the proportion of poor Yogyakarta and Bali'deki be over 40%, the campus of the poverty impact of is only a fraction of the data set.

Various studies, mostly in human resources (human deprivation level) will be experienced improvement is closely related to income poverty, but may not be reflected in one another, revealed improvement. Literate non-rate (64%) in terms equal to each other as Pakistan and Mauritania's, \$ 1 less than revenue in the rate of important differences (12% in Pakistan, in Mauritania 31%) show, these studies predicted that the data in a supportive nature. In addition, non-literate population in terms of the ratio below 12% as Peru and Thailand's poverty line (49% in Peru, Thailand 0.1%) significantly in terms of differentiation, which occurs in human resource improvement in income poverty healing is

causing a data is revealed. On the other hand UNDP (1999) World Human Development Report with the advanced, developing and underdeveloped countries in categories including hanehalklarını a "human development index" created. Expected life, get an education status, and per capita purchasing power parity corrected with real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on three main indicators of this index, according to 1999 data from 174 countries in the light of 45 high, 94 moderate and 35 low human development level of Turkey's owned by 174 countries in 86 The ranks have emerged. These countries were examined by real GDP, the people in Sierra Leone \$ 410 per 'revenue with the lowest, \$ 30,863' revenue with Luxembourg in the top position is located. This is the revenue generated per capita income and the share of Sierra Leone in terms of Luxembourg's 75 times more than the means. Parisian middle-class families, Southwest Asia live in rural areas according to the family hundredfold earn more while Filipinos farmer, New York lawyer with a monthly income, but in two years can be obtained. American restaurants and supermarkets had spent \$ 30 billion annually, almost of Bangladesh GSMH'sına are equal. According to data from the United Nations population in developing countries 1 / 3 of (1.3 billion people) is poor. In developed countries to 100 million below the subsistence poverty line, as the homeless have had more than 5 million are foreseen. United Nations, contrary to predictions South Asia (560 million poor) 's Africa is poorer, has been laid in front of the eyes. Moreover only the first three of the world's total wealth income, underdeveloped countries all over the GSMH'sından; the world's 200 richest total assets of the world population 40% of the total assets are equal. All of these realities when considered together, Turkey's poverty and the improvement of it, depending of the poor socio-economic levels in Turkey the possibility of improvement whether or not within the clearly revealed the importance of the review.

TURKEY'S POVERTY and POVERTY IN TURKEY

In Turkey only quantitive measurement of poverty is not important qualitative measurement of poverty is to be done alsı important. According to general pass universal criteria is emerging countries located in the category of our country's fight against poverty, on the other countries fight against poverty in the face come to the stage in the middle who put such a measure on the other hand e of our countries food clothing will maket he lin shelter, employment, social security, health, consumer etc. Also evident in areas such as the development. A measurement like this that has general pass universal criteria emerging countries located in the category of clothing, shelter, employment, unemployment, social security, health, consumer etc.

In this context to determine poor and poverty the various civil society organizations in Turkey, as well as data of the minimum food expenditures and basic mimimum needs that uses by Erdogan (2000,2002 works will be used) Erdogan will obtain the datas of minimum food expenditure from the minimum colorie needless of individuals of family and weight of family, our country fight against poverty, the other countries fight against poverty in the face come to the stage in the middle on the other hand who put such a measure of our country's food, the ratio of food expenditures in the total of household expenditure. Basic needs methods is associated with the international literature on the 'relative poverty' definition

By the considering of these two methods determining of income poverty, human poverty, rural human poverty and the poverty of social benefits besides absolute, relative and subjective poverty is very important

Absolute poverty will obtain by unable to a minimum level of welfare to the individual per capita calories is calculated with in the consumption of 2400 kcal (Medically the need of calories is 2800-3000 kcal for requiring calories of a normal adult, 3200-3800 kcal need is based on according to nature of work for the workers who work on the weight jobs.) is the minimum calories amount for survive of the individual. According to the household are accepted 'absolute poor' who can take the enough the daily income 2400 kcal worth of food. When poverty and universality of purchasing parity difference were evaluated together, the lower limit of absolute poverty can be seen in least developed countries \$1, Latin America and Caribbea \$2 Eastern European countries \$4 where is including Turkey, advanced industrial countries \$14.40. But this value is \$1,7 in Erdogan Works when it is \$1,2 in 'Turkey's Economic Reform' study. As it happened in absolute poverty also in relative poverty half of average income which is caused by society will give the poverty of level. When relative poor determines as the average stay at bottom of a society of prosperity the relative poverty will determine income for basic food and services are not enough for household.

The relative poverty which is based on the self consumption behaviours of countries, suggest that the goods and services which are seen mandatory in terms of social and cultural besides minimum calorie need must be taken to the coverage in our day. The level of income are being cut from the lowest 'p' percent in relative poverty and income distribution in the population. This percentage is %40 of our country where developing countries in this method's one of the negatively is poverty in a society is precisely to predict the other and the other one is the dimensions of poverty is to make advance provision (Scott 1981). On the other hand the subjective poverty that leaves the assessment of poverty to the individual/household is determined by the result of the surveys that are applied to the household.

Subjective poverty is a functional size of measuring the poverty that attention to the difficulties at resolving the poverty of women who more exposed to inequality of opportunity and because of it are effected from the poverty more than the men or being not able to resolve the difficulties (Payne, 1991). Individual / household poverty limit only the economic dimension but also among the poorest in the socio-economic disparities "the poor, the poorest of the poor, how to convert," and egalitarian redistribution before attempting to open the concept of human poverty (human poverty), education, health services and clean water resources to benefit their long - riding a right to life, to evaluate new opportunities and options according to the state of infrastructure is based on an index derived. Poverty, Adam Smith's approach to addressing in the context of UNDP, only the income level of poverty and in this sense that the border with claiming to have a humanitarian dimension. Mentioned above, also with these four types of poverty assessment, poverty in a society as well as the quantity of quality, the other with an expression between the poor of different sets of requirements significant.

Table-like than 4 can be easily recognized as an adult male and an adult female with 15-19 and 4-6 age group consisting of one child's four-person family poverty in our country the minimum wage and minimum food expenditure in the search for a combination of criteria TÜRK-İŞ, food minimum amount of expenditure is £ 122,952,000 has concluded.

Table 4: Family Food Expenditure Quadriple

	December 1998	November 1999	December 1999
Adult Workers	23.235.000	32.828.000	34.054.000
Adult Women	19.467.000	27.359.000	28.328.000
Child between 15-19 years group	24.949.000	34.574.000	35.945.000
Child between 4-6 years group	16.863.000	23.694.000	24.572.000
TOTAL	84.515.000	118.455.000	122.952.000

Source: TÜRK-İŞ, 1999

This, according to the selected month and year of the current minimum wage, TL, and even question the basis of dollars of families fail to meet the minimum food expenditure means. On the other hand TİSK "... each of the minimum wage a four-person family to us in the case and that none of the members also do not work to assume, but non-subjective science perspective refers to.... The minimum wage increase, but poverty can be pre-think the only disappointment may have. Open economy in terms of markets to give and take on the minimum wage level, unemployment, inflation and reduce competitiveness while increasing records dışılığı "he foresees as a result of poverty will increase. Moreover, real wages decline in the poverty measure is considered as the basis of showing the year, whereas real wages based development, but when the years 1989-1993 will be significant reasons to have that view.

Table 5: Minimum Wage and Food Expenditure

Law Date Of minimum wage	Net Minimum Wage		Food Expenditure	
	(TL /Ay)	(\$/Ay)*	(TL /Ay)	(\$/Ay)*
August 1993	1.563.472	135	2.396.500	207
September 1994	2.750.478	81	5.747.500	160
September 1995	5.547.135	116	11.407.000	240
August 1996	11.084.652	131	19.238.000	227
August 1997	22.943.025	141	57.017.000	250
January 1999	33.808.514	174	68.576.000	254
July 1999	57.020.790	180	85.900.000	268
December 1999	68.631.120	150	101.342.000	235
		131	122.952.000	234

Source: TÜRK-İŞ, Research Center, 1999

(*) Is the Central Bank Average Monthly Purchase Price. December 1999 is estimated to average \$ dry.

Table-6, TURKISH-business in the period 1991-1998 the average annual wage growth in the public sector were identified as follows: The wage index in 1991 was 100 for 1998, 5154, while living index 6978 'type. Indeed, the wage-price private sector development (81.8), is parallel to the data of Turkish-business.

Table 6: Fees in Public Sector - Price Development

	Gross Price average bare	Wage index (TL/Mourth)	Living index	Real wage
1991	2.447.000	100.0	100.0	100.0
1992	4.391.000	179.4	170.1	105.5
1993	7.802.000	318.9	282.5	112.9
1994	15.308.000	625.6	582.9	107.3
1995	23.665.000	967.1	1128.4	85.7
1996	32.992.000	1348.3	2035.7	66.2
1997	71.272.000	2912.6	3780.3	77.0
1998	126.125.500	5154.3	6978.4	73.9

Source: TÜRK-İŞ, Research Center, 1999

1994 data, are characterized as active population of 15-64 age group is 48.50% of the poverty risk is suggested. In addition, the minimum calculated according to the food of the poor, the rural share of 72.67%, while the urban poor, the share of 27.33% 'species. Minimum food expenditure costs, 51.49% of the poor' s women has created and the associated as a woman in rural areas compared to urban areas of women's poverty more serious is faced with is left in front of the eyes are laid.

Table 7: According to the Food Expenditure Minimum Cost Age and Gender Distribution of poor individuals

Location	Age	Total Poor	Total Poor %	Poor Women	Poor Women%	Poor Men	Poor Men%
Turkey	Toplam	4 977 944	8.37	2 563 287	51.49	2 414 657	48.51
	0-14	2 353 042	47.27	1 162 252	45.34	1 190 790	49.32
	15-64	2 414 197	48.50	1 295 217	50.53	1 118 980	46.34
	65+	210 705	4.23	105 818	4.13	104 887	4.34
Urban	Toplam	3 617 566	72.67	1 849 734	72.16	1 767 832	73.21
	0-14	1 685 530	46.59	818 887	44.27	866 643	49.02
	15-64	1 761 592	48.70	946 006	51.14	815 586	46.14
	65+	170 444	4.71	84 841	4.59	85 603	4.84
City	Toplam	1 360 378	27.33	713 553	27.84	646 825	26.79
	0-14	667 512	49.07	343 365	48.12	324 147	50.11
	15-64	652 605	47.97	349 211	48.94	303 394	46.91
	65+	40 261	2.96	20 977	2.94	19 284	2.98

Source: Erdogan, 1999, Die

According to the cost of basic needs poverty, gender and age group, even when evaluated in terms of a significant change in the poverty rate of women is extremely difficult to observe. Poor women in the 15-64 age group, 62.63% of rural areas, % 37.37 of are living in the city. Moreover, rural women, especially any changes in the position of the unpaid family workers are not visible.

Percentage of women do not have any personal income, all income groups above the 77's%. 20% is allocated to periods of no income in the income group, non-female ratio in the order of the top, bottom, 79.7%, 84.7%, 83.6%, 80.4%, 77.9% stop (Karaduman, 2000). Households with poverty coping methods major and durable food and bread at home production; clothing at home to be planted and to be built, children, elderly and sick at home is to look at.

Moreover, time and energy consumed as individual development also to prevent those services all of the women by unrequited as fulfillment, women's social security can win the biggest obstacle in the form of work in business stands out against us. to be carried out on the poverty of women in the study, domestic tasks required to be kept in mind consolidate their poverty.

Table 8: Distribution of poor individuals according to the Cost of Basic Needs According to Age and Gender

Location	Age	Total Poor	Total Poor %	Poor Women	Poor Women %	Poor Men	Poor Men %
Turkey	Toplam	14 458 178	24.30	7 478 712	51.73	6 979 466	48.27
	0-14	6 110 451	42.26	3 044 658	40.71	3 065 793	43.93
	15-64	7 630 109	52.78	4 079 550	54.55	3 550 559	50.87
	65+	717 618	4.96	354 504	4.74	363 114	5.20
Urban	Toplam	9 062 260	62.68	4 683 779	62.63	4 378 481	62.73
	0-14	3 791 745	41.84	1 872 588	39.98	1 919 157	43.83
	15-64	4 719 485	52.08	2 540 396	54.24	2 179 089	49.77
	65+	551 030	6.08	270 795	5.78	280 235	6.40
City	Toplam	5 395 918	37.32	2 794 933	37.37	2 600 985	37.27
	0-14	2 318 706	42.97	1 172 070	41.93	1 146 636	44.08
	15-64	2 910 624	53.94	1 539 154	55.07	1 371 470	52.73
	65+	166 588	3.09	83 709	3.00	82 879	3.19

Source: Erdogan, 1999, Die

Studies of poverty is closely related to level of education has revealed. For example, 31.94% of the total poor 'reputation is not literate,% 24.42' sini literate and of the % 38.91 constitute the primary school graduates. 56.36% of the poor also non-literate and non-degree consists of elementary school. This rate in rural areas (67.43%) urban areas (53.51%) in part is greater. Erdogan, the minimum food expenditure cost criteria, consider the 6, and more aged members on the efforts of school-age children in the 7.83% 'reputation in the category of the poor results that were entered. 4,199,600 school age that the poor of the 3,991,172 (% 95.27), no Not enough to finish training and education consists of elementary school. This data, with data obtained from the cost of basic necessities are almost identical.

But the basic needs of the population at the age of education costs calculated for 23:33% poor were covered. 59.59% of the poor in this context,' u is not literate or who do not finish school, while 42.48% is a primary school graduates. Primary education, the poor represents 92% of the total poor. In addition to these urban poor men 84.46% of and

below the level of education in primary schools, while middle school and high school equivalent education level, the poor old male is approximately 15:20%. In addition, a literate and finish school undeterminable number of women is less than the number of men. Thus, Turkey is considering an overall total of the education of girls compared to boys spending a lot less chance of recognition may be suggested.

Table 9: According to the Basic Requirements Cost of Education and Gender Distribution of poor individuals

Location	Education	Total Poor	Total Poor%	Poor Women	Poor Women%	Poor Men	Poor Men%
Turkey	Total	12 488 443	28.38	6 488 737	51.95	5 999 706	48.05
	Unliterate	3 388 823	26.88	1 388 814	38.38	1 999 911	18.65
	literature-one school	3 858 348	30.89	1 348 383	34.88	2 489 964	24.89
	unknown	5 241 272	42.48	2 488 824	47.54	2 752 448	48.75
	Primary	888 448	7.12	378 811	3.77	509 637	7.47
	School	331 789	2.69	188 888	1.89	142 901	2.89
	University	17 878	0.14	3 338	0.05	14 540	0.24
Urban	master-doctoral	878	0.01	0	0.00	878	0.01
	Total	7 858 738	62.82	4 078 238	62.78	3 780 500	62.89
	Unliterate	2 328 668	29.82	1 028 828	39.81	1 300 840	18.65
	literature-one school	1 788 378	22.72	818 827	29.82	970 551	28.82
	unknown	3 288 500	41.82	1 588 882	47.78	1 700 618	48.28
	Primary	887 882	3.92	71 842	1.72	116 040	3.24
	School	182 888	1.81	27 888	0.88	155 000	3.01
University	7 882	0.10	0	0.00	7 882	0.31	
City	master-doctoral	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	4 828 882	37.88	2 818 872	37.24	2 010 010	38.81
	Unliterate	1 028 317	25.38	738 888	38.88	289 429	18.24
	literature-one school	1 088 778	22.81	828 288	21.78	260 490	23.81
	unknown	2 018 277	48.88	882 872	39.88	1 135 405	47.87
	Primary	331 882	7.17	188 188	4.88	143 694	10.11
	School	188 382	4.89	78 887	3.17	109 495	8.89
University	8 887	0.22	3 338	0.14	5 549	0.28	
master-doctoral	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	

Source; Erdoğan, 1999, DIE

Erdogan, in the same study 12 and over age group, according to the marital status of the poor also studied: In Turkey the average age of first marriage of 22.3 for urban women, urban men and 26.2, 21.7 for rural women, rural is 25.2 for men (Die, 1997) is considered, SIS's income-related data in the non-married adults and that it did not get included depending on the group's poverty rate up longer than necessary, clearly revealed.

According to the evaluation cost of the minimum food expenditure in Turkey in the age group 12 and over 53.38% of the poor 'in women, of % 46.62 is the man that draws attention. In addition, 12 and over age group, rural poor, 73.1% of the total share of the poor, as seen in. Rural poverty, women (% 73.05) and boys (% 73.17) in an almost equal distribution is exhibited. Rural areas divorced in 8709, 1202 people living separately from his wife the entire women occurs, focus on detail is an important. Besides his wife, who died 88,972 of 70,668 poor people (79.42% of) are women. This marital status is not directly related to poverty means. Indeed, 81.88% of the poor that his wife died in the divorced 80.68% of the poor 'in 78% of the poor living and separate the fact that women are the eyes reveal. However 91.90% of the urban poor wife dead 'and I divorced, 86.68% of the poor' are women.

Table 10: According to the Minimum Cost of Food Expenditure Marital Status and Gender Distribution of poor individuals

Location	Marriage Status	Total Poor	Total Poor%	Poor Women	Poor Women%	Poor Men	Poor Men%
Turkey	Total	3 130 273	8.98	1 671 404	53.38	1 459 249	46.62
	Unmarried	1 264 125	40.38	665 954	52.65	598 171	47.35
	Married	1 732 894	55.38	893 268	51.45	839 626	48.55
	Disespoused	116 875	3.73	64 873	5.56	52 002	4.44
	Discover	12 300	0.40	11 327	0.40	1 073	0.07
Urban	Separate	3 981	0.13	3 464	0.22	3 77	0.03
	Total	2 238 298	71.10	1 229 410	71.05	1 007 488	71.17
	Unmarried	913 688	29.93	482 789	29.55	430 909	40.38
	Married	1 275 717	55.75	657 242	51.85	618 475	48.15
	Disespoused	44 972	2.00	26 468	5.79	18 504	1.71
City	Discover	1 709	0.38	1 709	0.71	0	0.00
	Separate	1 202	0.05	1 202	0.10	0	0.00
	Total	641 975	26.05	450 414	26.05	391 561	26.63
	Unmarried	350 427	41.62	183 165	40.67	167 262	42.72
	Married	457 177	54.30	266 028	52.40	221 151	56.48
City	Disespoused	27 900	3.38	26 208	3.82	1 700	0.43
	Discover	3 689	0.44	2 468	0.58	1 071	0.27
	Separate	2 779	0.33	2 402	0.53	3 77	0.10

Source: Erdogan, 1999, Die

International conventions on the protection of children under 15 years of age group 12-65 Although banned from working in the productive population of Turkey is regarded as real. Erdogan in the work of the working and non-12 and above age group number 3130273 'species. In this context, 53.68% of the poor' i consists of employees. However, the poor elderly (65 + age group) number (210,705) do not work with the poor after being removed from the 1,239,676 with the number of working poor persons has been collected, the total economically active poor population is 2,919,568 are concluded. This issue over the calculation, the working poor of the economically active poor in the share of 57.53% to came about reveals. Unemployed poverty intra-group rates for 18.95% and the highest while; non-working poor within the disabled 1:51%, elderly, 9:54%, and patients% with 2:05 poverty comes in at the beginning, in other words, is the poorest of the poor. 45.63% of the poor also do not work 'ü is a housewife and home with 48.60% between femininity of the urban poor are gaining more importance. 59.18% of the poor do not work I concentrated in urban areas, 85.12% of the working poor 'have the effect of variables with unpaid family labor in rural areas is concentrated.

Table 11: According to the Basic Requirements Cost of Marital Status and Gender Distribution of poor individuals

Location	Marriage Status	Total Poor	Total Poor%	Poor Women	Poor Women%	Poor Men	Poor Men%
Turkey	Total	9 729 385	21.47	5 134 832	52.67	4 604 553	47.33
	Unmarried	3 716 943	38.19	1 991 925	53.31	1 814 118	49.49
	Married	5 566 780	57.22	2 858 240	51.78	2 708 540	58.83
	Disespoused	309 879	4.11	327 455	6.39	72 424	1.57
	Discover	29 394	0.30	23 716	0.46	5 678	0.12
Urban	Separate	17 289	0.18	13 496	0.36	3 793	0.08
	Total	6 118 408	62.89	3 237 734	63.18	2 880 674	62.56
	Unmarried	2 306 511	37.70	1 198 502	37.02	1 108 009	38.46
	Married	3 512 496	57.40	1 807 456	55.83	1 705 040	59.19
	Disespoused	278 785	4.56	215 435	6.65	63 350	2.20
City	Discover	17 838	0.29	14 349	0.44	3 489	0.12
	Separate	2 778	0.05	1 992	0.06	786	0.08
	Total	3 610 977	37.11	1 887 098	56.82	1 723 879	37.44
	Unmarried	1 469 532	39.04	703 423	37.28	766 109	40.86
	Married	2 054 284	56.89	1 050 784	55.67	1 003 500	58.21
	Disespoused	121 094	3.35	112 620	5.94	8 474	0.53
	Discover	11 556	0.32	9 367	0.50	2 189	0.13
	Separate	14 511	0.40	11 504	0.61	3 007	0.17

Source: Erdogan, 1999, Die

Table 12: According to the Minimum Cost of Food Expenditure Working Status of the poor individuals

Working Status	Poor of Turkey	Poor of Turkey %	Poor of Urban	Poor of Urban %	Poor of City	Poor of City %
TOTAL	3 129 273	6.91	2 288 298	73.19	841 975	26.99
Unemployment	1 450 381	46.33	858 352	37.51	592 029	70.31
-Hasnt work	2 74 909	18.95	179 305	20.89	95 604	16.15
-Student	292 549	20.17	145 974	17.01	146 575	24.76
-Housewomen	661 876	45.63	374 106	43.58	287 770	48.69
-Ill	21 847	1.51	14 528	1.69	7 319	1.24
-Disable	29 674	2.05	23 161	2.70	6 513	1.10
-Ill	15 720	1.08	4 704	0.55	11 016	1.86
-Pensionary	9 296	0.64	7 868	0.92	1 428	0.34
-Willpower	138 329	9.54	103 817	12.09	34 512	5.83
-Aged	6 181	0.43	4 889	0.57	1 292	0.22
Workers	1 679 892	53.67	1 429 946	62.49	249 946	29.69
-Waged, paid	1 44 583	8.61	75 303	5.27	69 280	27.71
-per diem	278 327	16.36	164 481	11.56	113 846	48.33
-Employer	5 133	0.31	2 311	0.16	2 822	1.13
-To own account	414 375	24.67	365 644	25.57	48 731	19.59
-Unwage for family	837 594	49.86	822 227	57.50	15 367	8.15

Source: Erdogan, 1999, Die

Erdogan's, the basic requirements according to the cost of the 65 + age group that included 53.30% of the poor 'u working poor as we face stands out. Yet the basic requirements in terms of costs among the total poor of the poor in the rural rate (% 62.89) than the urban poor may seem more in total, in the poor 65.98% of the urban poor do not work I can provide you. 64.66% of employees in rural areas poverty, urban poverty, the employee 34.02% 'dir.

Table 13: According to the Basic Requirements Cost of poor individuals Working Status

Working Status	Poor of Turkey	Poor of Turkey %	Poor of Urban	Poor of Urban %	Poor of City	Poor of City %
TOTAL	9 720 385	21.47	6 118 408	63.80	3 610 977	37.11
Unemployment	4 544 420	46.71	2 162 060	35.34	2 382 360	65.08
-Hasnt work	679 458	14.85	369 851	17.11	309 607	13.00
-Student	1 924 894	22.56	421 420	19.49	603 474	25.33
-Housewomen	2 135 464	46.90	923 050	42.60	1 212 405	50.80
-Disable	41 727	1.34	26 249	1.68	25 487	1.97
-Ill	99 222	2.18	79 949	3.24	29 184	1.22
-Pensionary	133 118	2.93	56 600	2.62	76 518	3.21
-Willpower	28 855	0.63	21 654	1.00	7 201	0.30
-Aged	365 297	8.04	255 737	11.83	109 560	4.60
-Employer	16 374	0.36	7 450	0.34	8 924	0.37
Workers	5 184 965	53.29	3 956 348	64.66	1 228 617	34.02
-Waged, paid	727 406	14.03	277 828	7.02	449 578	36.59
-per diem	815 707	15.73	362 946	9.17	452 761	36.85
-Employer	28 709	0.55	13 500	0.34	15 209	1.24
-To own account	1 322 629	25.51	1 105 049	27.93	217 580	17.71
-Unwage for family	2 290 514	44.18	2 197 025	55.54	93 489	7.61

Rural poverty, independence, security, self-esteem, social identity, social relations, decision-making freedom, legal and political rights, such as more non-economic (qualitative) criteria determining urban poverty, such as income and consumption, economic (quantitative) criteria determined. 1979 which became one of the main concerns from the ILO rural poverty "rural poverty", taking the criteria of rural employment and hence, as the open or hidden unemployment in rural areas also underlines that a rapid process of impoverishment. Rural poverty, especially in developing countries agricultural sector has changed rapidly when considering developing countries, unemployment rates clearly the secret is revealed.

Table 14: According to Household Size and position of poor individuals Settlement rates(%)

Household Largety	Turkey	Urban	City
1	1.87	2.25	0.14
2	2.13	3.33	0.65
3	1.27	2.43	0.59
4	2.20	3.68	1.45
5	4.42	5.65	2.89
6	9.89	13.21	5.84
7	16.83	19.18	11.60
8	19.58	20.49	15.92
9	20.01	21.82	13.61
10	25.37	27.30	16.83
11	36.12	39.38	31.58
12	16.24	17.68	15.68
13	32.19	31.53	26.31
14	27.32	21.36	25.94
15+	24.89	25.17	12.36

Source: Erdogan 1997

* Minimum food expenditure poverty rates according to the method.

The 8.37% of an absolute minimum food expenditures predicted poor method, 11.82% of it's URL in the rural areas,% 4.60' s living in the city is revealed. Moreover, these rates, the average household size of Turkey, the 4.5 fold increase in poverty in households exceeded that draws attention. Indeed, especially in urban areas the number of households living and less than 4 for families with very low probability of poverty,

although each new individual's marginal rate of take it further due to increasing number of households with at least 5 families are very high probability of poverty. 1994 data, in rural areas family size increased, unpaid family worker number had increased and hence, as unpaid family workers (usually adults are women) the number of families now to the economy of contribution does not suggest. It's every individual's economic contribution to the very secret of unemployment increased; hidden unemployment open unemployment and the family's traditional structure transformation means solving.

Table 15: According to Household Size and position of poor individuals Settlement Rates (%) *

Household Largey	Turkey	Urban	City
1	16.81	14.59	5.56
2	9.83	11.64	5.72
3	9.76	7.58	8.50
4	12.67	11.67	14.50
5	21.65	20.57	21.64
6	28.90	21.63	26.74
7	40.34	31.75	36.09
8	44.31	31.66	41.79
9	43.38	41.62	36.99
10	48.62	44.85	43.02
11	61.17	51.39	56.84
12	43.25	34.27	58.54
13	53.54	41.20	46.15
14	40.03	31.39	26.67
15+	39.38	44.73	23.91

Source: Erdoğan, 1997 * Basic requirements with the method of Erdoğan poverty rates.

Basic needs method is a significant increase in the proportion of the poor clearly reveals. 24.30% of poverty 'a rising rural-urban poverty differences across Turkey against the urban poor tend to shut off. 1994 data, as distinct from the city to live in rural areas, household income is an important expense items constitute reveal the urban poverty rate relative to the 21.73% 'e has removed. Nevertheless, the absolute poverty of rural-urban distinction in terms of poverty show a significant differentiation is not clear.

Rural-urban poverty level of distinction as well as regional poverty level revealed the country's development is one of the important criteria. Investment priorities in the policies, mainly lack of uninterrupted power supply, skilled labor, proximity to markets and capital investment can turn into a failure, the region between Turkey's agenda has brought the problem of unbalanced development. As a result of imbalances between the regions is an important migration, so that the absolute and relative poverty is a direct reflection calculations. UNDP program in 1998, prepared in the Human Development Report provinces to discrimination but poverty between regions of different does not give information. Method 3 outlined the scope of the data were excluded from this calculation, largely minimum food expenditure 1C criterion method created and used Method 2 are based on basic needs. Thus, overall expenditures as provided in method 1a minimum food expenditure allocated sufficient shares (a) of yeast households were considered poor. Malnourished children or absolute method according 1C'ye poor, Turkey in 11% of the population falls. However, this rate of 7% in urban areas, up to 14% are in rural areas. The other hand, the poverty rate (3%), but at least in the Aegean region, two regions where the highest poverty rate (18%), Eastern Anatolia Region and Southeastern Anatolia Bölgesi'dir. However, the poverty ranking between regions in terms of the basic requirements vary significantly: Accordingly, the poorest region of the Southeastern Anatolia Region (37% of

it) respectively, of the Black Sea region (34%) and Eastern Anatolia Region (33%) followed.

Table 16: Poverty Rates in Turkey, Urban-Rural and Regional Differences

Methods	Türkiye	Kent	Kır	Marmara	Ege	Akdeniz	İç Anadolu	Karadeniz	Doğu Anadolu	Güneydoğu Anadolu
Method 1 A	55	54	55	53	46	50	49	54	59	65
Method 1 C	11	7	14	5	3	7	10	13	18	18
Method 2	31	28	32	29	24	29	30	34	33	37
Method 3	43	26	63	42	43	53	39	50	40	66

Source: Erdogan 1997

Method 1A: Minimum food expenditure method

Method 1C: Minimum food fees. - Total expenditure (settlements)

Method 2: Basic needs approach

Method 3: food ratio (40%) approach

Income, property, etc. according to Gini coefficient (0.49), inequalities in Turkey suggests that an important problematic. In addition, the table below, this inequality is less than the maximum of the Marmara Region East Anatolia Region and Southeastern Anatolia indicate. This is also in the Eastern Anatolia Region and Southeastern Anatolia Region of poverty means being synchronized.

Table 17: Gini Ratios by Settlement Areas

Location	Gini Coefficient
Turkey	0.49
Urban	0.41
City	0.52
Marmara	0.56
Ege	0.44
Akdeniz	0.47
İç Anadolu	0.44
Karadeniz	0.46
Doğu Anadolu	0.37
Güneydoğu Anadolu	0.38

Source: SIS 1994 Income Distribution Survey

Indeed, 20% share of the population in Turkey, the bottom 20% of the total income of the poor segments of the 4.86% 'of them, the top 20% richest segment of the 54.88% of the total income' ini gets is clear. Although this from the perspective of income distribution in rural areas is a fair bit more although, according to the first and last cut of 20% of income inequality is concentrated in urban areas can be seen. Gini coefficient, 5 61.16% of the population share of 20% zone and the related areas as regions where inequality is greatest before the eye demonstrate that the Marmara.

Nevertheless, the Eastern Anatolia Region and Southeastern Anatolia Region winners in the zone most their share of income received from the average in Turkey, while the lowest value given in the Marmara Region at least, even income earned from the sector than average share of Turkey is.

Table 18: 20% of household income shares Zone according to Settlement Areas

Location	1. %20	2. %20	3. %20	4. %20	5. %20
Turkey	4.86	8.63	12.61	19.03	54.88
Urban City	5.57	10.14	14.80	21.79	47.70
Marmara	4.83	8.19	11.87	17.90	57.22
Ege	4.33	7.47	10.69	16.35	61.16
Akdeniz	5.39	9.69	14.09	20.89	49.93
İç Anadolu	5.25	9.05	13.23	19.59	52.88
Karadeniz	5.07	9.11	13.77	21.89	50.16
Doğu Anadolu	5.13	9.47	13.77	20.16	51.49
Doğu Anadolu	6.30	11.29	16.20	23.12	43.08
Güneydoğu Anadolu	7.08	11.15	14.90	20.73	46.13

Source: SIS 1994 Income Distribution Survey

Table 19: According to the Food Expenditure Amount Per Minimum Monthly and Journal of Poverty Threshold (U.S. \$), and the Poor Population

Location	Poverty limit		Poor people ratio (%)
	monthly(\$)	daily (%)	
Turkey	31	1.0	15
Urban City	32	1.1	10
Marmara	29	1.0	21
Ege	32	1.1	7
Akdeniz	27	0.9	4
İç Anadolu	28	0.9	11
Karadeniz	25	0.8	12
Doğu Anadolu	30	1.0	19
Doğu Anadolu	26	0.9	25
Güneydoğu Anadolu	23	0.8	24

Source: Erdogan 1997

The average poverty line of \$ 1 is the total poverty rate in our country is 15%. However, the poverty line 80 in Southeastern Anatolia, Eastern Anatolia fell 90 cents up to keep in mind that when Turkey's rate of 25% of the poor are found. Eastern Anatolia Region and Southeastern Anatolia Region Moreover, living in one of every 4 people is extremely poor income. World Bank for Turkey, had predicted \$ 4 limit is ignored 38% of the total population of \$ 1.5 daily income from the less visible. Indeed, the Southeastern Anatolia Region to the border at 80 cents compared to 24% rate of poor population, 30 sent'lik with an increase of \$ 1.1 'Out of a poor rate of almost half of the population of the region (44%) is the achievement.

Table 20: Per Capita Expenditure Amount Basic Requirements According to Monthly and Daily Poverty Threshold (U.S. \$) Population of poor

Location	Poverty limit		Poor people ratio (%)
	monthly(\$)	daily (%)	
Turkey	44	1.5	38
Urban	44	1.5	34
City	45	1.5	39
Marmara	53	1.8	32
Ege	54	1.8	27
Akdeniz	56	1.9	35
İç Anadolu	40	1.3	35
Karadeniz	41	1.4	42
Doğu Anadolu	34	1.1	40
Güneydoğu Anadolu	34	1.1	44

Source: Erdogan 1997

In 2001, health, education and per capita income indicators, criteria of comparing obtained by taking account of 175 countries, Turkey's Human Development Index of 11 in one year, during the 85 regression ordinary 96 during the fall shows. In other words, such indices of Turkey decreased in a year from 0742 to 0734. However, such reports, developing a ranking of 100 countries in terms of Turkey's income and human development 22 Noting that are ranked. Our country's average life expectancy 70.1 years (72.8 years for women, men and 67.6 years) and the 1970s, life expectancy is 57.9 years, is concerned, Turkey's development stage, clearly couldnot come at the level of interest. Furthermore, reports in our country's adult literacy rate of 85.5%, 96.7% of young people and that 82% of the enrollment ratio in both adult and youth literacy rates in the considerably lower was revealed. Also in the report of gross domestic product (GDP) is 3.6% share of health education received 3.5% is observed.

Table 21: According to the Human Development Index for Turkey (2001)

	Türkiye Turkey	Minimum Minimum	Maksimum Maximum
Beklenen ömür (yıl) (BÖ) Expected life (years) (BO)	70,1 70.1	25 25	85 85
Yetişkinlerin okuma-yazma oranı (%) (OYO) Adult literacy rate (%) (Oyo)	85,5 85.5	0 0	100 100
Brüt okullaşma oranı (%) (BOO) Gross enrollment ratio (%) (BOO)	82 82	0 0	100 100
Kişi başına GSYİH (\$) GDP per capita (\$)	6.974 6,974	100 100	40000 40000

Source: Human Development Index (HDI) Rank (2001)

Expected Life Index (BOE)

$$BOE = [(Bo_{\text{Turkey}} - Bo_{\text{min}}) / (\max Bo - Bo_{\text{min}})] = [(70.1 - 25) / (85 - 25)] = 0.751$$

Literacy Index (OYE)

$$OYE = (Oyo_{\text{Turkey}} - Oyo_{\text{min}}) / (\max Oyo - Oyo_{\text{min}}) = (85.5 - 0) / (100 - 0) = 0.855$$

Schooling Rate Index (Ö)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ö} &= (BOO_{\text{Turkey}} - BOO_{\text{min}}) / (\max BOO - BOO_{\text{min}}) \\ &= (82 - 0) / (100 - 0) = 0.82 \end{aligned}$$

Education Participation Index (EKE)

$$EKE = (2 [OYE] + 1 [\text{Ö}]) / 3 = (2 (0.855) + 1 (0.82)) / 3 = 0.843$$

Index of GDP per capita (GDP)

$$GDP = (\log GSY\dot{I}H_{\text{Turkey}} - \log GSY\dot{I}H_{\text{min}}) / (\log GSY\dot{I}H_{\text{max}} - \log GSY\dot{I}H_{\text{min}}) = (\log 6974 - \log 100) / (\log 40000 - \log 100) = [(3.843 - 2) / (4.602 - 2)] = 0.708$$

For Turkey Human Development Index (HDI)

$$HDI = (BOE + EKE + GDP) / 3 = (0.751 + 0.843 + 0.708) / 3 = 0.767$$

High level of social benefits that many of the developed countries were excluded from the scope of the social benefits of poverty report (UNDP), 31 among 101 countries in Turkey suggest ranked. This report is the best index of social facilities of the country Chile, the countries worst respectively Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Ethiopia that has also attracted attention. All these factors when considered together, within the poverty problem in Turkey for years and will fight with him about how important tips can be claimed is reached. Thus, in the fight against poverty, and poverty will add an important stage and our country will in general pacification measures, methods, strategies and policies for the creation of requirements can be better understood.

CONCLUSION: FIGHTING POVERTY AND COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER the İNCOME the PRECAUTIONS

A global search for solutions began to be the poverty (UNDP 1999 report, I and II. Period fight against poverty, overcome the Keynesian economic policy signals a return to tried to give as well as different poverty definitions and measurement methods used, and all those depending on previously "economic deprivation" criteria determined by poverty "human deprivation" criteria in terms of handled began) for some reason its in our country long ignored were; poverty reveal the conditions determined and elimination rather different superficial short-term methods introduced here as more and more households socio-economic become dependent on assistance ge (tiri) lmiştir. Indeed, in 1998, to just and favorable conditions to recognize the right to work in social protection and improving living standards, physical and mental health, improving education, cultural freedom and scientific autonomy to provide care of 16 December 1996, opened for signature the International Economic Social and Cultural Rights Agreement Although 137 countries signed the United States and Turkey did not take into account even. Moreover, global poverty reduction agenda and the fight against poverty, "humanity's moral, social, political and economic necessity" as defined in World Social Development Summit (1995) 'nde absolute 186 countries reduce poverty and / or to eliminate the plan and Despite their expressed purpose, the extreme poverty in Turkey do not even do, just based on income and non-general poor (luk) detection hasbeen satisfied to do. UNDP in 1997, developed countries also encompasses the 130 countriesrun on the survey, 77 countries or so that the

extreme poverty will destroy or reduce the identified targets, 39 the country's general poverty of the "overall poverty" to reduce the targets set, 43 the country's national poverty plan and that of 35 countries to prepare national development plans at the poverty problem is not taken into consideration when Turkey's poverty and the poor to the point of view clearly revealed. So not a separate plan for national poverty reduction targets in the general poverty can not be considered Turkey, because of insufficient data on poverty in the UNDP evaluation reports were excluded.

UNDP Poverty Report (1998), in 1996, OECD-DAC (OECD-Development Assistance Committee), UN and World Bank, 1993 - 2015, also encompasses the term poverty considerably reduce the set global targets that draws attention. Accordingly, 30% of the extreme poverty rate will be reduced to 15% of the poor, and 1 / 5 'in the national consumption by increasing income poverty and relative poverty will be tried to be reduced; 1995-2005 Between the years under 5 years of age underweight children ill-fed for 2005-2015 between halved malnutrition problem and the years 1990-2015 between 14-24 group literacy training to 8% in will attempt to resolve the issue. In this respect Turkey, makes a direct binding of the plan summarizes the quality and quantity can be determined as follows:

- Inequity income distribution equalizer to function of the amount of the minimum wage, the average family size of 4.5 persons in addition to the minimum nutritional needs of housing, social and cultural needs to be brought to the level that can meet.

- Poverty line at the bottom of families primarily to poor children, the elderly and disabled people's needs for the stand, they take care of those revenues to be connected and social guarantees to be taken, the elderly, disabled and children, maintenance, inspection and social harmony to facilitate to function of civil society organizations dissemination and support.

- Society of the poorest group formed on generally accepted solitary women (unmarried, separated, his wife died), socio-economic and socio-cultural forces will encourage the profession to provide see women's shelters and organizations of every municipality where the dissemination and voluntary contributions and participation preceding philanthropic open to civil society organizations to support. In addition, acquired the goods involved in regimes and women's organizations with the support of women's socio-economic integration Accelerate, marital laws envisaged in the changes enhance the legal and women only in the family's position but also the social integration will be completed pilot applications in the Eastern Anatolia Region andSoutheastern Anatolia region to include. Eastern Anatolia Region and Southeastern Anatolia Region, mainly in the pilot area households will be selected socio-economic level that prevents the development of excessive birth rate will reduce and / or to prevent the main child health services are mobilized.

- The extension of compulsory education, the direction to the profession, according to international agreements to child workers age 15 and vocational education students credit classification withdrawal.

- Small trades can take the power of unity and dissemination of local co-operative organizations in accordance with local conditions, location and job selection criteria, technical assistance to be made in the manufacturing sector.

- Traditional farming techniques in contemporary ways left to be necessary for financial and technical support to be provided economically to the small agricultural enterprises joint processing and join forces for creating agricultural cooperatives and organizations operated support, agricultural workers the minimum wage level of poverty over the withdrawal, in agriculture, informal employment is development of the system and can check all of them will be solved as a result of the feudal structure into a modern building to be articulated.

- Any activities in terms of emergency services in disaster situations, the obligation to maintain the hospital, fire, etc.. institutions such as the terms of the entire country-wide improvement and public housing licenses relating to be informed, planned areas, mainly in urban geological survey of the renovation of buildings at risk areas without risk to the fields to transfer. especially downtown in the narrow and fixed-income purchases of power because it exceeds the remaining discarded older housing stock and, fair prices done within the framework of massive sales and rental of public housing application later. World Bank and United Nations Development Program Human Development Reports, the poverty rate of increase of developing countries' population growth rate (1.8%) and the parallel is revealed. Alsoof concern about poverty and development indicators only underdeveloped countries, including developed countries is not limited to, is suggested. So much so that in developed countries, poverty in underdeveloped countries out of poverty more serious reach that in advanced industrial countries, more than 100 million people of the official poverty line live in the bottom of the question in countries where more than 5 million people homeless by the presence and in the last 30 years, the world's population with the richest, the poorest 20% From the difference between the 60 folds are easily understood. Different studies, research and reports relating to ignore possible without these findings, the United Nations, the General Assembly, on a global scale to demonstrate self-starting of poverty will be eliminated plans, programs, methods, strategies, projects and policies to give serious was it. TheUnited Nations' largest development institutions as children and women's poverty as well as poverty, migration, income distribution, justice, social policy, entrepreneurship relationships with factors such as researching an important institution which became the UNDP, launched in 1996, "Poverty Strategies Initiative" program, especially in the context of developing countries, poverty and inequality to eliminate the structural causes to develop national plans for encouraging, sincerity in the fight against poverty, sincerity and determination is clear.

In summary cases relating to poverty in Turkey to make an assessment if necessary, Turkey's from another country and the refugees because of war (Iran-Iraq war refugees from Bosnia to Turkey and migration) problem with both the Eastern Anatolia Region and

Southeastern Anatolia Region 'nden migrate to large urban centers (inside or outside the region-oriented city, who emigrated with their own means of weight to sustain their lives have worked in the new location) problems coping with the requirements clearly revealed. All this as long as the income distribution inequality, off the record production, the value of labor largely ignored, and corruption with each passing day more and encourage the enterprise makes political sense is added, Turkey's poorest become even more and perhaps the real poverty of Turkey to become identified with the is not even sincere. However, overall poverty in the real presence of Turkey, a private in the sense of the rich become poor, may have the talent to be ignored are the elements and resources. However, not only one thing for centuries, and waiting taken from time to time with foreign states and their global economic and political extensions of the companies become

vulnerable to exploitation, the resources return to capital would come into this national capital once again a national income as a result will be everyone's contribution will be distributed according to them, and all depending on political will to eliminate poverty is.

REFERENCES

- AKTAN, C. C. (2002). "Türkiye'de Bölgelerarası Dengesizlik Sorunu ve Çözüm Önerileri". Yoksullukla Mücadele Stratejileri, Der. C. C. Aktan, Ankara: Hak-İş Federasyonu Yayınları.
- AKTAN, C. C. (2002). "Yoksulluk Sorununun Nedenleri ve Yoksullukla Mücadele Stratejileri". Yoksullukla Mücadele Stratejileri, Der. C. C. Aktan, Ankara: Hak-İş Konfederasyonu Yayınları.
- AKTAN, C. C. ve İstiklal Yaşar Vural (2002) "Başlıca Fonksiyonel Gelir Dağılımı Teorileri ve Bölüşüm Adaleti". Yoksullukla Mücadele Stratejileri, Der. C. C. Aktan, Ankara: Hak-İş Konfederasyonu Yayınları.
- ALIX, Ernest. (1995). *Sociology: An Everyday Life Approach*. Minneapolis: West Publishing Company.
- ANAND, Sudhir, (1983) *Inequality and poverty in Malaysia; Measurement and Decomposition*, Oxford University Press, New York
- DİE, (1994) *Gelir Dağılımı Araştırması*, ? : ?.
- ERDOĞAN, Güzin (2002). "Türkiye'de ve Dünyada Yoksulluk Ölçümleri Üzerine Değerlendirmeler". Yoksullukla Mücadele Stratejileri, Der. C. C. Aktan, Ankara: Hak-İş Konfederasyonu Yayınları.
- ERDOĞAN, Güzin (2000). "Türkiye'de ve Dünyada Yoksulluk Ölçümleri Üzerine Değerlendirmeler" İşgücü Piyasaları Analizleri 1999 (I), Ankara: DİE Matbaası.
- ERDOĞAN, Güzin (1999). DİE.
- ERDOĞAN, Güzin (1997), DİE.
- ERDOĞAN, Güzin (1996). *Türkiye'de Bölge Ayrımında Yoksulluk sınırı Üzerine Bir Çalışma*, Ankara: DİE Basılmamış Uzmanlık Tezi.
- KARADUMAN, T. A (2000), DİE Çalışma Raporu, Ankara: Basılmamış.
- KYMLİCA, W (1990), *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, ?, Oxford Clarendon Press.
- LOMBAA, A. (2000). *Kolonyalizm Postkolonyalizm*. Çev. Mehmet Küçük, İstanbul: Ayrıntı Yayınları.
- MARSHALL, G. (1999). *Sosyoloji Sözlüğü*. Çev. Osman Akınhay ve Derya Kömürcü, Ankara: Bilim Sanat Yayınları.
- MOSER, C. O. N. (1995), "Urban Social Policy and Poverty Reduction", *Environment & Urbanisation*, Vol: 7, No:1, pp. 159-171.

- NUSSBAUM, M. (2000) *Women and Human Development: The Capabilities Approach*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- OSTERFELD, D. (1994). "Yolsuzluk ve Ekonomik Kalkınma". Çev. C. C. Aktan, Türkiye Günlüğü, Sayı 30.
- PAUL, Satya (1989). *A Model of Constructing the Poverty Line*.
- PAYNE, S. (1991) *Women, Health and Poverty*, London: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- SCOTT, Wolf, (1981). *Concepts and Measurement of Poverty*. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva.
- TOWNSEND, Janet et al. (1999). *Women and Power: Fighting Patriarchies and Poverty*. London: Zed.
- TURK-İŞ, (1999). Türk-İş Araştırma Merkezi.
- UNDP (1999) *Human Development Report*.
- UNDP, (1998) *Human Development Report*.
- UNDP, (1997) *Poverty Measurement: Behind and Beyond the Poverty Line*. Technical Support Document, Poverty Reduction, Module 3, New York.
- WRATTEN, E. (1994), "Conceptualizing Urban Poverty", *Global Report on Human Settlements*, UNCHS (Habitat).
- http://www.cevko.org.tr/surdur/rapor_turk/6%20-%20yoksulluk.enson.pdf
- <http://ekutup.dpt.gov.tr/ekonomi/gelirdag/oik610.pdf> (2001)
- http://www.canaktan.org/canaktan_personal/canaktan-arastirmalari/yoksulluk/aktan-sosyal-imkanlar-yoksullugu.pdf
- <http://www.die.gov.tr/TURKISH/SONIST/HHGELTUK/071103.htm> (6.11.2003)
- <http://www.canaktan.org/ekonomi/yoksulluk/ikinci-bol/herkes-icin-dunya.pdf> (2000).
- <http://www.die.gov.tr/konularr/ekonomi.htm> (14.02.2009)
- http://www.canaktan.org/canaktan_personal/canaktan-arastirmalari/yoksulluk.htm
- <http://www.canaktan.org/ekonomi/yoksulluk/besinci-bol/okinawa.htm>