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The role of poverty on political underdevelopment in Afghanistan

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Abstract

It has been almost two decades since the 21st century, but naked poverty still plagues non-industrial societies. By helping the poor in poor countries based on the main goals of international politics, their standard of living can be improved. There are different views on how to analyze and deal with poverty. Although significant progress has been made recently in reducing poverty, especially in East Asia, the unfortunate fact is that anti-poverty programs in developing countries have often either failed or had little success. Afghanistan is also one of these countries and is closely related to the existing inequalities and in most cases is synonymous with deprivation of power and inclusion because the war adds to the complexity of the situation in Afghanistan. Poverty and many of its branches threaten the lives of millions of Afghans. Poverty in this country, like in other parts of the world, has many dimensions and is related to different sources and processes. This article discusses in particular the impact of poverty on political underdevelopment, and also argues that poverty has implications for political development and good governance that Afghanistan has not yet achieved politically and sustainably. There must be a transparent and accountable approach so that Afghans can gain the trust of their national structures so that they can live in a safer and better environment. It is noteworthy that in this article, the library method and data collection have been used.

Key words: Afghanistan, Poverty, Political, Development, underdevelopment

Introduction

A Historical Perspective: Three decades of armed conflict have exacerbated poverty and hampered efforts to reduce it. Armed conflict is one of the reasons why one-third of Afghans live in absolute poverty and another 37 percent live on the margins. People largely reflect the economic-economic dynamism and development deficit of the last two centuries. In the region, Afghanistan has historically been relatively worse for a variety of reasons, including geography, lack of natural and human resources, and lack of economic opportunities. The nature of the governing systems - often under regional and international political pressure - has remained authoritarian and conservative in general and does not support initiatives that can improve the lives of Afghans. Although poverty was a common feature throughout the sub-region until the 1970s, many neighboring countries were one step ahead of Afghanistan in terms of economic growth and poverty levels. For example, regional human development indicators since the 1970s have estimated maternal mortality in Afghanistan at 3,070 per 100,000 live births, while maternal mortality in Iran and Pakistan has been 90 and 75 percent lower, respectively.

Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. In Afghanistan, poverty is widespread in rural and urban areas. However, it is estimated that poverty in Afghanistan is mainly concentrated in rural areas. It is estimated that four out of every five poor people live in rural areas. In these rural areas, families who do not have sufficient access to adequate nutrition, many infants and children suffer from malnutrition, malnutrition and death every year. Areas in Afghanistan where almost half of the population is poor are East, Northeast and West-Central. The Afghan government estimates that 42 percent of Afghanistan's population lives below the poverty line. Also, 20% of people living just above the poverty line are at high risk of being exposed to poverty.

The recent rise in Afghanistan's poverty rate could be accompanied by a recession. The poverty line is currently defined as an income of 70 Afghanis a day, which is equivalent to about US \$ 1. The Afghanistan Living Survey (ALCS) reported that the national poverty rate rose from 38% in 2011-12 years to 55% in 2016-2017, which has boosted economic growth and worsening security situation for two reasons. More than half of people live on less than a dollar a day. Another finding from the same report showed that many other problems stemmed from poverty, as food insecurity increased by 14.5 percent over five years, and despite high population growth, both the agricultural industry and unemployment worsened. According to Azarakhsh Hafezi, a member of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce, Afghanistan's market economy cannot function without the necessary legislative structure in government. Another criticism leveled by members of the Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce is that foreign aid does more harm than good, even in creating an artificial economy based on foreign aid. This factor has a direct impact on political development and prevents Afghanistan from political development.

Intense economic growth during the pre-transition period from 08-07-2007 did not reduce poverty but instead helped spread inequality in Afghanistan, according to the latest update on the poverty situation in Afghanistan, jointly by the Ministry of Economy Prepared by Afghanistan and the World Bank and using the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) data, 36% of Afghans were poor in 2007 -08 and in 2012, meaning that more than a third of Afghans They do not have enough to buy food or meet their basic needs. This is while there is an annual GDP growth rate of 6.9% over the same period.

Chapter one

1. What is poverty? And why is Afghanistan one of the poorest countries in the world?

In order to talk about poverty and examine its situation in our country, it is necessary to know how many people the World Bank knows about the number of people living in absolute poverty in the world and what number they indicate about the poverty line. (Zaki, 2019)

According to the World Bank, there are approximately 736 million people living in absolute poverty worldwide, with India ranking first with 24%, and Europe and Central Asia and North America with 1%. 6% of the world's poor belong to South Asian countries, including Afghanistan. (Zaki, 2019)

In the country where we live, one out of every two people lives in poverty. According to the estimates of the Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan, the population of Afghanistan reaches 36 million, with this account, 16 million people in our country live in poverty, which is really a catastrophe, and we can even call it a catastrophe. Although a lot of research has been done on poverty in Afghanistan, but the shadow of poverty in our country is so heavy that there is room for more research. Poverty along with other negative phenomena such as war, corruption, illiteracy, ethnicity, anarchy, coercion, lack of good governance, preference of personal interests over national interests, etc. overshadow the life of the people of Afghanistan and every day in different forms and types of people Our country is making sacrifices. That poverty alleviation is one of the basic duties of Islam and humanity, and poverty leads to many political, social, economic, cultural, moral, etc. problems, which unfortunately we, the people of Afghanistan, already have in the form of severe forms of poverty. We feel behind us. (Zaki, 2019)

1.1. What is poverty and what is the poverty line?

Economic thinkers have offered several definitions of poverty, all of which are based on the lack of income in relation to the basic necessities of life. And here we consider the following definition of poverty as appropriate: (Afghanistan, 2019)

"Poverty is a situation in which people do not have the basic necessities of life and lack the income to buy them."

Poverty is usually considered in two ways:

1 - Absolute poverty: It is a condition in which people struggle with death to survive.

2 - Relative poverty: is the situation that a person is poor in relation to the standard of living of society. For example, a person may have the necessities of life, but his standard of living is higher than the standard of living in society. (Afghanistan, 2019)

The poverty line can be easily divided into nominal (numerical) poverty line and real poverty line. The nominal poverty line is the same as the numbers as the poverty line. According to the World Bank, those earning less than \$ 1.90 a day are considered poor. However, the real poverty line is defined in terms of meeting basic needs, in this sense those of us are below the poverty line, who do not have the income to meet their basic needs (eating, drinking, wearing, shelter and treatment). Basic needs also vary from person to person, for example, a disabled person needs more income than a healthy person to meet their basic needs. Or a patient who needs long-term treatment needs more money to meet his or her basic needs than those who are healthy. (Afghanistan, 2019)

2. Dimensions of poverty and its causes in Afghanistan

Poverty refers to hunger, homelessness, inability to go to the doctor despite illness, lack of access to school, lack of duties and fear of the unknown future. Poverty The loss of children suffering from diseases due to drinking unclean water. Poverty is a person's powerlessness and lack of existence, the freedom to know what is needed to reduce poverty and what causes poverty. Poverty is the inability to understand the passage of time and social change. Poverty must be defined, measured and studied, and a number of indicators must be used to quantify it. (Jamali, 2018)

2.1. Types of poverty

Poverty examined from different points of view and has special divisions. The following is a reference to the types of poverty:

A) Absolute poverty

Deprivation of essential necessities of life, especially lack of food and shelter can be called absolute poverty. In this state, human strength is lost, his health is endangered and he is on the verge of life and death. In absolute poverty, man is humiliated in the eyes, in exile in his hometown, and socially invisible. Distress occurs, calamities and troubles invade man and force him to the curtains of the seas. This base of poverty is one of the important factors in increasing the volume of mistakes, crimes and wrongdoings and corruption, and it may lead to disbelief and departure from human and conscientious values. (Jamali, 2018)

B) Relative poverty

Man must live in his time and adjust his income and standard of living to the possibilities of his time. Anyone who does not have the means at all times has a kind of poverty that can be called relative poverty. Relative poverty, then, is poverty caused by differences in living standards at different times and among individuals in a society, and it is also poverty that arises from comparing one city with another and a nation with other nations. (Jamali, 2018)

C) Natural poverty

Natural poverty is poverty caused by a lack of natural factors or changes in geographical boundaries (and as a result lack of access to open waters), the existence of deserts, lack of mines and organic matter, lack of surplus production and capital increase, and scarcity of water and smooth land. Fertility emerges, which in turn affects all economic activities. Unfortunate events such as floods, hurricanes, hail, fires, plant pests, submerged farmland and droughts that cause scarcity and economic turmoil are also among the factors that shape natural poverty. (Jamali, 2018)

D) Cultural poverty

Cultural poverty can be considered as lack of necessary awareness. The prejudices, selfishness, stubbornness, denial of science and scientific progress, refusal to study and adhere to the traditions and irrational methods of the ancestors all arise from it. According to social scientists, cultural poverty is the most severe type of poverty and is the root cause of backwardness and an obstacle to many developing movements. Undoubtedly, it causes many problems and is the most painful disease. Fighting cultural poverty takes time and requires exhausting effort. (Jamali, 2018)

2.2. The main causes of poverty in Afghanistan

Afghanistan is the second poorest country in the world after Somalia. The widespread poverty that has always plagued the Afghan people, the product of various factors over the years, requires comprehensive assessment and research. Poverty in different societies can be related to different factors, but poverty in Afghanistan can be mainly related to the following problems: (Afghanistan, 2019)

A) Unplanned governments:

One of the main causes of poverty in Afghanistan can be considered as unplanned governments and statesmen or lack of accurate and comprehensive strategy to get out of poverty. Past governments have not taken an important program or major step to eradicate poverty, and this is a problem for the current Afghan government. Lack of careful planning for the prosperity of the rural economy or the so-called rural development, which accounts for about 70% of the total population, can be considered as an important cause of poverty. (Karimi, 2014)

B) Unemployment:

Unemployment is considered as one of the main causes of poverty in the country, especially in major cities. The existence of more than 4 million unemployed young people can be considered as a bitter reality. When there is no work, there is no income, and when there is no income, a person is unable to provide for the necessities of life. Employment is not limited to employment, and unemployment can be attributed to the lack of economic opportunities or at least the lack of the necessary facilities to exploit them. (Karimi, 2014)

C) Wars:

Nearly four decades of war in the country have destroyed all economic infrastructure and displaced hundreds of thousands of people inside the country, disrupting the normal course of people's lives. During these wars, most people's property was destroyed and their economic activities were cut off. The wars caused not only the individual assets of Afghan citizens to be looted, but also their national assets to be smuggled to foreign countries, especially neighboring ones. (Karimi, 2014)

D) Drought and natural disasters:

Natural disasters such as floods, plant diseases, locust infestations and droughts can deepen and spread poverty for a country like Afghanistan that is not well prepared to fight and repair such disasters and pests; Because it causes the loss of food resources and causes people to face food shortages and serious communication problems. Since the sources of income for most Afghans are agricultural activities and such activities are highly vulnerable to climate change, the government must make adequate arrangements in cooperation with the international community and international organizations to minimize its deadly effects. (Mohammad Ali, Mohammad Mohsini, 2016)

E) Illiteracy and overpopulation:

Another cause of poverty in Afghan society is illiteracy. The presence of more than 65% of the illiterate, the majority of whom live in rural areas, can play an important role in the spread of poverty. About six million children are now out of school, and more than 1.2 million are begging and working hard. Illiteracy means low levels of human capital. (Mohammad Ali, Mohammad Mohsini, 2016)

2.3. Consequences of poverty

Qar can have serious and serious consequences for the individual and society, and here are some important points to consider:

1-Poverty can in many cases have a negative effect on the religious beliefs of people suffering from poverty, for example, a poor, uninformed person sleeps hungry at night with his family, and the next day, the rich smell of his rich neighbor wafts through the air. It is possible that he or a member of his family disbelieved in the justice of God Almighty and questioned the regulation of divine wisdom. Although God Almighty has commanded everyone in intellectual and practical endeavor, and if someone does not do anything to improve his situation - both in the intellectual field and in the practical field - it is his responsibility, no God is just and merciful. (Ahmadi, 2010)

2-Poverty first targets one's morals and behavior and then seeks to corrupt social morality. One of the main factors that has led our society today to immoral phenomena such as lies, deception, injustice, corruption, bribery, embezzlement, lack of trust, betrayal, lack of help to others, etc., is the problem of poverty. (Ahmadi, 2010)

If we want to give an example of the impact of poverty on individual and social morality and behavior, our society can be a living and objective example. It may be asked that in our society, at the top of the crime pyramid is the rich and the powerful, not the poor. This is true, but the same rich people in many cases carry out their criminal activities - using the poverty of the poor in society - so it can be argued that if the level of poverty in our country to this The limit was not high, this area was not open to criminal gangs to recruit from the poor. (Ahmadi, 2010)

3-The danger of poverty on the human mind can be significant because, in many cases, poor people, due to the dispersion of the air, can not think carefully about their religious and worldly affairs, and as a result, hunt for extremism or debauchery. Thoughts become perverted. In the house of a person who has no bread, and no money to make bread, how can he think calmly about other matters? The natural consequence of this could be that it reduces the "process of constructive thinking" at the level of individuals and society. (Ahmadi, 2010)

4-Lack of good nutrition, mental and physical stress due to poverty, lack of access to medicine, lack of attention to cleanliness, etc., the poor are more at risk of mental, emotional and physical illnesses. (Rahim, 2011)

5-That many children, adolescents, and young people from poor families work hard day and night to make ends meet, and that education costs them money, and that the elders of their homes in most There are illiterate or illiterate people who do not pay much attention to education, they can not go to education. If there are exceptions to this, in most cases, the issue of education is implicit and secondary to them, not a great goal. (Rahim, 2011)

6-Many family disputes are rooted in poverty, wars and disputes among family members, opening unnecessary family disputes in courts, family breakdowns, etc. are vivid and objective examples in our country, which most likely everyone witnesses such events. It has been around. (Rahim, 2011)

7-Poverty is directly related to actions that harm the security and peace of society in the form of forms, such as theft, kidnapping, extortion, joining armed gangs, murder, etc., which are more common among poor communities. That these kinds of negative and hated phenomena harm the security and peace of society, whether objectively or psychologically. (Rahim, 2011)

Chapter two

1. Poverty and political underdevelopment

When one analyzes world poverty, one can easily understand a process and come to a simple conclusion. Poverty and political development mainly affect developing countries. This evidence is corroborated by a great deal of empirical data and academic research.

In fact, there is a close link between poverty and political development. Several authors and studies analyze and emphasize this relationship. According to the 2005 Armed Conflict Report, 47 percent of countries with low human development rates over the past decade have been underdeveloped. The same thing happens in 29.1% of moderately developed countries. So there seems to be a link between underdevelopment and poverty. The probability of political ineffectiveness in a country increases as its development index decreases. The risk of political underdevelopment in a developing country is four times higher than in a developed country. (kakar, 2014)

Thus, peace and political development are closely linked. It is a fact that emerged after World War II that without political development there is no peace and security and without peace and security there is no political development. According to Mark Duffield, this link between political development and peace is not new. There is a historical connection between the two and the concepts are getting closer. Political development is impossible without stability, and peace is not sustainable without political development. In fact, peace cannot prevail if the economic and social conditions are not stable. Communities that are unable to meet the needs of their citizens are at risk of collapse and conflict. (Sharafi Hojjatullah, Abbaszadeh Gholamreza *, Izadi Ali, 2012)

However, this process is balanced by specific cases, and specific conditions and elements. There are several examples of Afghanistan suffering from political development or internal conflict. In addition, a particular case of political development, the case of poverty, seems to contradict this tendency to identify political development in the context of poverty. This phenomenon has manifested itself as much in Afghanistan and in developing countries. (Mahajir, 2018)

Therefore, we must interpret through these elements and data that the link between poverty and political underdevelopment is not an automatic one. So, in what cases does poverty lead to political underdevelopment? What is a real connection? Is poverty in itself the main reason for political underdevelopment? Is there a direct causal relationship? What factors are involved in this process? This is what we will try to analyze in the next section. (Mahajir, 2018)

2. Poverty as an accelerant, a trigger, or just an environment?

The causal mechanism that leads to violence is a complex mechanism. There are several variables in the work process. The real weight and importance of the element of poverty in any underdeveloped political mobilization is difficult to identify and create. However, poverty in Afghanistan has many forms and dimensions. Gross domestic product or per capita income may not always be the most important economic data for poverty analysis in relation to political development. For example, income distribution is more important. Theories of relative deprivation do not in themselves emphasize poverty, but economic inequalities. "Persistent inequality leads to anger and frustration, which reinforces the demand for political change in Afghanistan." (Kamran, 2015)

If there are significant differences between groups in Afghanistan in terms of economic and political power, "relatively disadvantaged groups are likely to seek redress (or are encouraged by their leaders)" under these circumstances. In fact, poverty can be a major cause of political underdevelopment, especially in cases where its distribution is consistent with ethnic divisions and power structures. In that case, poverty becomes a mobilizing factor, because it is part of a socio-economic or political structure that is easily identifiable and reprehensible. (Kamran, 2015)

Another very important factor related to poverty, which can contribute to political development, is unemployment. Unemployment can be a vital factor in providing and hiring the poor. Unemployment among young men can fuel violent organizations because it not only provides them with "jobs" and material conditions, but also gives them a sense of belonging and recovery from the social status they lost in unemployment. (Azimi, 2012)

The so-called Collier-Hoeffler model advocates a similar view. According to the two authors, the main motive for the conflicts is greed. People revolt for economic reasons and with the aim of taking advantage of the conflict and having the opportunity to plunder in conditions of poverty. However, even if private motive seems to be, in many cases, an important factor and aspect of violent mobilization, this view has been criticized for its simplification and impracticability in a large number of conflicts. (Azimi, 2012)

In fact, in Afghanistan, in addition to the economic dimension, there are usually other missing links of a different nature between poverty and political development. Poverty can be a major reason for political development, but in order to be a major cause it must be within a framework. This framework is generally an ideology. An ideology provides the element that structures poverty in a political sphere, and regulates this poverty mobilization at an organized political level. (Salimi, 2020)

Poverty alone does not lead to underdevelopment. When it is associated with unequal income distribution and is seen as an injustice or an accelerator of political underdevelopment in most other cases, it can act as a stimulus for political underdevelopment. But it must be mixed with other elements and placed in a specific context. (Salimi, 2020)

1.1. The Ideological Factor

On the one hand, there are several examples in which poverty has not led to political underdevelopment, such as in Tibet, Bolivia, some parts of Africa and Latin America, and cases where political underdevelopment has no visible link to poverty, such as Basque terrorism And Ireland and most of the Balkan Wars. Africa, on the other hand, provides an example of a poor continent that often means civil war, political underdevelopment, and has been a major producer of poverty. This leads us to two hypotheses: (Tahir Ebrahimi Far, Troj Ekhwan, 2013)

- A) That there is no causal link between poverty and civil war unless other factors are reconsidered; and
 B) The existence of a causal link between poverty and political underdevelopment (if any) requires factors other than civil war.

2.2. Elements of Ideology

References to ideology usually involve considerations of the role of ideals and identities. In Afghanistan, these ideals and identities may be served by religion, ethnicity, social or political goals and objectives. The category of ideals has the ability to create an identity among those who believe in these ideals and at the same time create an identity that opposes those who oppose such ideals, indirectly threatens it, or at least is not for these ideals. (Tahir Ebrahimi Far, Troj Ekhwan, 2013)

Ideology, meaning political ideals, must include three main aspects: 1) group identity, 2) enemy identity, and 3) reasons for war with the enemy group.

Third point (a) covers "why (we have to fight the enemy group)" - which can be a religious, political or ethnic motive - and (b) "what goal (we want to achieve)". The third point is the most important point for its effect on measurements one and two, and it depends on how the ideology is able to provide a coherent and broad framework for keeping the group together and how tight and durable it is. This is what he fights for. (Tahir Ebrahimi Far, Troj Ekhwan, 2013)

1.2. A Role of Poverty within Ideology on political underdevelopment

Poverty alone seems to be insufficient to create political underdevelopment, but poverty plays a role in ideology.

For example, the ideology of National Socialism: Hitler would never have been so effective in mobilizing the people if she had not promised to work at a time when the people were suffering from extreme poverty. And if she could not create the enemy by blaming a particular group for the root cause of that poverty, and consequently being the enemy, she could have created the cohesion of the mobilize group. (Sabri, 2013)

Argo, one key is that political underdevelopment always requires a specific enemy. The ideology used defines the enemy. Knowing the enemy feels a certain security - an unknown enemy that threatens life is known to be more terrifying than the enemy. The provocative factor in our example was poverty, but because poverty had no face and it is difficult to fight an invisible enemy, the Jewish people were forced to personify the enemy. (Sabri, 2013)

Hannah Arendt explains the inhuman effect of inhumane conditions that, when caused by the environment, never lead to rape or rebellion, for example, a sick person will never be angry about his or her illness. But when Su angry suspects a change of status, the person may become angry. Similarly, it can be suspicious, should we say that group "A" implies that another group, "B" is somehow responsible for the poverty of the group "A", so this can lead to political underdevelopment Unless the leaders of Group A decide to abandon the act of poverty and have enough power to convince the rest of the group. Depending on whether this feeling of injustice exists or not, there may be an explanation for why poverty always leads to political development. (Noori, Globalization and political development in post-Taliban Afghanistan, 2013)

It is clear, of course, that in the ideology of National Socialism, very old prejudices and aggressions have also been at work, and in most cases poverty is not a separate factor, especially during such a great recession, in which tensions have risen. A similar mechanism can be identified in many cases of political underdevelopment, even if not to the extent that leads us to the following conclusion: (Noori, Globalization and political development in post-Taliban Afghanistan, 2013)

(A) If the fault of poverty can be attributed to a particular group [which is already an ideology - see points 1) and 2) above], poverty acts as an accelerator as long as it is not the main one. The reason for blaming a group and other differences is involved.

(B) If poverty is a separate cause and a particular group is blamed for creating poverty for another group, poverty acts as a primary cause.

In both explanations, the possible connection between poverty and the ideology of poverty is more than just an environmental factor. The difference between the root cause of "b" and the accelerating explanation of "a" is that while at the level of explanation "b" political underdevelopment disappears, if poverty disappears, at the level of explanation "a" political underdevelopment remains. As a result, these explanations show that poverty in Afghanistan increases the likelihood of political underdevelopment: first, through the use of ideology as a means of blaming the enemy for creating and sustaining poverty, and second, through the quality of mobilization inherently unfair. Is . This can be called the effect of politicizing poverty in the country. (Noori, Globalization and political development in post-Taliban Afghanistan, 2013)

3. Other sights of poverty and political underdevelopment in Afghanistan

3.1 Poverty as a consequence of poverty

In the country, the relationship between poverty and political underdevelopment is a multifaceted one. It is not established in one direction only, but in different directions. Poverty may be the cause of political underdevelopment. In fact, it does. Poverty is the result of political underdevelopment. This is a two-way process. Political underdevelopment affects poverty. Political and Economic-Economic Conditions Poverty and political underdevelopment in Afghanistan lead to a vicious cycle in which poverty does not help eliminate violence and violence leads to poverty and the collapse of the country. (Ahmadi Q. , 2016)

In conditions of poverty, farms are generally not cultivated, looting destroys resources, facilities and assets are destroyed, and public services are eroded. "Moderate poverty increases the number of people living in extreme poverty by 30 percent. The average per capita GDP in a country affected by civil war anywhere is less than half that of countries with no experience of civil war. "Countries that do not have war experience are growing much faster than countries affected by war." This evidence makes it even more difficult to establish a clear causal effect between poverty and political underdevelopment. (Ahmadi Q. , 2016)

Chapter Three

Conclusion

Poverty and political underdevelopment are multidimensional. Rarely is political underdevelopment caused by a single factor. Political underdevelopment is: "... result the result of a specific combination of the country from several factors of religious, cultural, economic and political controversy." Poverty should not be underestimated. This is an important cause of political underdevelopment and can serve as a major cause of political underdevelopment.

This can play an important role in the process of political underdevelopment. Poor and underdeveloped countries are more prone to political underdevelopment, of which Afghanistan is one. Poor people are more prone to poverty. However, there is no automatic link between poverty and political development. Poverty can trigger political underdevelopment, accelerate underdevelopment, or it can simply create an environment in which political underdevelopment is born and has nothing to do with it.

Poverty alone does not lead to political underdevelopment. Political underdevelopment requires other elements such as bad governance, social grievances and ethnic conflicts. Poverty is always important in a particular context and in relation to other factors. It needs a framework, an ideology that sustains and adapts violence, whether it be a political, religious, ethnic or even economic ideology. Therefore, when poverty is the main ideological reason for political underdevelopment, it can be considered as a root for political underdevelopment in Afghanistan. In almost all other cases, poverty acts as an accelerator. We cannot find evidence of poverty as a major cause, but poverty provides the least important factor in mobilizing and building support for a group.

As a result, in order to achieve a lasting peace in the country, it is necessary to address the issue of poverty. This is a relevant and important issue. Poverty increases the risk of political underdevelopment, especially in terms of civil war. Therefore, for sustainability, peace must be combined with development. Therefore, in order to prevent and resolve the conflict and political underdevelopment, anti-poverty strategies must be implemented and elements such as human security and human development must not be underestimated.

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