



Contents list available <http://www.kinnaird.edu.pk/>

Journal of Research & Reviews in Social Sciences Pakistan

Journal homepage: <http://journal.kinnaird.edu.pk>



POVERTY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE ARAB WORLD: THE QUALITATIVE OPPOSITE

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Abstract

Poverty is a major scourge with many dimensions that affect people and the society in which they live. There are several reasons for the emergence of poverty, especially in Arab society. Some of them are political and related to the management of the country by the power systems, some are economic and related to the country's wealth and how it is distributed and managed, and others are related to what is social and external factors such as wars, climate influences, etc. The presence of poverty means the presence of several crises, and it is an indication of exclusion, social injustice, poor organization, and incomplete democracy. The opposite of this is that the absence of poverty means the availability of social justice, the achievement of development, rational management in organizing the country and organizing the fair distribution of wealth, and the absence of multiple crises. Many societies are plagued by poverty, including Arab society, which has created large numbers of poor people and numerous crises. Strategies are necessary to eradicate this scourge, including rational management, justice in the distribution of wealth, avoiding social exclusion, avoiding wars, and achieving sustainable development and social justice. This means addressing the real causes of poverty and other important factors in preventing poverty and leaving society free of it.

Keywords:

Poverty, Exclusion, Development, Social Justice, Crises, Arab Society



1. Introduction

The scourge of poverty continues to represent a major problem and dilemma that has disturbed human social security, transforming societies afflicted with it into torn societies rife with crises, hotbeds of social disease, dissolution and deterioration. The descriptions of poverty have not changed, but rather its forms have multiplied and the mechanisms of its formation in societies have differed, thus transforming human life into faltering structures that have become weakened as a result of this dangerous scourge. Since there was a very widespread call for the necessity of achieving social justice in order to move towards what is called sustainable development, the diversity of forms and extent of poverty was eating away at the foundations of the formation of forms of justice. Therefore, the existence and multiplicity of forms of poverty negates the existence of any forms of justice. There is no social justice in all its forms in the presence of poverty, and no development and sustainable development in the absence of this justice in the presence of poverty and its mechanisms. The foundations of poverty may expand with the spread of exclusion and social exclusion and the absence of the rights of individuals and societies. The reasons for the emergence and expansion of this scourge are many, including political ones related to the corruption of ruling authoritarian regimes and the entrenchment of dictatorships that encourage the exploitation of countries' wealth for their own benefit and the poverty of the rest of society's members, or political conflicts, wars, economic crises, images of corruption, the absence of societal awareness, the

scattering of identities, and other reasons that constitute a foothold for the formation of poverty and its variations. This research paper seeks to interrogate the nature of the relationship between the expansion of the poverty base and the absence of social justice, and its effects on achieving the desired sustainable Arab development. Therefore, this paper starts from several questions that could be as follows: Has the expansion of this scourge receded from what it was in the past compared to the present time? Is the economy the only influential factor that can make a person poor? What is the relationship between political crises and the corruption of ruling regimes and expanding the circle of poverty? What is the role of modern developments in exacerbating or shrinking this cycle? What is the relationship between the spread of poverty and the decreasing rates of social justice and thus the lack of sustainable Arab development? Are there models that can be relied upon to avoid the expansion of this scourge in order to achieve the desired justice and development? And through that:

- This paper aims to raise the problem of poverty as the qualitative opposite of social justice in the Arab world, and to subject it to discussion, analysis and scientific monitoring.
- It also aims to study the extent to which this problem is deeply rooted in current Arab society, and to trace the patterns of its spread and expansion and the multiple social problems and diseases that result from it.
- It examines the factors and causes that lead to the continuation and exacerbation of poverty, while

analyzing the mechanisms of its reproduction within the Arab social structure.

- It is working to explore ways to reduce this phenomenon and prevent its spread, by identifying possible coping mechanisms or reducing its negative effects.
- This paper is based on the premise that development cannot be achieved in the absence of social justice, and that achieving justice contributes to reducing poverty and the obstacles that hinder sustainable development.
- The paper adopts a descriptive, analytical and interpretive approach, based on a set of theories and studies that explain the reality of poverty and its causes in Arab society.
- It also aims to provide an analytical reading of the structure of poverty and the frameworks that shape it, and to propose models that can contribute to containing it and reducing its social and economic impacts.
- It ultimately aims to reduce the scale of crises and the harms resulting from poverty through scientific approaches applicable in the Arab context.

2. Conceptual Inputs

It can be said that the attempt to find a single, fixed definition of poverty is somewhat weak, as definitions vary according to the spatial and temporal aspects of poverty and according to the circumstances in which this scourge arises. There is no fixed similarity between all the conditions of societies and the economic, social, political, environmental and other circumstances in which they live. However, it is possible to define a comprehensive coverage of this concept that

includes aspects of what poverty includes in terms of aspects and dimensions. The concept of poverty has witnessed significant development over the past four centuries through the inclusion of issues that are still controversial among economists, starting with the connection between poverty and low per capita income and the introduction of the concepts of relative and multiple deprivation, taking into account the introduction of the time factor, and other aspects represented by issues of self-respect and the inability of individuals to keep up with what is happening in society economically, politically and socially (Banga, 2018, p.8). All of this is an indication of the increasing and expanding conditions and trends of poverty, meaning the increase in the world's poor, which indicates a flaw in the system of fair distribution of wealth, governance and powers, management methods, exploitation of wealth, organization, creativity, and others. The term poverty is used to refer to the economic and social status of people, and people who earn low incomes are poor and live in poor areas. When one says that this person is poor, poverty carries an additional connotation of pity, inferiority, and dependency. For this reason, less wealthy people may hate to be referred to as poor (Britz, 2006, p.15). Such situations have created a wide and clear class gap between the poor and poverty levels and between the rich and the wealthy. Creating a kind of conflict based on justifications of exclusion, exploitation, and the accumulation of money and wealth by one party at the expense of another, and an imbalance in the balance in achieving what is called social justice. Poverty is

the severe deprivation of luxury. The traditional view links luxury primarily to control over goods. Therefore, the poor are those who do not have enough income or consumption to place them above an appropriate minimum. This view sees poverty primarily in terms of monetary value (Haughton & Khandker, 2009, p.1). It is certain that the poor are far removed from the aspects of comfortable living. However, he experiences aspects of want, impoverishment, and marginalization that create a life plagued by many crises, as he is unable to meet his needs with little or no income, and thus unable to reach other needs such as health, education, the right to own and buy, and even impose opinion, obtain freedom of rights, and determine fate. Poverty is the inability to purchase quantities of food, shelter, clothing, medicine, etc., which are necessary to maintain the productive lives of individuals. In short, poverty can be defined as the failure to meet basic needs (Sen, 2005, p.215). It is a desolate world, according to the portrayal of the poor. It is a world full of many contradictions and an environment of crises and setbacks that make the life of the poor a life of misery and deterioration and a fertile environment for deviations. From Marx's point of view, poverty is the social and economic situation with which the proletariat coexists and suffers, and this indicates that it is an inevitable result of the exploitation practiced by the bourgeoisie on the proletariat as a condition for its political influence (Ghabash, 2019, p.84). There is no poor class without a misdistribution of wealth and a class that acquires capital while marginalizing other classes. A

constant conflict arises at all levels between these crushed, shabby classes and the acquiring, exploiting classes, which creates crises and problems that are added to the same problems of poverty in society. Later poverty theorists, most notably Peter Townsend, began to define poverty not in relation to the goods that families can or cannot buy, but in relation to the extent to which they can participate in society, that is, the extent to which they share the living standards of their contemporaries and enjoy equal access to decent employment opportunities, housing, education, health care, utilities, and public services (Dean, 2016, p.2). Amartya Sen does not define poverty as economic deprivation, but rather as the lack or inadequacy of basic human freedoms (Koechlin, 2008, p.5). Poverty cannot be considered the product of economic deprivation alone, but rather a set of conditions that create an environment that is unsuitable for human living economically, socially, politically, with personal characteristics, poor organization, persecutions, external factors, and others. According to Amartya Sen, poverty arises when people lack basic capabilities and are therefore unable to generate income, obtain education, feel safe and confident, and exercise their rights (Gramatikov *et al.*, 2021, p. 23 - 24). Poverty is a state of deprivation resulting from the unequal distribution of income and wealth in society, which excludes some people from the prevailing social trend and pushes them below basic standards (Gramatikov *et al.*, 2021, p. 23). Rather, poverty pushes the exclusion of a large group of people from the luxury of living to an environment

of suffering and makes them feel inferior and unable to keep up with the higher and richer class in all aspects of life. This generates what is called the inability to live in a normal environment, and thus the emergence of multiple social ills. Since poverty has been known as low income levels for individuals, this definition has been marred by significant shortcomings, which has made it invalid as a measure of poverty. This does not mean that income is not of great importance in a person's life as important resources for managing his life, but the problem lies in the difference in people's abilities to transform those resources into what is useful and appropriate to secure a comfortable life (Ghabash, 2019, p. 94). Poverty is the deprivation of resources and the lack of the strength necessary to achieve basic living standards and facilitate social integration and inclusion, and thus poverty is clearly linked to social exclusion or marginalization (Smith *et al.*, 2022, p.3). Every poor person can be called excluded and enslaved by his exploiters, and every poor person is marginalized and far from all means of livelihood that guarantee his survival and living as a human being in the appropriate sense, as poverty generates a curse on life in society. It is the curse of the one who does not own over the one who owns. Poverty, then, is a socially constructed concept, and has been constantly discovered and rediscovered as a form of deprivation that is not only related to material deprivation, but also to symbolic meanings and moral implications: meanings and implications for society as a whole, for the relatively fortunate members of society as much as for the individuals who are identified as

poor (Dean, 2016, p.1). It is possible to define the poor as that person who does not have sufficient material resources such as money that would be sufficient to meet his needs in human life and always suffers from material distress and need that is not consistent with the rights assigned to him as a human being (Ghabash, 2019, p.83). Here, it is necessary to distinguish between the description of the poor in a number of environments, as the poor is not one as a description in all cases, so what is considered poor in one place, it may not be the case elsewhere. He may be considered to have a good life according to the income of individuals, the environment in which the poor person lives, and the policies of the state and authorities, and vice versa. What we consider to be well-off in our environments may be described as poor in other environments, and so on. Many years ago, philosopher Friedrich Hayek wrote that it took him a decade to admit that there was no such thing as social justice, that it was just a mirage. However, nearly forty years later, social justice has become one of the buzzwords in the human rights arena. This does not mean that it is now a precisely defined and indisputable concept. In fact, social justice means different things even to people with relatively similar backgrounds. However, the term often covers the relative distribution of rights, opportunities, and resources within a given society, and whether it deserves to be viewed as just and equitable (Lettinga & Troost, 2015, p.9). This is a clear indication of the expansion of poverty circles and the increase in poverty, destitution, deprivation and marginalization in all its aspects. There is no

social justice in the presence of poverty and extreme poverty, and calls are rising to implement parts of social justice, so that matters in human life reach miserable aspects due to the repercussions of poverty and its circumstances. The concept of social justice first appeared in Western thought and political language in the wake of the Industrial Revolution and the parallel development of socialist doctrine. It appeared as an expression of protest against what was seen as capitalist exploitation of labor and as a focal point for developing measures aimed at improving the human condition (The International Forum for Social Development, 2006, p.12). Calling for justice is a cry against poverty and its crises. Humanity cannot demand the existence of aspects of social justice in societies where human well-being prevails. Rather, voices calling for achieving this justice rise when the scourge of poverty expands and creates poor, needy environments, generations of poor people, inadequate living conditions, and major social problems. Social justice means justice, equality, having a voice, and the ability to shape the individual's life. It means obtaining job opportunities, a standard of living, and a decent life. It means shared prosperity and a degree of security. It is a moral necessity and generates peace, stability, and solidarity between generations (International Labour Office, 2023, p.8). That is, there are no class differences between members of a single society, such that economic, social, and political class exists in all its aspects. Rather, these differences disappear, and society becomes a single bloc free from discrimination,

marginalization, and exclusion. Social justice can be defined as the disappearance of injustice, oppression, deprivation, and exploitation from resources of wealth and from authorities, or both, where marginalization and poverty do not exist with the presence of social justice, and exclusion and social discrimination between individuals also disappear with its presence, so there is no misery and impoverishment with social justice (Al-Issawi, 2014, p.95 - 96). By emphasizing the forms of social justice, it is an affirmation of the spread and expansion of forms of poverty. Today, there is an industry of poverty according to well-studied policies, from societal and international impoverishment and attempts to make the world dependent, borrowed, and destitute, to attempts to perpetuate these policies by creating poor, dependent societies. Since social justice means fairness, as the main subject of justice is the basic structure of society, the way in which the main social institutions distribute basic rights and duties and determine the division of benefits from social cooperation (Craig, 2002, p.669), human societies today, including Arab societies, live in this absence of fairness, and consequently the absence of what is called social justice and the spread and continuation of poverty by striking the foundations of those societies, as poverty generates broader poverty disguised as major structural, cultural, economic and political problems. It represents a series of the formation of poor aspects, the emergence of needy and deprived generations, and the spread of motives of resentment and widespread dissatisfaction. Social justice requires that individuals be equal in

terms of their access to opportunities in life. They must obtain health, an appropriate income, education, work, freedom, express opinions, participate in organizing society, determine destiny, plan for the present and future, develop solutions, and participate in management and authority decisions (Al-Issawi, 2014, p.107). This condition translates into a state of conflict experienced by many poor societies and many individuals within those societies. In order to achieve this social justice, achievements must be made in bridging the gap between members of society that leads to the formation of class. Seeking, resorting to, and seeking justice has become a basic requirement for many oppressed peoples. Therefore, even the description of the definition of social justice differs from one environment to another and does not include a single element, but rather several elements that must be present to achieve it. There are those whose achievement is limited to the availability of equality in the distribution of incomes, while it is achieved by the availability of aspects of human equality in all aspects, and the matter is not limited to one aspect alone.

3. Economic stagnation and the spread of poverty

The emergence of poverty is always linked to the weakness and economic decline of the country, which in turn applies to the incomes of individuals. This was a clear indication, primarily, to show that the country or that person is poor, as economies play a major role in the spread of the scourge of poverty or avoiding its presence and the expansion of its circles in societies. Poverty is always viewed

as a lack of resources, and the poor who does not have these resources, while it is not possible for the concept of poverty to include only this element, but rather extends to other elements caused by these scarcity of resources, therefore poverty began to be referred to through economic poverty and insufficient satisfaction of the necessary needs for living.

3.1 Poverty has a History

In medieval Europe, poverty was not a potentially honorable situation, but simply the natural state of the masses. But the rise of industrial capitalism made poverty both visible and problematic. The specter of disadvantaged labor, urban slums, and overt exploitation posed a threat to the maintenance of social order and the protection of public health, threats that required new methods of governance and control (Dean, 2016, p.7). Since then, images of poverty have become clear, with collapses in the economic structures of countries due to the dominance of industrial capital, which has generated a state of confusion among countries and societies due to the calamities resulting from poverty that affect the structures of society and create multiple disparities between the classes of those societies. Lack of technology or poor technology means low production and therefore poverty. This was the situation in the eighteenth century when England led Malthus to formulate his pessimistic theory of population, which later lost support with the experience of the massive increase in production during the Industrial Revolution (Sen, 2005, p.217). The recovery of the economy is

linked to the presence of drivers of activation of this economy, and the absence of these drivers leads to a decrease and imbalance in the foundations of these economies, and thus the impact of this on the emergence of poverty and lack of production that cannot meet the needs of individuals within society. In his studies of poverty in London in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Charles Booth found it necessary to distinguish between the poor (who struggled to obtain the necessities of life), the very poor (whom he described as living in chronic poverty), and a corrupt class of vagrants and semi-criminals (Dean, 2016, p.2). Among the first economic studies in the field of poverty in the capitalist economy were the study of the British Economist Booth in London, and the Rowntree study in the city of York in northern England in 1901. This study established the first standards for measuring poverty in Britain, by identifying the requirements of the family in Britain from all aspects of life (Banga, 2018, p.8). Which focused primarily on economic requirements, which depend on the strength of the economic level and its ability to meet the needs of the individual within society, or its weakness and inability to meet those needs, through the crystallization and expansion of poverty, which indicates the deterioration of economic levels and the decline in standards of decent living. Since the beginning of the era of development that followed the disintegration of empires in the second half of the twentieth century, prevailing patterns of thinking in the fields of economics and development have viewed inequality as an unfortunate but ultimately transient

side effect of economic flattening (Genevey *et al.*, 2013, p.17 - 18). However, these visions changed after that, and emphasis began to be placed on the inequality that results in widespread poverty and the crises and disasters that come through this expansion that affect the structures of life. The existence of poverty negates the existence of equality, and the opposite may be true. Twenty years ago, people lived in Western Europe twenty times better than their counterparts in China, meaning that the average per capita income in Western Europe was twenty times higher than the average per capita income in China (Genevey *et al.*, 2013, p.7). There is a disparity in the possession of wealth in the world, as one-fifth of the world's population owns nearly three-quarters of the world's wealth, while the poorest fifth owns only 1.5% of this wealth, which indicates the poor distribution of wealth in the world among individuals and what this results in in terms of major crises in terms of living standards and increasing levels of poverty and its crises (Banga, 2018, p.23). This poor distribution of wealth comes from several sources, the most important of which may be economic, in addition to other causes, including those related to state policies, society organization, the availability and absence of wealth, interest in internal expertise and competencies, and other reasons that could lead to the expansion of this poor distribution and the formation of numerous disparities.

3.2 The Inferiority of Poverty

More than a billion people today live on less than one dollar a day. The per capita income of humans

is less than two dollars a day, at a rate of 60%, and a billion people sleep hungry most days, and an equal number do not have access to safe drinking water. It is not surprising, then, that a million children die every month due to malnutrition, and there is no doubt that there is agreement that this human deprivation constitutes a huge moral scandal (Sen, 2005, p.214). These disparities and economic fragility have placed countries in these swamps of poverty, and the matter is not limited to the worsening levels of hunger, but rather extends to the widespread deterioration of living conditions in general, as the economically dilapidated cannot bring in his livelihood and cannot learn, receive medicine, move around, buy, express his opinion, and other areas of life. The widening and widespread levels of poverty have become a moral condemnation in our time, as there are large differences today between those who have and those who do not, according to the poor distribution of wealth. Despite progress in attempts to find solutions to this spread, the gap between the poor and the rich, and thus the widening of poverty, has become very wide (International Labor Office, 2003, p.1). This issue cannot be viewed as a moral obligation as much as it is a human obligation related to human rights. Creating disparities reflects poor organization or the exploitation of wealth and its diversion to one group at the expense of others. In particular, the economy, economic power, and the financial resources that an individual should possess today constitute the fundamental factor in consolidating the features of his life in an acceptable human manner. The impact of poverty,

whether immediate or long-term, depends in part on whether poverty is a short-term, long-term, or recurring experience. While some people may only experience one or two short periods of poverty, others remain trapped for years, if not lifetime, or move frequently in and out of poverty over many years Without enjoying real security at all (Lister, 2005, p.8). Concern for human inequality has long been central to development, which aims to narrow the gaps between the developing and developed worlds. But in recent years, changes in the way inequalities express themselves around the world have drawn our attention to differences in income, opportunity, and life chances within countries. This shift in class division has implications for the sustainability of development in terms of people and the environment, and understanding it requires thinking outside economic structures and dealing seriously with the role of social factors and historical trajectories (Genevey *et al.*, 2013, p.17). There would be no calls for equality and social justice had poverty not worsened and fallen heavily into its clutches, as the world became more brutal through the control of capitalists over the world and the exclusion of the poor classes from it by making them outcast groups that live in hardship and suffer from facing life problems, many crises, conflicts, and various social diseases. Inequality is always matched by relative poverty, as they are never separate, and the presence of high degrees of poverty indicates higher degrees of poor distribution of wealth in developing countries. Therefore, paying attention to the equal distribution of incomes has been considered one of the

necessary matters to eradicate poverty and avoid its expansion (Al-Issawi, 2014, p.114). This varies, of course, according to the circumstances of the countries that suffer from poverty. Poverty may be institutional That is, created by dictatorial and authoritarian governments that have the right to dispose of wealth, and from there they begin to exclude and marginalize with a degree of high inequality, which results in widespread poverty. Poverty is usually measured by comparing individuals' income or consumption to a specific threshold below which they are considered poor. This is the more traditional view, where poverty is viewed largely in monetary terms, and is the starting point for most poverty analyses (Haughton & Khandker, 2009, p.2). This view, which links the existence of poverty to monetary economic value, is still a major foundation, followed by other elements that can further exacerbate poverty. Poverty proceeds in a gradual manner, followed economically by poverty in all areas of life, as human life is based on income and its aspects are linked to each other. Low wages or salaries are often a cause of poverty, and similarly, low commodity prices on the international market have caused a country to become poor. The prices of various factors of production, produced goods, and imported goods are ultimately determined by manipulative force (Sen, 2005, p.218). Economists calculate poverty in two basic ways. First, they draw two poverty lines, the first depicting the moderate poor and the second depicting the extremely poor, and they develop a composite index to look in a composite way at the given

poverty line. This is the way to measure the overall severity of poverty (Sen, 2005, p.214 - 215). That is, measuring the rates of decline and increase in the economic capacity of each country or global markets subject to those economic policies.

3.3 Poverty versus Wealth

Poverty is the direct opposite of wealth. Wealth is generally linked to concepts such as abundance, status, and high quality (britz, 2006, p.15). It is direct, but it is not the only one, as other elements are linked that make the cycle of poverty complete. Poverty cannot be caused solely by a lack of wealth, but rather by the resulting lack or increase in wealth, such as poor distribution and other things related to other areas of life. Poverty is the result of failure: a systematic failure to distribute wealth, or a behavioral failure on the part of those who fail to acquire it (Dean, 2016, p.1). Poverty is a process of impoverishment, and if it is the result of failure, then this is not a failure to create or distribute wealth, but rather a fundamental failure to meet human needs (Dean, 2016, p.1). Since it is a process of impoverishment, it arose first from an economic turmoil whose contradictions spread to include other aspects of life, thus reaching the building of want, impoverishment, inability, inability to do everything, a feeling of rejection, an attempt to become dissatisfied, and fighting the conditions that created this poor environment.

3.4 Inequality and Widespread Poverty

Inequalities involve much more complex mechanisms than mere income distribution. Beyond income inequality, we find inequalities in access to productive resources, education, credit,

justice, employment, and government decisions. These different forms of inequality play a crucial role, bringing together and reinforcing each other and differentiating between social groups and regions (Genevey *et al.*, 2013, p.9). These inequalities in themselves lead to crises that lead to a series of problems based on impoverishment, where a certain group has become poor due to not being given the right to a living income, not being given the right to access services and not being able to do so, and being restricted, excluded and marginalized. Recognizing that inequality itself is critical to human development outcomes points to a renewed challenge facing the development society in understanding and addressing inequality within countries. But understanding this issue is easier than understanding its causes. In economic and development circles, the causes of inequality were understood primarily within the parameters of different countries' positions within the global market (the impact of globalization) or whether technological change affected labor markets (the role of human capital stocks). There is no doubt that these factors are relevant to providing preliminary hypotheses about the causes of income inequality within and between countries (Genevey *et al.*, 2013, p.22).

3.5 Holism of Poverty

Poverty may also be associated with a particular type of consumption. For example, people may suffer from poverty in housing, food, or health. These dimensions of poverty can often be measured directly, for example, by measuring malnutrition or literacy (britz, 2006, p.1). Ultimately, poverty is

widespread to include aspects of individuals' human lives, and is not limited to income poverty. Rather, what other aspects require is the employment of income in obtaining services, and thus the formation of a position and status for individuals as a result of their living situation. To say that poverty is created by society does not mean denying its reality, but rather it means implicating society as a whole in the nature of its meaning. When Townsend sought to define poverty in terms of relative deprivation, he realized that the problem of poverty might be viewed as a problem of wealth, not only in the sense that the rich are the ones who monopolize the material wealth of society, but also in the sense that they actively shape the norms and values of society, and are responsible for evangelizing lifestyles (Dean, 2016, p.9). The economic ceiling is fundamentally linked to the growth of poverty, as the scarcity or poor distribution of resources generates poverty, and the resulting worsening of the poor quality of life, which depends largely on the economy as the main driver. Whoever possesses this driver will contribute to shaping living conditions and determining their forms according to the tools of control they possess in managing life according to what they want.

3.6 Poverty and the Arab Economy

With regard to the Arab region, it can be said that the economic and social policies adopted by most Arab countries have not only contributed to deepening the phenomenon of poverty, but have also helped to become the incubator environment for foreign economic policies, which have

contributed significantly to the expansion and growth of the circle of poverty in these countries (Al-Tanir, 2009, p.45 - 46). These policies come from the different circumstances that Arab countries live in, which differed in that some of them have wealth and others do not, some of them suffer from misdistribution due to the authorities, and others whose circumstances are linked to other elements shared by the lack of wealth, the misdistribution of what is available, and personal characteristics belonging to the members of their societies. Economic crises have contributed to the production of poverty in Arab countries and the flight of international capital through a decrease in demand for work, in addition to a decrease in wage payment levels in those countries (Al-Tanir, 2009, p.53). In addition to other factors, some of which are internal and others are external, related to colonial ambitions, weak internal organization, and other elements that contributed to the spread and expansion of poverty.

4. Political fragmentation, loss of social justice, and the widening circle of poverty

Since ruling regimes have the upper hand in controlling the capabilities of societies, they are the ones who formulate the images of life in those societies by organizing the frameworks of living, distributing wealth, sorting out rights and duties, building society, stimulating the economy, and other main duties that they undertake. Therefore, they are directly responsible for the formation of hotbeds of poverty and the creation of class if they deviate from the sound trends in directing and leading society.

4.1 The Political System and Contexts of Poverty

Political systems are one of the main causes of poverty. Political factors that should be taken into consideration and that may contribute to poverty include: Type of political system Is it oppressive and excludes the majority of the population from political and economic decision-making? Are basic services provided to individuals? Are poor societies given the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes? Is there legislation to combat poverty? Also government ineffectiveness and political corruption (britz, 2006, p.22 - 23). All of these may contribute directly to preventing the formation and spread of poverty or contributing to its expansion and rooting and the major problems that result from that that strike the foundations of society. Poverty would not form if there were a state and rational authority systems that carry out the optimal distribution of wealth among members of society without leaning towards factionalism and forming a clear class by granting wealth to some groups at the expense of others and the creation of these deep disparities between members of society and what this could lead to in terms of societal disintegration followed by countless crises. Poverty cannot be formed if there is sound management by the systems of power and thus its reflection on the state and its institutions in organizing and managing the country's capabilities according to sound rational and logical frameworks, as corruption in all its aspects gnaws at the frameworks of building society, especially political corruption, which is at

the top of the pyramid This indicates the emergence of deep economic, political and social confusion.

4.2 Political Corruption Produces Poverty

It can be said that the emergence of political corruption can be a major cause and a suitable environment for the rooting and emergence of poverty in its various aspects. This corruption is represented by the misuse of power by political leaders, for purposes that are always specific to achieving and reaping profits at the expense of the public interest and at the expense of society's wealth and resources (Al-Tanir, 2009, p.45 - 46). Political systems cannot appear clearly corrupt if they are not dictatorial, oppressive systems that confiscate the rights of members of society. If they were not politically corrupt, they would not have become alone in power, nor would they have become authoritarian and plundering the wealth and resources of society and belittling the rights of individuals in society, and thus oppressing, exploiting and oppressing society. All of this is a reason for the emergence of class and the rise of large, influential classes of owners and others that own nothing and are clearly exploited The resulting low standards of living, the spread of social ills, and what they can formulate as critical aspects of life. Political instability also played the largest role in undermining all aspects of development and progress in societies, and the international conflicts that political systems may enter into, as well as the consequences of that and its reflection on the reality of life in societies, including Arab societies (Al-Tanir, 2009, p.57). It is impossible to witness development in all aspects of life in any society,

with the presence of deterioration, political corruption, and instability in the country from every side, and the presence of political unrest and conflicts with other regimes and countries. This would strike at the heart of development frameworks and be a major cause of the formation and emergence of poverty, by striking the structures of life and squandering wealth, and what this entails in terms of poor organization and corruption that may characterize political systems.

4.3 Armed Conflicts and the Expansion of Poverty Circles

Armed conflict affects economic development and poverty in its aftermath, through the humanitarian crisis caused by wars and the contraction of investments due to instability (Mueller & Techasunthornwat, 2020, p.2). Peoples who are fighting militarily cannot be prepared to establish development frameworks and try to eliminate the roots of poverty from forming, as these societies, with their political systems, are preoccupied with these armed conflicts and divert all their wealth to the armed side, and thus the contraction of the economy and the consequences that this leads to on other aspects of life. Human societies, including Arab societies, have witnessed many experiences of armed conflicts, and the economic, social, political, educational and cultural backwardness that befell those societies as a result of preoccupation with those conflicts, as those societies emerged with high levels of poverty that indicate low standards of living and deterioration of living conditions there. Many studies have been conducted on poverty reduction. The relationship between development

and poverty has been particularly well researched, with the result usually being that development reduces poverty. Many see poverty as more of a political issue than inequality (Dörffel & Freytag, 2023, p.1). It is certain that the first person responsible for the development of society and its attainment of the highest levels of development is the political system, its administrations and the institutions under its auspices. Since these systems are corrupt, dictatorial or self-interested, there can be no successful life cycle for an evolutionary and developmental peace that can push society forward. We can witness a frightening decline, extreme poverty and the accompanying crystallization of countless crises in various aspects of life. A reliable measure of poverty can be a powerful tool for focusing policymakers' attention on the living conditions of the poor. In other words, the poor are easy to ignore if they are statistically invisible, and measuring poverty is essential if it is to emerge at the political and economic levels (Haughton & Khandker, 2009, p.3).

4.4 State and Human Rights

There is broad consensus in poverty studies that the state plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty and creating better conditions for social inclusion and equality. But the mere existence of unacceptable levels of poverty, inequality and exclusion in most least developed countries shows that the state has not only been ineffective in reducing these levels, but has allowed them to rise (Cimadamore *et al* ., 2005, p.16). It is responsible for the advancement of society and its leadership or backwardness in

levels of progress. With wise administrations, we witness the disappearance of exclusion of all kinds and we seek justice in its best form and the drying up of the sources of poverty formation and what it can cause to society, which indicates a just and wise administration that works for the purpose of raising the status of society without harming it by exploiting its wealth and corrupting the management of its capabilities, and thus overthrowing it by making it a poor society in most cases and suffering from several different life problems. Sometimes even the world's most pro-human rights governments may be unable to prevent hunger or displacement. If it is not possible to prove that the deprivation is the result of state inaction, then it is not possible to speak of a violation of human rights in the legal sense of the word (Lettinga & Troost, 2015, p.10). There is a basic rule that widespread deprivation means government negligence, whether in controlling the resources of society without granting it its rights in a fair manner, or mismanagement of the resources of that society, and the lack of a wise and professional authority capable of developing sound plans for the advancement of society if it suffers from a lack of wealth and clear developmental and evolutionary impoverishment. Therefore, according to this description, clear inequality arises and human rights and social justice are violated, and difficulties are created in achieving them. Many Arab countries have abandoned the formation of the social welfare state model, according to the prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to increase the number of

individuals classified as being below the poverty line (Al-Tanir, 2009, p.45). It is illogical for a country to move towards a social welfare state with political corruption, authoritarian dictatorial regimes, poor distribution and exploitation of wealth, and a lack of planning and organizational visions for realistic and sustainable future development. This can only be achieved in stable countries and regimes that have reached advanced levels of transparency and sound and clear strategies in managing the countries responsible for them.

4.5 Social Justice Shortcomings and the Root of Poverty

Social justice is an essential element of legitimacy and stability in any political society (Social Justice in the OECD, 2011, p.11). Those who embrace different notions of justice may agree that institutions are just when people are not arbitrarily discriminated against in determining basic rights and duties, and when rules determine the appropriate balance between competing claims to the benefits of social life (Rawls, 1999, p.5). There can be no social justice for authoritarian regimes that oppress and corrupt politically and in all aspects of life. Therefore, the absence and non-existence of this justice means the spread of poverty, the emergence of a class and resentful masses, societal disintegration and displacement, social diseases, and many setbacks.

4.6 No Poverty with True Democracy

Researchers have looked at the links between economic and political conditions and successful versus failed democratic transitions. They found

that poverty rates are twice as high in countries where democracy has failed compared to democratic transitions that have continued, and this indicates that lasting democracy at least coincides with a decline in poverty rates. However, studies have not yet examined the direct relationship between democratic institutions and poverty rates (Dörffel & Freytag, 2023, p.3). The application of democratic images and equations may indicate sound directions by the ruling regimes, despite the inadequacy of this application in improving life trends in societies and thus the disappearance of poverty. There are many societies that have applied democracy, but in a formal application, and they are still suffering from poverty problems, and we in the Arab region are witness to that, except that the correct application is one whose performer is a societal work that seeks to develop society. This could significantly eliminate the sources of poverty and what it could do to societies. Many democracies redistribute income, reduce inequality, and enact pro-poor policies at least to some extent so that poverty rates are lower than in non-democratic countries. However, many democracies also suffer from corruption or the influence of rich or middle-class elites who use their electoral power to redistribute income and wealth among themselves (Dörffel & Freytag, 2023, p.2). In this case, democracy fails in its attempts to advance society according to the foundations of justice, as corruption eats away at it and thus it becomes of no desired benefit. Economic theory suggests that democracy may affect poverty rates through several channels. Expanding the voting rights of poorer

segments of society may lead to further redistribution, or democracy may lift barriers that force the poor to work in low-paying agricultural jobs. However, democracies may be seized economically or materially by former elites who may work to prevent pro-poor policies. Middle-class bias may cause redistribution toward the middle class rather than the poor, or newly acquired market opportunities may increase pressures on wages and increase poverty (Dörffel & Freytag, 2023, p.2). Political systems cannot maintain their legitimacy to operate and continue, especially if they are democratic, if they are permeated by a kind of injustice and the existence of unfair economic disparities. Therefore, with the existence of democracy aimed at achieving justice, it is not possible for there to be a kind of injustice, unfairness and exclusion in all forms (Ghabash, 2019, p.98). even if democracy is practiced formally and therefore its effects must be reflected in society. Its existence in this form negates the existence of justice, but rather is permeated by multiple frameworks of corruption that could ravage the entire society. The political system's practice of exclusion, marginalization, and the transfer of wealth to its benefit, without the segments of society, does not indicate the existence of a democracy that is supposed to work for the benefit of society. On the contrary, it is observed that there are differences in the distribution of wealth and the creation of various contradictions and crises (Al-Issawi, 2014, p.126). Even if the regimes claim the existence of this democracy, they stand at the limits of voting, which is false only.

Persecution remains clear and poverty is extreme in the societies ruled by these regimes. It has been confirmed that material poverty was the highest in the Arab region before the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, according to what was confirmed by a study conducted by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in 2022, due to the structural obstacles and conflicts taking place in this region (The Second Arab Report on Multidimensional Poverty, 2003, p.17). Corruption expands the scope of corruption, starting with the corruption of ruling regimes and ending with state institutions and individuals within society. By lacking the true compass to move in a straight line, society avoids such problems. There is no luxury in the presence of great corruption, as it can be said that justice spreads when corruption ends (Transparency International, 2008).

5. Causes and Consequences of Poverty and the Decline of Social Justice

Poverty and its wide extent have many causes and results that have affected many societies in all their aspects. Therefore, these causes cannot be limited to one cause, but rather they are common and mainly affect individuals and move them from one state to a state in which they lack the enjoyment of the means of a luxurious life. Poverty cannot be distinguished as a lack of money and wealth with such ease, but what this deficiency leads to is the destruction of individuals' conditions and living conditions. It is not possible to live at advanced levels that preserve human dignity, in light of life's suffering and great helplessness, which leads to the

formation of a poor environment that brings with it all the disturbances and crises for individuals and society. The common claim that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer seems to be based largely on facts, especially in the current global context. Moreover, the extreme or absolute poverty suffered by those whose income is barely sufficient to survive is still widespread (The International Forum for Social Development, 2006, p.1). due to the depth of life's complexities, the increasing floundering of political systems, the practice of exclusionary policies, and the savagery of the capitalist classes by marginalizing the rest of the classes, including the poor classes. Living in poverty may have negative effects on an individual's mental health and well-being, and poor individuals are at increased risk of becoming victims. The 2019 Statistics Canada report indicates that the rates of violent victims for families with incomes under \$40,000 were twice those of families with incomes over \$120,000 (smith *et al.*, 2022, p.22). It is not possible to be poor and be able to maintain the required and appropriate levels of health. Individuals need appropriate levels of nutrition to ensure that appropriate health and medicine, which in turn requires appropriate funds, and not to tire of thinking about the disturbances of life, want and marginalization that the poor are exposed to. The absence of these levels exposes human health to danger and decline, and at most the poor suffer from these health disorders. Although humans are extremely poor, they give up adequate nutrition or health care for themselves in order to spend it on educating children and sacrificing many

things for the children's well-being. It is common in culture for a family to give up nutrition in order to be able to honor guests, so the poor spend in other directions in an attempt to meet their human needs (Sen, 2005, p.220). It is increasingly recognized that corruption is one of the main causes of poverty, and it is almost plausible that there is a relationship between poverty and corruption. Statistics reinforce this assumption: poverty and corruption go hand in hand, as is clearly demonstrated by the latest Corruption Perceptions Index, which shows that almost all low-income countries face serious corruption problems. Although corruption is by no means limited to poor countries as a phenomenon, it is clearly intertwined with the problem of poverty in an erosive way (Koechlin, 2008, p.5 - 6). One of the causes of poverty is corruption, which prevents individuals from obtaining their means of livelihood, oppresses or marginalizes them, and the unfair distribution of wealth and rights among them. With corruption, it is not possible to create a pure environment that is not harmful to the poor, but rather a harsh environment that includes want and includes all the resources of the poor's lives. Looking at the local and individual impacts of corruption on people in poor countries makes us realize that poverty and corruption are in fact fatally intertwined. Despite this intertwining, we must explicitly emphasize that the basic principles of combating corruption, namely the rule of law, transparency, accountability and integrity, constitute the basic conditions for just and sustainable development, whether in the field of health care or in the demand for democratic rights

The fight against poverty and the fight against corruption are implicitly and explicitly complementary (Koechlin, 2008, p.18). Information poverty appears to be one of the main forms of poverty today. It is related to the inability of individuals or society not only to access basic information but also to benefit from it in order to meet their basic needs for survival and development (Britz, 2006, p.1). Poor organization and management may not provide sufficient information about the numbers of poor people, the causes of their poverty, and what their needs are, as corrupt regimes may be among the main partners in this information deficiency. Because it is preoccupied with what is in my interest, a factionalism, and even with its contribution to creating poor environments in itself. What the poor interact with is a process that can be called otherness, that is, they are worked and talked about as people different from the rest of the people, that is, it is a process of distinction and demarcation through which the dividing line is drawn between us and them and through which social distancing is established and maintained. This line is interspersed with negative value judgments that portray the poor in different ways as a source of moral pollution, as a threat, as an undeserved economic burden, as an object of pity, or even as a strange species (Lister, 2005, p.10). Living in poverty places the poor in an environment that may be isolated by its circumstances and circumstances of life, and is viewed with inferiority and that they do not conform to the capabilities and lives of other groups, which makes them outcasts, and this further

exacerbates the harshness of life for them. The principles of social justice provide a means of allocating rights and duties in the basic institutions of society, and determine the appropriate distribution of the benefits and burdens of social cooperation (Rawls, 1999, p.4). There has been mobilization by a number of Arab countries to implement the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan, but these efforts and mobilizations faced a number of obstacles due to the circumstances the region went through, political instability, conflicts, crises, the spread of the Corona pandemic, and the recent outbreak of war in Ukraine. This has left a large segment of the people of these countries suffering from great poverty and thus a clear deterioration in the affairs of life (The Second Arab Report on Multidimensional Poverty, 2003, p.17). Without stability in all aspects of life in society, political, economic, social, cultural, etc., it is not possible to achieve development and reach stages of prosperity in the presence of hotbeds of poverty, corruption, etc. Poverty can be a nightmare for individuals through the deterioration of their conditions and the resulting decline in income levels, and thus the inability to live in luxury and what accompanies that of ill health, deficiencies in education levels, and a decline in productivity and motivation. It represents a setback for families, a deterioration in their conditions, their disintegration, and the delinquency of their members due to the many problems. For society, it represents a great delay and decline in levels of progress and development and the abundance of disturbances, and thus the failure to reach the

desired development (International Labor Office, 2003, p.1). Poverty degrades society and returns it to the oppressed, so its members are unable to survive the problems and crises, as they worsen due to the expansion of this circle of poverty, which refers families to disturbed, unaccompanied and disabled families that are unable to produce members capable of building society. Countries that live in an atmosphere of exclusion, exclusion and marginalization are the countries in which the percentage of the poor population is large. The report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the year 2002 confirmed the low percentage of financial resources that individuals live on in poor societies, as they are spread out in many countries of the world and their numbers have increased greatly (International Labor Office, 2003, p.7). The increase and expansion of their numbers is an indication of the increase in the causes of poverty, such as corruption and surrounding conditions such as wars, dictatorial regimes, lack of awareness, scarcity of wealth, mismanagement, and others. It is certain that corruption is at the same time a consequence of poverty, where wealth is in the hands of the corrupt and they are the ones who control it, and wealth in the corrupt environment is also corrupt, and thus there is a clear exclusion of a large segment of individuals, and on the basis of that poverty increases, and corruption is one of the biggest obstacles standing in the way of finding solutions to poverty, as the World Bank warned against (Transparency International, 2008). Corruption does not stop at one threshold, which is the

marginalization of individuals. Rather, it automatically falls into other aspects of life, forming other crises in addition to the crises of the poor, such as structural imbalances, poverty, functional impairment, ill health, and other crises left behind by corruption. Corruption can also waste all the money allocated to combat poverty, and all the money that can be allocated to be paid in bribes in exchange for obtaining basic services for citizens, as the resources of the poor are drained by being forced to pay them to obtain these services, which becomes an environment in which bribery must be provided to obtain what reassures needs, and thus the extent of corruption increases (Transparency International, 2008). Corruption can spread very quickly when dealing with it becomes essential to the necessities of sustaining life, and this corruption cannot spread without the presence of governments in crisis that have been ravaged by corruption and thus created armies of poor people. Another factor that exacerbates the poverty dilemma is the large population increases that are not matched by economic growth equivalent to these increases (Al-Tanir, 2009, p.55). It is impossible to expect societies to be free of poverty with large population increases and economic decline that does not meet the needs of those increases, as those increases require organization and fair distribution of wealth to meet their needs in a way that eliminates the spread of poverty. The Arab countries have followed neoliberal policies, which has led to the expansion of the phenomenon of poverty in these countries without regard to the reality and economic history of those countries (Al-

Tanir, 2009, p.56). without taking into account the environment and platform of work of those countries and what is appropriate to their reality and economics. Poverty spreads from generation to generation by creating its own culture, according to Oscar Lewis, and this is a subculture that is transmitted within the larger cultural framework (Baybars & Al-Awawda, 2022, p.176). meaning the continuity of poverty, its inheritance, and its transmission to other generations, and thus the continuation of states of turmoil and disintegration and the woes that poverty can bring to peoples and individuals in them. Poverty can remain a historically extended condition in a vertical direction between successive generations, to be closer to inheritance in the extended family, and horizontal between the poor in the same generation through marriage, as a woman usually marries a poor man from the same class, or is married at an early age to get rid of her living costs, and thus she continues to inherit poverty from one generation to the next In addition to absorbing characteristics and traits produced by the culture of the poor class in which it lives (Baybars & Al-Awawda, 2022, p.177). A poor person gives birth to other poor people if they live in the same poor environment, without any modifications or changes that could shift this environment from the paths of poverty to other comfortable paths. In the same way, they pass on the characteristics of poverty to their children and to the generations that come after them, unless there are modifications that could change all these conditions and save them from this coercion of inheritance. The lives of the poor are different from

the lives of other classes. They are less impulsive and motivated and tend towards fatalism, pessimism and unwillingness to do anything, which drives them to despair and loss of hope, which makes them believe that they have no value in life (Baybars & Al-Awawda, 2022, p.176). Rather, they feel marginalized, excluded, isolated, and the difficulty of achieving ambitions and extreme despair of changing conditions, due to the severity of the impact of inappropriate circumstances on them and the lack of change in the policies of dealing with them by the country's administrations and political systems This creates a wide gap in perceptions, beliefs and interactions between them and other classes.

6. What is required to avoid the exacerbation of poverty and lack of social justice

Solutions to avoid the scourge of poverty may differ according to the nature of the circumstances that countries suffering from poverty are going through, but they all have in common that they want to dry up the sources of poverty in order to achieve social justice and sustainable development. Eradicating poverty means eliminating major and deep problems that can afflict the poor society and lead them to the abyss and into the swamps of destitution, exclusion, marginalization, crime, disease and backwardness. Poverty is one of the most important items on the global agenda, as evidenced by the first Sustainable Development Goal of the United Nations (2015), which is to eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere. This means that by 2030, no one in the world should live

on less than \$1.90 a day. Despite significant progress since 1990, The world is not on the right track to achieve this goal (Dörffel & Freytag, 2023, p.1). because there are many obstacles that hinder the progress of the effort to narrow the areas of poverty and eliminate their presence, and this great effort to eliminate poverty is due to the consequences of this scourge on human life and what the poor have been exposed to in terms of humiliation, degradation of human dignity, fragmentation and disintegration. Poverty limits people's ability to access justice and their ability to resolve disputes and deal with legal problems, and is a very frustrating and repulsive experience, and the resulting inability to successfully resolve legal problems contributes in itself to people's inability to achieve or maintain basic standards of living (smith *et al.*,2022, p.3). Of course, qualitative social justice cannot be achieved within the framework of poverty. The two opposites cannot come together, as this justice is achieved after eliminating the roots of poverty and working to prevent it from growing again, by achieving justice in the distribution of wealth, preserving the living standards of individuals, and ensuring a comfortable life for them. Simply alleviating poverty is not really the means to establish social justice, even if poverty has not been measured in a more humane way than it is traditionally measured. Simply alleviating poverty is at best more than a humanitarian concern, that is, those who empathize with the poor. But social justice is never a matter of sympathy, it is a matter of human rights (Sen, 2005, p.223). A matter that clarifies the true strategies for living for humans, far

from the complexities of life, without the brutality of ruling regimes, and in light of the availability of the necessary resources for living and ensuring the existence of appropriate conditions and environment. Social justice discourse, which previously focused on distribution, is now increasingly divided between demands for redistribution on the one hand and demands for recognition on the other. Demands for justice are often separated from each other, and some redistributors openly reject recognition policies, describing demands for recognition of difference as a false consciousness and an obstacle to the pursuit of social justice. On the contrary, some proponents of recognition believe that distribution policies constitute an integral part of outdated materialism and are at the same time blind and complicit with many forms of injustice (Fraser, 1998, p.1). Therefore, it can be said that justice is the first virtue of social institutions, just as truth is the first virtue of intellectual systems. Any theory, no matter how elegant or economic, must be rejected or reviewed if it is incorrect. Similarly, laws and institutions, no matter how effective and orderly, must be reformed or abolished if they are unfair. Every person enjoys immunity based on justice, and not even the well-being of society can overcome it (Rawls, 1999, p.3). On the basis of justice, societies advance by defining rights and duties, so there is no exclusion, marginalization, or diversion of the interests of groups at the expense of other groups, and rejecting social injustice and thus striving towards creating advanced societies. Access to justice as a concept may include all the elements

necessary to enable people to identify and manage their daily legal needs, address their legal problems, seek redress for their grievances, and demand the preservation of their rights. Access to justice includes the condition that enables individuals to actually access the processes and conduct of justice, but also to recognize, understand, and feel empowered to use the legal rights to which they are entitled (smith *et al.* ,2022, p.4). With the existence of social justice, it is impossible to imagine the existence and expansion of poverty. Justice is what opens up broad horizons for building free thinking by creating evolutionary ideas that can benefit societies to beware of the formation of various hotbeds of poverty, including caution against falling into the trap of the formation of dictatorships and the brutality of oppressed ruling regimes. The global society adopted the Millennium Development Goals under the auspices of the United Nations in 2000. The first of these goals aims to halve extreme poverty among the approximately 1.1 billion people living on less than one dollar a day. Although poverty reduction has always been an important concern in development policy, the Millennium Development Goals have brought it back to center stage in a renewed manner. Joint efforts to reduce poverty around the world have become a moral and financial obligation for the global society (Koechlin, 2008, p.5). This applies to societies free from aspects of governmental, institutional and individual corruption. There is no persistent effort by individual and self-interested regimes to reduce poverty, but rather they are the greatest contributor

to creating poverty and working to localize it and consolidate its foundations. The United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 affirms the belief that the rule of law and access to justice are an integral part of global efforts to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development (Gramatikov *et al.*, 2021, p.9). Despite this shift towards a people-centred rule of law, just solutions remain elusive for billions of people around the world, and the ways in which poverty and access to justice interact and are linked to each other are not yet fully understood (Gramatikov *et al.*, 2021, p.11). Despite the number of crises that the world is experiencing today, it is not possible to easily achieve the goals and strive towards localizing social justice. The matter requires great effort and work to avoid all difficulties and localize that justice in order to achieve sustainable and continuous development. In order to achieve sustainable development in the world by 2030, the United Nations has emphasized in the introduction to its goals the alleviation of poverty and hunger, as this was the primary purpose of liberating individuals, saving them from poverty, and enhancing their capabilities to protect against it. Within the emphasis on the general concept of poverty, the human dimensions have been included in a deeper way, to include the dimensions of human freedom, ensuring a decent life, and avoiding exclusion, marginalization, and social exclusion (Banga, 2018, p.6). Human needs cannot be viewed as food and drink needs only, but rather they are the need for freedom, dignity, awareness, a comfortable life, not being excluded or marginalized, building oneself, and freedom from

all types of domination. The principles of organizing society, according to Léon Walras, in order to abolish poverty are three: justice, solidarity, and charity. What liberal economists call poverty, Marx calls "alienation and exploitation" (Ghabash, 2019, p.84). In order to combat poverty in light of what the world's poor are exposed to, it is necessary to adopt action strategies that include several dimensions, including the material and immaterial dimensions of deprivation (The Second Arab Report on Multidimensional Poverty, 2003, p.17). Strategies based on establishing an uplifting environment in which various means of livelihood are available without establishing frameworks of destitution and marginalization and thus leaning towards decline and infection with diseases and various social problems. Also, all strategies prepared to confront and combat poverty must identify the most important obstacles facing these means of combating it, giving priority to issues of stability and security, despite the fact that conflicts and crises continue and may attempt to hinder efforts made to combat poverty (The Second Arab Report on Multidimensional Poverty, 2003, p.18). Since poverty arises from the interaction of the social, economic and political processes that cause want and poverty, as it is a very complex and multidimensional process, confronting its root causes requires long periods in order to improve living standards due to the multiple cases of deprivation that have followed (Al-Ashry, 2017, p.12). These periods may be sufficient for salvation and uprooting poverty in exchange for sustainable development under the achievement of broad social

justice. Therefore, it is necessary to create an enabling environment conducive to individuals to escape poverty, by strengthening public policies, observing rights, and eliminating all problems that could expand the scope of poverty, for the purpose of creating an appropriate environment and a luxurious life (International Labor Office, 2003, p.4). As well as working hard to promote gender equality by eliminating forms of discrimination, exclusion and marginalization in work and public life, through which poverty is formed and expands (International Labor Office, 2003, p.5). There is no justice if there is exclusion, marginalization, and exclusion, and thus the work to establish deprivation for some groups at the expense of others. Therefore, one of the foundations of achieving justice is creating awareness of eliminating all forms of exclusion and disqualification of individuals from all areas of life. Corruption can be addressed as a collective solution to a collective problem by adopting a rights-based partnership approach rather than on the basis of individual efforts or as part of the system. It is also possible to participate in the development process at the national level through state institutions, civil society and the private sector. At the global level, anti-corruption programmes can be used in development efforts through global organizations, civil society organizations and international donors (Transparency International, 2008). There must be a broader view of the opportunities available to the poor and what limits these opportunities to deep participation in political, economic and social life (Transparency International, 2008). The

combination of two important elements, economic growth and social development, can lead to the eradication of poverty (Al-Tanir, 2009, p.61). In addition to the availability of other elements that may be necessary to eliminate this scourge, such as, for example, building a state of care, creating human rights, granting freedoms, and respecting human dignity. In order for Arab countries to be able to eradicate and combat poverty in them, they are required to develop development programmers that are largely consistent with the local environment, while maintaining the state of social welfare (Al-Tanir, 2009, p.64). These programmes, in addition to their ability to be consistent with local reality, must be able to establish foundations that prevent the formation of poverty and the creation of the poor by developing plans capable of doing so by ensuring serious contracts for work between ruling regimes, state institutions, and individuals to prepare to adopt all attempts to achieve social justice and reject poverty in all its forms.

7. Conclusions

The study reached a number of conclusions, namely: Poverty has multiple approaches and concepts, and they are appropriate to the nature of the societies in which it arises and worsens. There is a relationship between economic turmoil and the spread of poverty. The more economic turmoil there is, the more it leads to the expansion of poverty circles. Also, the expansion of poverty due to economic deterioration may lead to the continuation of this deterioration by losing the elements that sustain the economy in the presence of poverty. The presence of high degrees of poverty

indicates great inequality in the distribution of wealth. The expansion of poverty in our reality today represents a great condemnation of us, because of the great inequalities that poverty has created and its consequences for people. There can be no equality in the existence of poverty, as poverty means a major imbalance in distribution and increased exclusion, marginalization and exclusion of individuals. Economic crises have contributed significantly to increasing poverty levels in Arab countries. The ruling regimes have the greatest role in creating poverty or preventing its existence in society, through the policy of managing society and controlling its capabilities and whether it is in the appropriate direction that prevents the formation of poverty or in the direction that creates fertile soil for the generation and spread of poverty levels. Dictatorships contribute to creating poverty at high levels within society, by exploiting all of society's wealth to their advantage and excluding other segments of society. Political corruption leads to an increase in the level of poverty and its generation throughout the stages of the country's administration, with the spread of this corruption in all aspects of society, which is sufficient to create poverty and the poor. Armed conflicts and military fighting lead to the impoverishment of society, increase the poverty of its members, and divert society's wealth to military arsenals without exploiting it to build and develop society. The state plays a fundamental role in reducing, creating, and exacerbating poverty and achieving social justice, depending on the nature of the roles it plays in society. The presence of poverty

indicates the lack of social justice, and the presence of social justice indicates that societies are free of poverty, by applying the foundations of social justice in all its aspects. Perhaps the existence of true democracy is sufficient to eliminate poverty, and vice versa, and the existence of poverty indicates the lack of application of the foundations of democracy based on guaranteeing the rights of individuals within society. Poverty and lack of access to social justice have several causes, including those related to various aspects of corruption, such as political, economic, and moral corruption. Marginalization, exclusion and exclusion cause increased poverty rates, because marginalized individuals are unable to obtain their rights that could save them from falling into circles of poverty. One of the factors that exacerbates the poverty dilemma is population increases, which are not matched by consideration of these increases by providing what they need to guarantee their rights. Poor classes and groups can pass poverty on to subsequent generations, leading to the persistence and spread of poverty and the continuation of unrest and crises. There are several strategies to reduce or eradicate poverty in order to achieve social justice and sustainable development for the world, including Arab society. Some of these strategies relate to ensuring rational political systems to avoid the exclusion and marginalization of members of society and to prevent political corruption, which produces poverty and undermines social justice. The necessity of equitable distribution of all wealth within society to ensure the acquisition of capabilities that enable individuals to cross poverty

thresholds. An enabling environment must be created for individuals to guarantee rights and duties and eradicate poverty. It is also necessary to ensure the implementation of gender equality by eliminating forms of discrimination, marginalization and exclusion. Arab countries must develop development programs that are applicable to their societies, follow sound foundations for selecting governments, building economies, and achieving optimal distribution of wealth to ensure poverty eradication, social justice, and sustainable development.

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