

The Relationship between the use of Natural Resources on the Undeveloped Countries under the Influence of Globalization

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Abstract: *As is known, one of the biggest socio-economic issues is poverty and its negative effects. And poverty is a result of underdevelopment. In this study, the issues poverty and underdevelopment are discussed. This study is carried out in order to discuss the developmental initiatives of underdeveloped countries, and to refer their drift to internal sources to fix their economies, which results in devastation of natural resources and finally bring solutions to the issue. In the conclusion part, suggestions are made to prevent the devastation of natural resources which is a consequence of developmental initiatives of underdeveloped countries suffocating from vicious cycle of poverty.*

Keywords: *Globalization, Poverty, Natural Resources, Development.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Marx (1977) is considered by social theorists as the first author to focus on the dimensional approach in the explanation of the concept of globalization. He is considered by social theorists as the first author to focus on the dimensional approach in the explanation of the concept of globalization. Robertson Roland has been considered and explains globalization in the cultural domain. "Globalization" as a concept refers both to the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole cited in Frank Lechner and John Boli (2004:94). Giddens (1990) and Robertson's (1992) definitions, Giddens believes modernity has come as a result of globalization. Luhmann (1982) explain "the transition from integration to differentiation, from territorial society to world society; from identity to difference; from „stratified“ differentiation to functional". Globalization, in a fundamental sense, is not a new phenomenon. Globalization affects economies profoundly. It has strong effects on economic issues such as income, income distribution, capital formation, enterprises, production, competition and information flows. This part aims to identify these effects.

The WTO has 151 members, accounting for over 97% of world trade and is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations that is the main catalyst of the process of globalization. The twenty per cent (20%) which consists of developed countries of the whole world population consumes eighty four per cent (84%) of the total world production. However, the twenty per cent (20%) which consist of the poorest undeveloped countries of the total population consumes only 1.4%. To set an example, Netherlands consumes of 14 solid products which produced in its own square measure (Wayne 2003) whereas USA, 4.48% of the world population, consumes 30% of the world resources (Mafeje 2002). For USA, annual consumption expenditures for coke are almost twice as much of the national income of Bangladesh. A Canadian consumes 436 times more energy than an Ethiopian does (Şenses 2003). With globalization, development and global economy has grown rapidly. In 1970, national income around the world was 934\$, in 1980 it was 2.518\$; and while national income across the globe was 4.063\$ in 1990; in the year 2011, figures were doubled and reached to 8.732\$. However, national income in Africa increased three times more within this period (from 400\$ to 1.300\$) whereas in USA, this rate increased 25 times (from 1.200\$ to 30.000\$). Developmental difference between the two causes a 7-time income gap. (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?display=graph>). 2011. In 1960, incomes of the rich countries were 37 times more than that of poor countries. And today, this rate is reached to 74 times. The wealth of the world's three wealthiest people is reached to the total wealth of the 48

poorest countries of the world (Castro 2002). Within this period, in terms of capital, they even surpassed the governments with multinational forces; accordingly, they created the colonial empire of the 21th century. In the world, out of 70 constitutions dominating the capital, while 29 of them are governments, 41 of them are these giant companies. Total income of the world's three richest companies, ExxonMobil, General Motors and Ford, is much more than the income of each 191 world country except USA, Germany, Japan, China, Italy, England and France. It is also known that the total income of the world's 6 richest companies is more than the budgets of 64 governments (Yılıkmaz 2003). In 2006 foreign direct capital constituted half of net capital flows into developing countries. FDI inflows in 2006 increased by 38% and reached \$1.31 trillion (second highest score after \$1.41 trillion in 2000). This increase, although in different scales, has been experienced in three regions, namely developed, developing and Southeast Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries. FDI inflows to developed countries increased by 45% and reached \$857 billion. FDI stock increases each year as FDI inflows increase with the globalization process. While FDI stock in 1990 is estimated to be \$1.78 trillion, as of the end of 2006 this figure is estimated to be \$12 trillion.

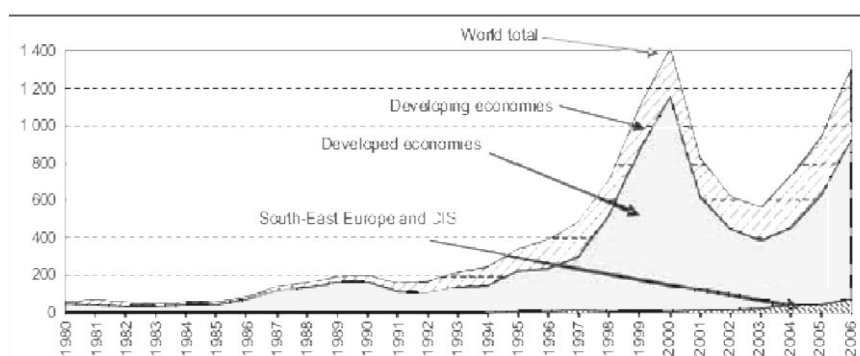


Figure1. FDI Inflows (Source: UNCTAD, 2007, p. 3)

The largest 5 non-financial MNCs of the world are General Electric (USA), Vodafone Group (United Kingdom), General Motors (USA), British Petroleum Company PLC (United Kingdom) and Royal Dutch/Shell Group (United Kingdom and Netherlands). In the first 100 MNCs there are 12 German, 2 Hong Kong, 2 Korean, 1 Mexican, 1 Malaysian and 1 Singapore enterprises but no enterprises from Turkey, Czech Republic or Lithuania. MNC that has investments in highest number of countries is the German Deutsche Post AG with investments in 103 countries.

World trade volume of \$380 billion in 1950 has increased to \$21.2 trillion in 2005. The reasons of such a high increase in the world trade can be listed as the decrease in tariffs, trade agreements signed among countries and regions, regional integrations, developments in and cheapening in communication and transportation technologies, the mass and just-in-time production and the standardization of the tradable goods, convergence of human needs and the creation of new needs for humankind that can be denoted as “New World Order” or “Reganomics”.

Table1. Trade in Goods

Billion \$		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
World	Export	5,163.5	5,401.3	5,589.2	5,498.9	5,709.5	6,452.5	6,185.6	6,485.7	7,578.3	9,203.1	10,431.2
	Import	5,283.9	5,545.1	5,738.1	5,681.4	5,919.6	6,724.0	6,481.1	6,739.8	7,856.6	9,555.6	10,783.4
Germany	Export	523.5	524.6	512.9	543.8	543.5	551.8	571.6	615.8	751.6	909.9	969.9
	Import	463.9	459.1	445.7	471.5	474.0	497.2	486.1	490.3	604.6	715.7	773.8
Turkey	Export	21.6	23.2	26.3	27.0	26.6	27.8	31.3	36.1	47.3	63.2	73.4
	Import	35.7	43.6	48.6	45.9	40.7	54.5	41.4	51.6	69.3	97.5	116.6
USA	Export	584.7	625.1	689.2	682.1	695.8	781.9	729.1	693.1	724.8	818.8	904.4
	Import	770.9	822.0	899.0	944.4	1,059.4	1,259.3	1,179.2	1,200.2	1,303.1	1,525.5	1,732.3

Source: World Trade Organization, 2006, p. 199 – 202.

There is an inevitable necessity of production to be able to consume this much. The best field for this production is underdeveloped countries. And means used is concealed in the words neoliberalism, globalization, outside capital and export. Example of China implemented this is quite interesting. It appears that globalization increased the production. The situation can be seen clearly in China with the expansion of 8.5%. In 1980, share of the richest segment of 20% was %39 and the share of the poorest %20 is 7%. In 1995, these ratios became respectively 47.5% and 2.2% (Özbudun 2002).

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Namely, in a world that global capital companies are shaping it, reflection of income distribution to the bottom is almost impossible.

However, he couldn't foresee the attained point in expansionism that can be observed today in agriculture and food production. A Swedish research institution brings forward that in Bangladesh where there is over population and inadequate food problem, rapidly increasing population may be nourished in the event of a change in socio-economic and political structure along with the implementation of an agricultural policy towards some certain aims (Matzke 1997). Much as increasing population and need for food in some areas of the world revives a problem of famine, the reason for this is not lack of food. According to report prepared by a research institute in America (Transnational Institute-Washington), famine is a result of plunder and pillage. As this plunder and pillage could be done by developed countries (e.g.: subdivision of petrol of Azerbaijan identified with petroleum in the Caspian Sea, by companies of USA and EU countries), it can be seen in the internal structures of underdeveloped countries.

2. THE PROBLEM

Desire of the developed countries for preserving and raising the current living standards and amount of consumption rapidly increase the pressure on the nature. This has come through a dramatic expansion in the volume and variety of cross-border transactions in goods and services. The development of new technologies used for information, communication and transportation; and the huge increase in international flow of capital, has gone a long way to affect the economic, political, environmental and socio-cultural sectors of many underdevelopment countries by globalization.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to examine globalization and its effects on natural sources and environment.

4. METHODOLOGY

Data collection has interacted for some time in this area, and has grown up with a wealth of knowledge of the natural sources, a further reading was carried out in order to further knowledge of the recent changes in the underdevelopment country due to the advent of globalization. The theoretical and empirical research was most based on secondary sources and special author.

Data Analysis; the descriptive techniques were used in analyzing the data collected from sources such as the global statistical database.

5. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The first limitation is that even when the researcher tried to carry a review on some research in the libraries on the effects of globalization natural sources and environment in under development country. Another constraint on the research was that of on web.

6. VICIOUS CYCLE OF POVERTY

Underdevelopment is also explained with a cyclical message relation. According to the ones who support this theory, underdevelopment is based on scarcity of capital or income. Related vicious cycle elements propound an underdevelopment case which can be both cause and effect. For example, in his statement of underdevelopment, Nurkse benefits from the vicious cycle of capital scarcity. Inadequacy of capital stock causes inadequate production and this low income causes saving scarcity. Because, there will be low investment with low savings, scarcity of capital and income accumulation will be unavoidable. As the only way to get rid of this cycle, capital flow from abroad is suggested (Bohnet 1982).

In the cycle of poverty, attributing the underdevelopment case to one certain reason does not seem to be realistic³⁰. Because, herein, rather than a determinable cause and effect relation between the variables, interacting links can be referred. For example, some of the industrially advanced countries were once underdeveloped countries. But with all kinds of troubleshooting works (politically, economically, culturally and socially) in their own internal dynamics, these issues were handled.

The weakest form of economic integration is free-trade area and the most advanced form of integration is economic union. Underdeveloped countries have chosen to establish economic organizations or to join economic unions. For example, our country plans to break the chain of

underdevelopment with economic integration with the European Union (EU). European Union (EU) established in 1951 as the European Coal and Steel Community by the six founding members, the EU chronologically has established a common market, common policies, a single market and finally a monetary union. Today, the EU has 27 member states and acts in a wide range of policy areas, economic, social, regulatory and financial-where its actions are beneficial to the member states. These include; meet the challenges of globalization and preserve the diversity of the peoples of Europe. European Free Trade Association, EFTA is an intergovernmental organization set up for the promotion of free trade and economic integration to the benefit of its four member states: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The Association manages the EFTA Convention; EFTA's worldwide network of free trade and partnership agreements (Dulupçu and Demirel, 2005). It succeeded the first parameters by establishing free-trade areas in various fields. The first comprehensive theory about the countries entering in the process of integration and the types of impact that they will have on their economies is developed by Jacob Viner. According to Viner, in the consequence of establishing customs unions, shift of production of a property to a customs unions country wherein there is relatively low-cost production is termed as trade creation effect and its shift to a customs unions country wherein there is high-cost production is termed as trade diversion effect. If there is an establishment of customs unions between complementary economies (for example: between a country wherein there is laborintensive manufacturing and a country which manufactures capital intensive products), exports of countries that stay out of the customs unions will be affected negatively. And if imports shifted from a low-cost, out-of-unions country to a high-cost, customs unions country, negative trade affect termed as trade diversion effect will be discussed. Even if the trade deviates negatively in integration among underdeveloped countries, it generally tends towards the activities which deviate to formerly unemployed labor-intensive trade. However, trade diversion effect of integration among developed countries is accepted more harmful, because the integration tends towards actions which deviate to formerly working, skilled-labour trade. On the other hand, developed and underdeveloped countries tend toward integration with basically different expectations. Underdeveloped countries regard integration as a means of initiator for industrialization whereas developed countries aim to increase the speed of industrialization. Therefore undeveloped countries may be damaged due to this. Because of the reasons indicated above, developed and underdeveloped countries achieved integration among themselves. These are:

Table2. *World Economical Associations*

Association	Creation	Word trade (%)
Andean Pact	1969	2.3 2
ASEAN (1967	16.7
CACM)	1962	1.0
CEAO	1973	0.9
CEFTA	1993	10.3
CUSFTA	1989	30.2
EAC	1996	12.8
EEC	1962a	38.6
G3	1995	2
GCC	1981	4.2
MERCOSUR	1991	12.9
NAFTA	1994	42.1
SAARC	1985	3.25
SADC	1980	0.1
UDEAC	1966	0.9

ASEAN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations; CACM, Central American Common Market; CEAO, Economic Community of West Africa (became the Western African Economic and Monetary Union, UEMOA); CEFTA, Central European Free Trade Area; CUSFTA, Canada– United States Free Trade Agreement; EAC, East African Cooperation; EEC, European Economic Community (EU, European Union); G3, Group of Three (Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela); GCC, Gulf Cooperation Council; MERCOSUR, Common Market of the South; NAFTA, North American Free Trade Agreement; SAARC, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation; SADC, Southern African Development Community; UDEAC, Union douanière et économique del’AfriqueCentrale (became the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa, CEMAC). (Source World Bank, 2000)

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ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) was established in 1967 in Bangkok by the five original member countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Then Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia have joined. The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the association are: To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Co-Operation) region has consistently been the most economically dynamic part of the world. Today APEC has 21 members. APEC works in three broad areas to meet the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific by 2010 for developed economies and 2020 for developing economies. Known as APEC's 'Three Pillars', APEC focuses on three key areas: Economic and Technical Cooperation (provides training and cooperation to build capacities in all APEC Member Economies) Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) is another agreement which is between countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe. It was originally signed in 1992 by Poland, Hungary, Czech and Slovak Republics and entered into force in 1994. The parties of the CEFTA are: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo. Former parties that left the agreement because of their EU membership are Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

As it is understood from the table, in underdeveloped countries especially ASEAN and MERCOSUR is at the top. MERCOSUR, bringing its principle "democracy assurance" (Seyidoğlu 1999) to forefront, differs from other underdeveloped country integrations. Accordingly, in the event of leaving democratic regime, membership of the country is immediately terminated. As a consequence, this economic integration rewardingly plays a role in assuring of and gaining stability on the economic policies.

The increase in production has raised the living standards of many people. However, it has increased the unemployment rate three times more (Leachand 1986). As a regional economic integration among Latin America nations, a free trade area (LATFA) is established between Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru. But, LAFTA could not succeed and complete liberalization in internal trade could not be provided (Hecker 1997). In 1980, LAIA, a more elastic system, replaced with LAFTA. Founded in 1991, MERCOSUR, reaching a-190million population and a-415-billion dollars of national income with similar policies like EU (Araujo 1998) including 59% of square measure, 44% of the population, 51% of national income of the South America, became the world's third biggest economic after EU and NAFTA. The NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) is the trade bloc in North America created by the NAFTA and its two supplements, the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) and the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), whose members are Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

NAFTA was an expansion of the earlier Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement of 1988. NAFTA eliminated the majority of tariffs on products traded among the USA, Canada and Mexico, and gradually phased out other tariffs over a 15-year period. Restrictions were to be removed from many categories, including motor vehicles, computers, textiles, and agriculture. On MERCOSUR's agenda, complete liberalization of the trade among the member governments in 2005 is foreseen. In globalizing world, underdeveloped countries desire to reach higher living standards. They are in tendency to take steps in mainly economic, social, technical and educational initiatives. However, they cannot resist the rivalry of developed countries which do not want to share their available income and proceeds. For this reason, their tending to available internal resources derives from a necessity. The world's most over-populated countries; China (9.572.419 square kilometers and the population of 1.306.131.812) and India (3.287.590 square kilometers and the population of 1.102.600.388) have been under the pressure of dense population. Nevertheless, they possess the facilities like industrial installations, production, merchandise, export, space and satellite studies, and use of nuclear energy. Other side of these nations is the dimensions of under development struggling with the problem of low national income, hunger, poverty, sheltering, and dressing. But these nations are at the level of converting their internal dynamics to a structuring which is preparing the circumstances of industrialization. And the determinant criterion for this is the orientation towards their available natural resource reserves. As a good example, former Soviet Union which was once the subject of Star Wars could be shown. Like its rival, USA, it tended towards its own internal sources because of the fact that it could not reach the external potentials. Million dollars work of its rival on space and military brought heavy responsibilities on peoples. But the major propellant power was a very red

impossible to reach which is hanging from the above for idealism. For the expectation, cotton fields on the vast steppes of Central Asia used a means for mine reserves. Because of the mine work, Cossack cotton fields have been dug like molehills. Besides, Baykonur area was exposed to high radiation. Aside from almost all of the work that the poor are obliged to see is lack of creativity, productiveness and constructiveness; they cannot even be described as “service”. At this stage, for this crowd of people, whose potentiality to able to “work”, to be productive, to be constructive and creative for the society is taken away, the only thing ought to be done is using their internal sources and proceeding following actions:

Economic integration, from the simplest term to the most complex one, is the removal of the components hindering the trade (trade integration), liberalization of the international factor mobility (factor integration), adapting national economy policies to strengthen the international relations (policy integration), and finally the full integration as a result of combination of all these. Generally, main purpose of the economic integration between two or more countries is to ease the economic growth.

Handcraft production is effected fibrous natural sources like jute, bamboo, cane, pike, and vitex in order to obtain goods and exportation causes consumption or damaging of natural sources. Additionally, these products, requiring dense labour, cannot bring the development.

Stockbreeding activities in underdeveloped countries usually take place on meadows and pasturages. For example, in USA, for hamburger, sausage and packing trade, fat-free cattle raised on meadows are needed. In 1981, one-third of Costa Rica lands were especially parted for stock raising in order to export beef to USA. Similar enlargement movements can be seen in some parts of Africa to satisfy the demand of EU countries. In addition, with this type of open cattle rearing, after insufficient meadows, animals are grassed down in the forests and consume new offshoots, which cause the plants to grow slower and even dry up. In order to look for food in the soil or to protect themselves or to hide, they create some pits, holes or tunnels. Animals’ destroying the soil physically in this way poses another problem. Besides, when the animals are grasses on soil too long, they destroy natural vegetation and by stepping on it, physically they spoil the structure and texture of the soil, which causes erosion. Soils, trodden on with excessive pasturage, come to a state of infertile.

Agricultural production activities is the main issue on environmental reservoir. Poor peasants have made use of excessive water extraction, salinization of the soil or over fertilization in order to obtain more products. Therefore, change of the acid-base balance of soils is the most frequent environmental problem. Deforestation activities, conducted in order to obtain more products thus gaining more money; biocide, used in agricultural production; and various hormones bring damage to sustainable agriculture activities of these countries and to the people who consume these products. In most of the underdeveloped countries dominant sector is agriculture. In order to improve the agriculture in these countries, conversion of forests or other delicate ecosystems into agricultural areas and agricultural techniques applied in these areas cause major problems. Dense agricultural activities, bad soil management techniques, excessive and misuse of fertilizer and agricultural protection products (agricultural pesticides), and excessive groundwater extraction causes pollution based environmental problems and loss of bio-diversity. All these issues, for some people, reveal the impossibility of boundless growth with limited sources (Turner 2011).

Wild life creatures involves the simplest obtainable wilderness products in the nature obtained without production and by gathering, hunting and shooting. Although their meat is not consumed by mankind, elephants (for their tusks), whales (for the oil), and sharks (for their fins) are hunted.

Again, for mankind’s visual pleasure, fish (for aquarium), monkeys, chimpanzees and bird species in tropic islands are detained from their habitats. There are economic development attempts towards the illegal sales of these animals. As a result of this illegal animal trade traffic in the world, in a chaining way, 37000 animals and plants are under thread (All of Us 12).

Manufacture of forestry products; for example; need for bark in the restaurants in Japan is met with the Madang Project in Gogol catchment area of Papua New Guinea. In addition, forests are destroyed in order to obtain lumber. Trimming, cutting and transportation damages the forests a lot. Due to washing-out with excessive precipitation, soil in the tropical rain forests, which is already inefficient, loses its productivity. Because with the rotting waste of the leaves of the trees, composing the forest, fertilization is prohibited.

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The need for firing and constructing is another detrimental type of production obtained from the forests. Since the level of income that the underdeveloped countries have is low, it is impossible to fire coal and use natural gas. When the forest and the trees, which were cut, get to the phase of extinction, drying the faeces of domestic animals, creating dried dungs, they are referred to use as firing. And this process also prevents fertilization. In addition, extraction and sale of plant species, which is the subject of gathering, causes degradational changes in forest ecosystem. Lastly, building constructions in order for sheltering is met from the woods that were cut from forests instead of bricks and cement.

The most income-generating internal sources of underdeveloped countries are their underground mining reserves. For this reason, mining remains as one of the most advanced economic activity type in these countries. These mines are wastefully extracted and exported. Or they are extracted and sold by meritable international companies specialized in these mines. The aim of foreign companies and countries producing is to make more money rather than the natural benefits of these mines. When the aim is to make more money, everything that is done to reach this aim is legal (harmful production to nature, etc.). For example; despite diamond and gold mining in South Africa, it cannot overcome the issues of hunger and poverty. Besides, this situation causes loss of forest and vegetation.

7. CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

Desire of the developed countries for preserving and raising the current living standards and amount of consumption rapidly increase the pressure on the nature. And the basic means is money. Dollar which is the global power and its dominance over the world and the power of gaining everything requested is on the USA, constantly coining money and possessing the capital. For everything that can be seen as impossible to do, there is nothing for money not to gain. All world sources could be open to their use. It is also known that when there is not enough money, they coined credit money. Within this period, this so-called major world money, forced developing countries to keep the reserves. This situation was eased them to be used by developed countries, especially by USA. In underdeveloped countries, perishing of the forestlands as a result of setting the forests on fire in order to convert them into agricultural areas and tree cutting activities of wood industry companies causes both the loss of bio-diversity and the loss of cultural diversity of the native tribes living in forests. It is pretty accurate for this case described as “both victim and the reason of poverty”. Not only environmental problems but also the drawbacks of ignoring the humanitarian, collective, cultural, historical, and ecological values also showed up because of globalization. Issues such as over irrigation in order to earn more money and to be able offer more products to the west, floods, and salinization hinders the sustainable development of agriculture.

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